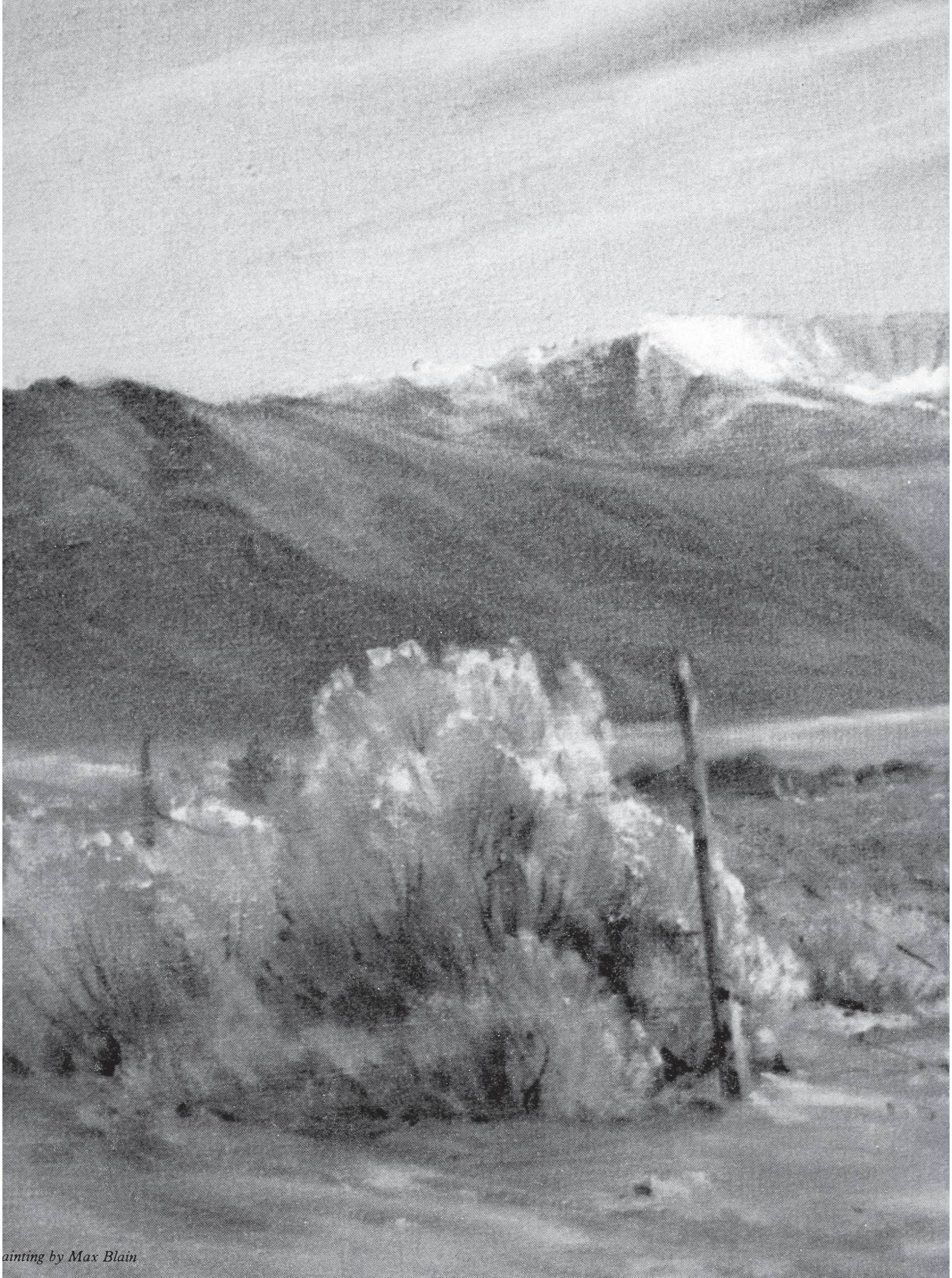
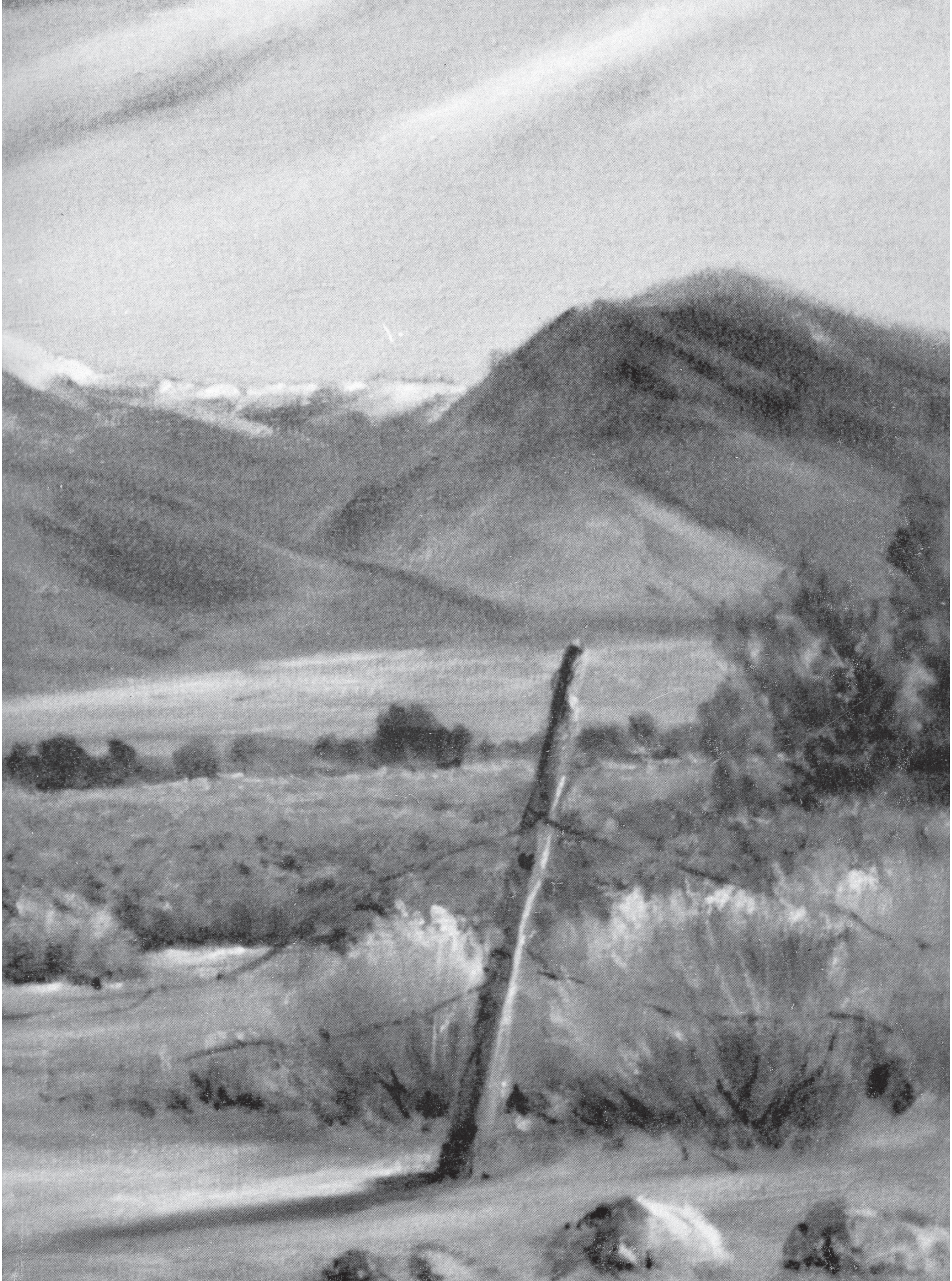
# LIFE UNDER THE HORSESHOE

## A History of Spring City



*ainting by Max Blain*



# LIFE UNDER THE HORSESHOE

## A History of Spring City

Written and Edited
by
Kaye C. Watson
With Special Sections
written by Committee Members

Committee Members:
Christie Bunnell, Cynthia Allred
Nedra Allred, Uarda Blackham
Craig Paulsen, Dan Vincent

979.2563 W 339 li
Watson, Kaye C.
Life under the horseshoe

Published in Conjunction with
Canal and Horseshoe
Daughters of Utah Pioneers Camps
and
Mayors and City Council Members
during 1984, 1985 and 1986.

© Copyright 1987
Spring City Corporation, Spring City D.U.P.
All rights reserved.

Printed by Publishers Press, Salt Lake City, UT
— 1987 —

# DEDICATION

No Spring City history would be complete without a tribute to the woman who almost singlehandedly preserved so much of the history of her forebears, the Spring City Ward and the town itself. For years, anyone desiring detailed information on this area's history has been able to consult the *Ward Book of Remembrance* compiled by Athene. Many personal histories submitted to the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers had their foundation in Athene's writings, and many genealogies would be much less detailed without her help. As the History Committee reviewed scrapbooks of old newspaper clippings, Athene's name is on nearly every by-line concerning Spring City items of interest.

Athene's work is not finished, even though she has passed from this life; it has become ours who follow after her. Every passing day denotes new events, and horizons for our town and its way of life. All of us contribute to history just by being here and completing our daily tasks, whether we like it or not. It is for us to record our histories so that future generations may have them for lessons and examples. Athene Osborne admirably fulfilled this challenge and for this reason we dedicate this Spring City history to her.

*Come, walk with me in quiet ways*
*Along time's mellow yesterdays,*
*And we will seek the memory glow*
*Beside the lanes of long ago,*
*And other treasures we will find*
*In remembered pastures of the mind,*
*Yes, come my friend, and walk with me*
*Along the lanes of memory.*

—By Ezra J. Poulsen

Athene Allred (Osborne), age 17
COURTESY: TESSIE PYPER

# Editor's Note

Although the way to the completion of this history has been long and sometimes difficult, the journey was hopefully worth the effort expended by all of us.

When I volunteered eons ago to help with this project I had no inkling that I would be doing much of the research, finding of photographs, and the actual editing and writing of it. Fortunately, I have always enjoyed history and love old photographs so I felt right at home in their collection. Spring City history is worth capturing for future generations, although all the committee members felt that this project should have been completed in detail many years ago when the pioneers were still here to tell us how it really happened.

I wish to express my undying love and appreciation for my husband, Dennis, who has supported me during the many hours it has taken to complete this volume. I also thank those who have understandingly cared for our son, Roger, at times when I needed to do research or writing. In essence, this book is for Roger and other children of our town who may someday be interested in reading it.

For those who have freely given of their suggestions, photographs, information, editing advice and any other support, I truly thank you from the bottom of my heart. Without you we could have accomplished very little.

Mistakes in the narrative are certain to come forth, as are photo identifications. It is hoped that these can be identified and corrected in a future edition. Perhaps additional information can also be added in a future edition.

(Note: Where locations and addresses are given, current street designations have been used to reduce any confusion between various designations. The name "Springtown or Spring Town" has been used between 1859 and 1870.

If our mistakes can be overlooked and the intent capitalized upon, you will find that this volume is well worth the wait.

—Kaye C. Watson, Editor

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume would never have been possible without the many people who have supported it by various means. Originally, Mrs. Christie R. Bunnell, as DUP Captain, suggested to the Canal Creek Camp that a Spring City history should be written in detail and, through the years, this DUP Camp has been highly supportive, providing money, histories and photographs. Through the years when disappointments were many, it was Christie who would not allow this project to die an abortive death. She is to be commended and greatly thanked for her idea, support and research, as well as the use of her home for storage and meetings.

The history committee has, for the most part, consisted of Christie R. Bunnell, Nedra Allred, Uarda Blackham, Kaye Watson, with help from Cynthia Allred, Craig Paulsen and, more recently, Dan Vincent and Boyd N. Blain. In the early days Pat Mellor, Tessie Pyper and Lee Bennion were also involved. To mention everyone who has contributed would be impossible; however most of their names can be found with photographs, special sections, or in the footnotes.

In 1984, 1985 and 1986 matching grants were received by the Spring City Corporation, financial sponsors of this project, to aid in the financing of the materials and other expenses involved. Craig Paulsen is to be thanked for his work in obaining and keeping records on these grants.

Special thanks go to Melvin Smith and Tom Carter of the Utah Historical Society for their technical advice and encouragement, as well as materials gleaned from the Historical Society.

We also thank the L.D.S. Church Historical Department, specifically William Slaughter and James Kimball for their assistance on several occasions.

Some photographs were obtained from Sanpete County tax records; Yvonne Howell is thanked for her cooperation in this effort.

Another special thanks to Gary Parnell for his assistance in proofreading and footnoting.

And last but not least, we thank the members of the Spring City Council for their foresight in assisting us financially in this expensive, but worthwhile project.

For any glaring errors of omission or commission, we apologize and rehearse to you the difficulty of producing a professional work with much amateur help.

# INTRODUCTION

When local kildeer proclaim, "Spring City is a pretty little town," its verdict is not without fact. The beautiful "Horseshoe," also referred to in past days as the "Bishop's Armchair" and the "Queen's Chair," serves as an elegant backdrop for our town and the subject for many an artist's canvas during all four beautiful seasons of the year. The "Shoe," as we refer to it, actually hides a larger cirque to the east and at 10,250 feet can be seen on the north at Hilltop and on the west on the divide from Juab County into Sanpete. Local farmers use the "Shoe" as an accurate prognosticator of a sufficient summer irrigation water supply when they check the snowpack around July First.

Our east mountains have yielded up many resources since the days that the James Allred family first made their settlement in 1852, calling it "Canal" and "The Allred Settlement" before it became known as "Little Denmark" and "Spring Town." Brigham Young wisely encouraged the settlers by telling them that the water supply would be sufficient, even though many times this appeared to be nonsense to farmers whose crops were drying up and blowing away. President Young's council has proven correct but only after much time, money and materials have harnessed mountain water supplies via Canal and Oak Creek as well as underground piping.

The crystal clear waters have provided life-giving properties, sawmill and power plant materials, as well as jobs for local men and women and electricity to brighten our lives since the turn of the century.

Few towns can boast of a spring on every lot; however, townspeople had their own culinary water supply in their own back yards for many years. In addition, the William Blain Spring location on First North and Main has been providing spring water for residents and visitors since Indians roamed these mountains at will, and probably before. Because of the plentiful spring water, culinary water projects were not considered necessary or a high priority until government monies were provided in 1935.

South of Spring City is located one of the largest juniper forests in the world; this area has been called "The Grove" although other trees have erupted there as well.

Further south and west in the area known as "Pigeon Hollow," rock hounds may find the "Stone Quarry Hills" which have yielded up many tons of their white "oolite" rock seen in local meetinghouse, City Hall, Relief Society Granery, the "old rock schoolhouse," and many homes. Sanpete oolite may also be seen in the San Simeon Hearst Castle in California and the Utah State Capitol Building.

Local temperatures at a higher altitude than Denver, Colorado, are generally mild in the summer, ranging from 75 to 95 degrees during the day with cool mountain breezes at night. Winters bring brisk highs in the forties and lows of an occasional minus forty at night. Average precipitation until recent wet years has usually ranged between ten and twelve inches in the valley with much more in the mountains.

Deer, elk, jackrabbits, cougars, coyotes and even bears still roam our mountains as they did when pioneers arrived here in 1852, although in lesser quantities. Many conflicts arose with local Indians because of previously claimed hunting and watering areas, and for about twenty years the settlers and Indians had continuing problems.

As Spring City grew and developed, local industry provided services and jobs for local people, although never on any large basis. Agriculture was the mainstay of the population until recently and the entire Sanpete area became known as "The Granery of Utah." Unfortunately for Spring City, most of its young people had to leave for the big city to find educational opportunities and higher paying jobs, and by 1970 the population had dropped to approximately 472 people from a high of over 1200.

Before the days of radio and television, Spring City was famous for its dances and entertainment especially in the "Old Blue Hall" and the "Lyceum Theater." Although those days are gone forever, the memory lingers on, particularly now that it is preserved in this history.

In 1968 James C. Massey, National Park Service, Dr. Everett L. Cooley, Robert Bliss and Ted Smith, all knowledgeable in history and architecture, toured our town and indicated its extraordinary architectural features in a March 11, 1968 *Deseret News* article. A short time later Tom Carter, a Utah Historical Society historian completed an architectural survey which resulted in a recommendation to the National Register of Historical Places. On December 4, 1980 the Mt. Pleasant *Pyramid* proudly announced that Spring City had indeed been placed on this Register as an historic district. Tom Carter's nomination stated the following concerning Spring City:

> (1) The town graphically documents the techniques of Mormon town planning in Utah, (2) archiecture is remarkably well preserved with an abundance of religious buildings, homes and small commercial establishments which predate World War One.

After being called a semi-ghost town by several writers, Spring City slowly began making a recovery with an increased population. Many city people seeking a rural atmosphere in which to live, raise children or just plain relax, have moved here in recent years, necessitating larger facilities in both church and school. A number of artists also live here and use colorful local subjects for their creations. Other artists visit on an irregular basis or maintain their summer homes in town. Our population currently numbers approximately 800 with a "bedroom community" environ-

ment. Few employment opportunities are available within the city limits, except for individual enterprises and agricultural efforts.

In spite of what appears to be some cultural deprivations and lack of economic opportunities, most of Spring City's inhabitants feel that it is a great place to live, raise children, pursue their goals in life, view the scenery and have a great time in the mountains.

Come with us then on a journey into the past. Perhaps if you listen very carefully you might hear the slap of harnesses on a horse's back, the creak of wagons traveling down Main Street, or the merry jingling of sleigh bells on a crisp winter's afternoon. Exercise your vivid imagination a bit longer and perhaps you will hear the clunk of pioneer tools, the shouts of happy children, or the merry sound of laughter flowing from the "old Blue Hall" as the night's dancing begins. You may even discover that contrary to popular beliefs, our town really wasn't a sleepy little frontier village after all—it was a beehive of industry and activity.

*James Allred, founder of Spring City, 1784-1876*

*Elizabeth Warren Allred, wife of James, 1787-1879*

1

# CHAPTER ONE
# Carving A Home From the Wilderness (1852-1869)

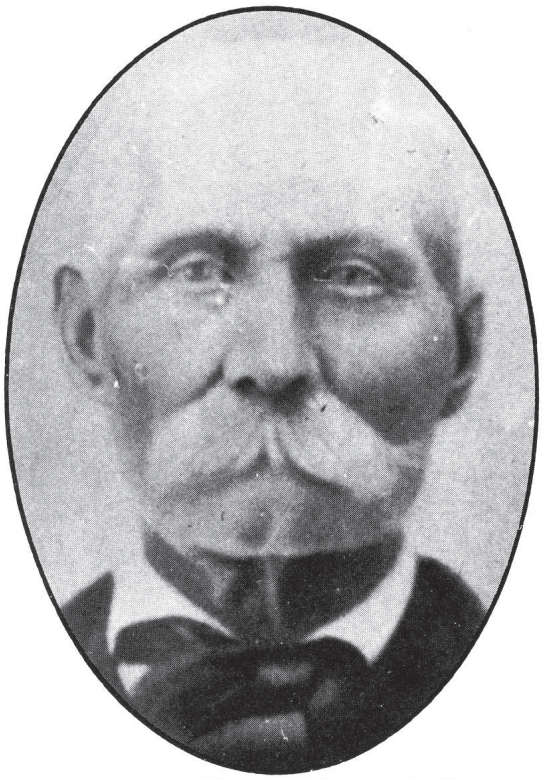
## Original Settlers

How their souls must have yearned for their own permanent home! James and Elizabeth Warren Allred had moved at least eight times since their 1803 marriage—from an Ohio River location through several Missouri counties, into Illinois, then Iowa and finally to Utah—with most of the moves due to their membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. After the "Mormon" people were forcibly expelled from Nauvoo, where James had been closely associated with the Prophet Joseph Smith and other prominent leaders, he and part of his large family remained in Council Point (now Council Bluffs), Iowa, to assist westward-bound Church members. Father Allred, as he was called, was appointed Acting Bishop at that place where he remained until the summer of 1851 when at last the Allreds began their westward trek.

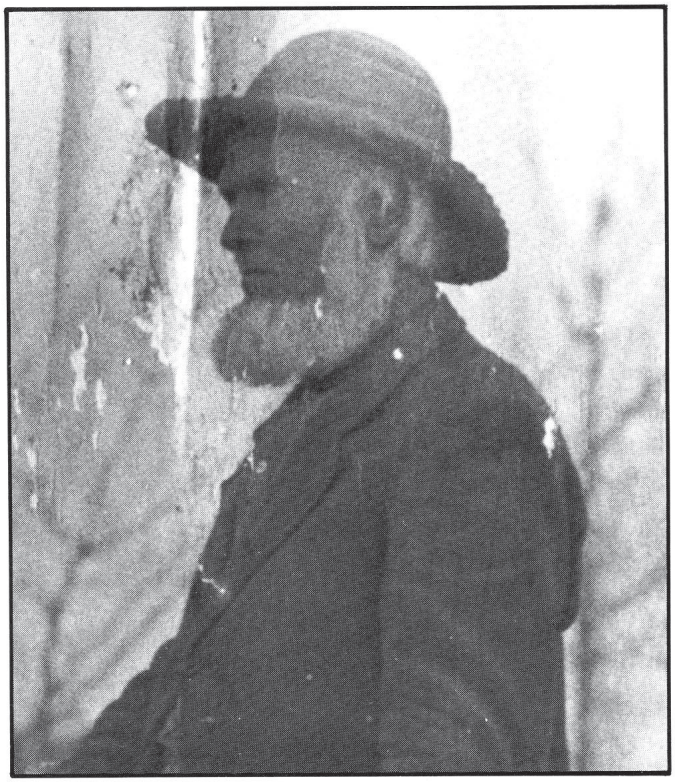
When James and his family arrived in Utah in the fall of 1851, the little village of Manti was the only Sanpete settlement in existence, having been settled in November 1849 under the able leadership of Isaac Morley, Seth Taft, Charles Shumway, Nelson Higgins and 220 others, including James T. S. Allred. President Young had been invited by the treacherous Ute Chief Walker to send some of "his people" to the Sanpitch Valley, so named after Walker's brother. (Walker soon turned on these invited colonizers, raiding their settlements and livestock).

It was President Young's far-sighted policy to invite newly-arrived Saints to become colonizers of the widespread Utah Territory. To accomplish his purpose, as well as give James Allred and family a place to call their own, the "Great Colonizer" met with the faithful James to suggest to him that he "select a place for settlement in the Sanpete Valley where he could locate with his numerous posterity and kindred and preside over them."[1] In his 1850 trip to Manti, President Young and others had noticed that there were other worthy sites in this long mountain valley.

Some historical accounts suggest that the Allred family traveled to Canal Creek (now Spring City) from Manti where James' son, James T. S., had settled; however, James and Elizabeth could only have been in Manti for a few months between late Fall 1851 and March 1852, since nearly every source states that the Canal Creek settlement occurred on March 22, 1852, after a scouting trip several days earlier.



*Reuben W. Allred, 1815-1896, son of James. First Bishop ordained by Brigham Young, March 28, 1853.*



*Wiley Payne Allred, 1818-1912. Pioneer doctor, stonecutter; member of first Bishopric, Nov. 9, 1853.*

Whatever the exact sequence of events it may be assumed that whatever available provisions were gathered before this move into such an unknown and perhaps hostile environment. President Young's advice was heeded as Father Allred, 68, and his wife, Elizabeth, 65, with their son, James T.S., his wife Eliza Bridget, their two daughters, Eliza Marie and Ellen; a son, Andrew Jackson Allred, grandsons George M. Allred, Charles Whitlock, and James F. Allred, and two adopted Indian children[2] settled on a "tract of country lying along Canal Creek."[3] approximately 17 miles north of Manti. The little group was later joined by "Wiley Payne Allred, Reuben W. Allred, Andrew Whitlock, Eleaser King, a widow Parker and son Frank, Henry Oviatt and others."[4]

Whenever their initial arrival in the Sanpete Valley, the Allred party traveled through Salt Creek Canyon on the western edge. We can only imagine what this journey entailed since little information has been found to tell us of their hardships; such a remote settlement may have weighed heavily upon the aging James and Elizabeth, who had traveled so far. At last, there was a firm possibility that they could carve a permanent home for themselves in this remote wilderness! But dreams of a permanent home were not to become a reality for a few more years.

Reactions to this valley were mixed when viewed by its pioneers. Some commented on the sagebrush, amount of fuel for fires, abundant spring water, tall grasses and mountain lumber, while other worried about the lack of water and poor soil. One particular pioneer stated that "not even a jackrabbit could exist"[5] on this valley's soil; however, he was proven wrong when hundreds of people were supported, with products left over for export, as well as thousands of jackrabbits and other four-legged creatures.

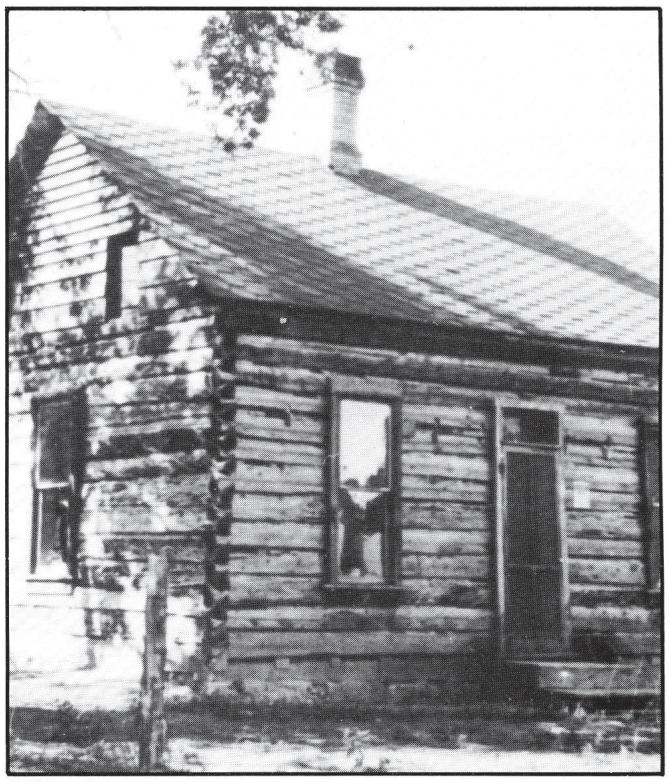
Immediately upon their arrival, the few Allreds began to build shelters for themselves and prepare the soil for the planting of crops by removing as much sagebrush and other obstacles as they possibly could and harnessing Canal Creek which flows Southwest from the mountains.

During the summer of 1852 James T. S. Allred made a 100-acre land survey which contained five-acre lots. About 90 of these acres were fenced and 39 acres grubbed, planted and sowed from which a good crop of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, melons and other vegetables harvested in the Fall.

(NOTE: Early in 1852, about the same time the Allred Settlement originated, some families left Manti because of overcrowding, led by Madison D. Hambleton, proceeding to a point about six miles north of the Allreds. This Pleasant Creek site was known for a time as Hambleton's Camp, later Mount Pleasant. It was at Hambleton's Camp that the first sawmill was built and rough lumber produced for the Allred cabins. James T. S. Allred had brought his cabin with him from Manti by ox team, although it was probably constructed from Canal Canyon logs in 1851. His cabin was sixteen feet square and could be readily assembled. After its arrival in the Allred Settlement this cabin "was moved seven times."[7])

Several homes were built during the summer of 1852 including two of adobe. Indian problems began for the Allred pioneers nearly as soon as they arrived, since the local Indians considered this area to be their property including the many springs. During that first summer about 300 Sanpitch warriors threatened busy settlers who were tending their crops. Prospects for survival were gloomy until "Showritz" (James T. S. Allred) spoke to the warriors, pacifying them in their own language. For a while after this

*James T. S. Allred, with second wife Margaret Mainwaring, seated with beard. Standing at left James Munson, wife Eliza Marie.*



*Cabin of James T. S. Allred. Later remodeled.*

incident the Indians appeared more friendly and would even stoop to work for hire; however, this uneasy truce was not destined to continue.

Although a definite date is unknown, the following episode was significant in the early development of the Allred Settlement. After Reuben W. Allred bought a small female papoose from a roving band of Indians, he raised her as one of his own, naming her Rachel. When Indian hostilities increased, Rachel was warned of an impending raid on the small settlement as follows:

> . . . Some of the squaws came to Reuben W. Allred's house and peering through the window told Rachel that the Indians were coming back to kill all the white folks in the settlement. For some time after this Rachel kept walking around the house crying bitterly. She finally told the other children the reason for her grief. At this time Spring Town consisted of but thirteen families or houses, so there were not many men in the settlement.
>
> Children were sent out at once to tell every man the news so they could prepare to defend themselves and their property. To do this they drew in all the houses, placing them together for an attack. Although the Indians whooped and yelled they neither killed nor drove off any animals at this time. So, by buying and thus saving the life of one little papoose, the lives of the while settlement were spared.[8]

It is interesting to speculate whether or not the Allred Settlement would have been permanently abandoned at this point had a total massacre occurred.

## Original Settlers Problems in 1853

The 1852-53 Winter was one of severity, due to extreme temperatures, food deficiencies, crowded living conditions and fear of Indian attack. Finally, the long-awaited Spring arrived and farming operations began again with increased acreage and production over the previous year.

A great milestone was achieved on March 28, 1853 when the colony was organized into a Bishop's Ward. Reuben W. Allred, son of James, was ordained a High Priest and first Bishop, at the hands of President Brigham Young, assisted by John Taylor and Ezra T. Benson.[9] Church meetings and others had mainly been held in Father Allred's cabin since their arrival. (NOTE: Bishop Allred was also the Presiding Elder in Ft. Ephraim for a time after its settlement.)

Various Indian problems escalated during the Spring and Summer of 1853 and when the Walker War erupted in Manti in July 1853 over a seemingly insignificant grievance, the three small, isolated Sanpete settlements found themselves in an extremely dangerous position. From a local history we find the following description of the War's beginning:

> Chief Walker and a band of painted warriors demanded that Charles Shumway and others (in Manti) against whom Walker had grievances, be delivered to them that they might be tortured and put to death. When this demand was naturally not granted, Walker threatened to massacre all the people then in camp, mostly women, children and old men. (The able-bodied men worked in various other places.) Preparations were made to resist the attack. However, the aged Chief Sowiette pleaded with his people to let the white men alone, and his policy of peace again prevailed. . . . On the 18th day of July Arropine, a brother to Chief Walker, enraged at being caught stealing cattle, killed Alexander Keel, a guard at Payson. This act, it is said, was the beginning of the noted Walker War . . .[10]

By July 19th the Pleasant Creek settlers were raided for a second time, with two Indian casualties. Manti, Nephi and Springville were raided on the 20th, after which a 50-man

troop led by Captain P. W. Conover of Provo met a band of savages at Hambleton and Potters Sawmill on July 23rd in a bloody clash. The next morning, the few thoroughly frightened Hambleton settlers found shelter at the nearby Allred Settlement. By moving cabins together and placing rocks between them, a defense fort was quickly completed.

Previously, in May 1852 President Young had strongly advised the Allreds to maintain a strong fort "for the purposes of securing themselves against attacks from the Indians which council was subsequently found to be very timely....[11] However, it does not appear that his advice was heeded since the fort was not in place when attacks erupted. Apparently the fort "stood on what is now Block 20 of the Spring City survey on the meetinghouse block."[12]

After the harried Hambletonians scrambled for the relative safety of the Allred Settlement, their belongings including the sawmill and its lumber at the canyon's mouth, were burned by raging Indian warriors.

Those hot terrifying July days wore on the settlers as they huddled in their remote little fort, and on July 29th 300 to 400 warriors swooped down and drove off nearly all the animals, both cattle and horses, being herded southwest of the fort, forcing the frightened herders to quickly find safety. One or two wandering horses were later discovered, enabling an unknown but courageous settler to travel to Manti on the western side of the valley, thereby hoping to escape Indian surveillance.

Upon the brave messenger's safe arrival in Manti about 3:00 p.m., that settlement's cattle were rounded up, sentries reinforced and "preparations made to send relief to Allred's Settlement. A number of good wagons, drawn by ox team, accompanied by teamsters and 12 mounted guards left as soon as it was possible, arriving at the little settlement at daylight the following morning."[13] Fortunately the settlers were found unharmed although they were very frightened and anxious to depart for safer surroundings.

It has been said that "every cloud has a silver lining." One of the Manti teamsters, Joseph S. Black, found his silver lining in these cloudy circumstances in his acquaintance with Nancy Cynthia Allred, daughter of Reuben W. These two were married in 1856, thus uniting the English-American Allred family with the Irish Blacks.

As many belongings as possible were transported to Manti, since a quick return was highly questionable. The Indians did not take steps to damage the Allred fort until several months later as "...with the aid of (local) militia, some of the settlers returned to their farms at Hambleton and Allred's Settlement to irrigate their farms and harvest their crops which turned out quite well considering the circumstances."[14]

## Little Denmark

About two months or more after this Indian episode Father Allred with his son, Bishop Reuben W., reportedly journeyed to the 1853 Fall Church Conference in Salt Lake, requesting that the small Allred colony be reinforced by as many new settlers as possible. In early October a large contingent of newly-arrived Danish converts were "called" to go south to the Allred Settlement to fulfill Father Allred's urgent plea. Reuben W. Allred and Lyman Stevens were instrumental in gathering these Danish families for the trek.

(NOTE: On September 30, 1853, 297 Scandinavians arrived in Salt Lake in the John E. Forsgren Company after nine months and 11 days on land and sea. About one-half of the total company left for Sanpete on October 14. Because of rumors of Indian problems they obtained extra ammunition at Nephi. At the present site of Fountain Green these hardy souls learned first-hand of Indian depredations when they viewed the murder site of four Manti men, i.e. William Reed, James Nelson, William Luke and Thomas Clark.)

We can only imagine the great cultural shock experienced by these courageous Danes after they had vacated their snug Danish homes for a long ocean voyage and challenging trek across the Plains. What a test of anyone's faith to be asked to settle a remote and dangerous frontier village. Their other challenges also included a new language, lack of materials and clothing, hostility on the part of other settlers, not to mention dangers lurking behind every rock and tree. We salute the courage and faith of these Danes, as well as pioneers of all times.

Augusta Dorius (Stegens), a Dane who had learned English with a Salt Lake family, acted as an early interpreter in Spring Town. She has left us with a first-person account of the Danish journey from Salt Lake to the Allred Settlement, as follows:

> ...I made up my mind to join this Scandinavian party (she had arrived in Salt Lake earlier in 1852) and started with them on their southern trip. The journey was not altogether safe because of the Indians. Upon reaching Salt Creek Canyon the men of the long train of wagons who were fortunate enough to have guns walked in ahead of the train to make the route secure.
>
> Our leaders were directed to go for a destination to a point on the side of the Sanpete Valley where a family of Allreds had located. Here we all lived in the wagons and tents until in the midst of the winter season. During the balance of the Fall most of the supply of provisions became exhausted and a company was made up to go into the valley northward, now known as Utah County, in order to secure provisions for this company of Scandinavians. This company was captained by Mr. (Paul E.) Kofford who had been a sea captain and could understand the Danish language. He went as the leader of the company, in the northern settlement. He later became bishop of Fort Ephraim... I was called to be the interpreter between the Scandinavians and English-speaking settlers during the absence of Brother Kofford. As the drum beat night and morning calling all the settlers to roll call, acting Bishop Reuben Allred gave out the instructions as to the duties of each for the day and appointing guards for the night. Duties were proportioned to all. There were general camp duties, duties in herding or providing the necessary feed for the oxen, cows and horses, as well as the general replenishing of food from wild animals and game.[15]

Hans Denison, another eyewitness of these events, recorded the following account in his pioneer diary (as found in Manti's history):

> (Following their October 15th arrival) we had organized ourselves in companies of 10 or 12: one company would go out and cut the dry grass so as to secure food for our cattle; another to the stone quarry to get out rock for building.

> Others went back to Payson, Provo and Salt Lake to earn some money or provisions to sustain us this winter (1853), in return for our labor. Some got flour, some brooms, nails, potatoes, all of which was brought home to the company.

Because of the Danish arrival, previously evicted settlers were able to return from Manti in October and everyone, new and old, "began preparations for wintering on Canal Creek, by enlarging the fort, cutting hay for the stock, etc. A meetinghouse was also commenced."[16]

In addition, because of the enlarged membership, Wily Payne Allred and his brother, James T. S. Allred, two of James' other sons, again became counselors to their brother on November 9, 1853,[17] as they had been earlier, according to some sources.

## Second Evacuation

Although the 50 Danish families strengthened the Allred Settlement in numbers and changed its name to "little Denmark," the little colony was still outnumbered and outmaneuvered by the wily Indians. A report soon reached President Young via Indian interpreter Dimick Huntington of an impending attack on Canal Creek or Little Denmark. Major Nelson Higgins, Sanpete militia commander, so informed in Manti, ordered Capt. James T. S. Allred, the Allred post commander, to vacate and immediately return to Manti. Teams were again sent to assist the Allred Settlement in their evacuation.

Mrs. Stegens remembered this second evacuation (first for the Danes) in this way:

> ... the Indians were stimulated in their ravages upon the approach of Winter which came with an abundance of snow, and a fierce and intense cold weather. We left Spring Town to cover this distance (to Manti) in the midst of heavy snow storm.[18]

This unhappy event occurred around the 19th of December, 1853, although some accounts record dates between the 15th and 18th, nearly two months after the Danish arrival and return of evacuees from Manti.

As the shivering refugees were taken in by Manti's residents they were able to find relative safety in or near the small fort. According to several sources much food, especially for the Danes, for the next few months consisted of frozen potatoes, along with smutty bran and ground wheat. Even worse than their half-empty stomachs was their light clothing which denied them real warmth, especially in their weakened physical condition. Somehow most of these hardy refugees hung on to life, anticipating the day when they could be self supporting in snug, happy homes.

A few weeks later, on January 6, 1854, savages angrily burned whatever had been abandoned in Little Denmark's fort and the little settlement ceased to exist until mid-1859.

## Settlement of Fort Ephraim

The entire population of Sanpete in 1854 was housed in the Manti Settlement—about 765 men, women and children. [19] The somewhat crowded conditions in the little fort and vicinity led the refugees to long for a spot of their very own and while they were appreciative of the protection and hospitality extended by the Manti Saints, they felt prompted to seek out another settlement site.

Father Allred and his group left Manti in February 1854 to move north about seven miles to a site on Pine Creek, also referred to as Cottonwood Creek, which had been settled for a short time by Isaac Behunin and his family. Conflicting records concerning this move show as few as fifteen or as many as fifty families; however, Mrs. Stegens description of this move is as follows:

> Practically all the emigrants who went to Manti for the winter went as a colony in the Spring of 1854 to a point about seven miles north of Manti... A fort wall was constructed of stone surrounding a tract on which the Ephraim Tabernacle and City Library now stand. The wall was about nine feet high and built of limestone which was hauled from the mountains Northeast of the fort. Port holes were provided near the top of the wall.... Log and mud houses were built within the fort wall to provide for the settlers, many of whom lived in their wagons and tents... cattle were corralled in the center of the fort.[20]

Fort Ephraim became the "first successful attempt towards forming a colony outside of Manti."[21] Life in Fort Ephraim continued in pioneer fashion with much building, clearing of land, planting, and watching for Indian attacks.

Just a few months after his signature was placed on the peace treaty of May 1854, Chief Walker's life came to an end. On January 26, 1855, Arropine succeeded Walker as leader at Meadow Creek in Millard County, and he with other Indians deeded Sanpete County to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Father James Allred and his sons became Ft. Ephraim's leaders but we may speculate that thoughts of the special place beneath "the Horseshoe" plagued them as they went about their everyday lives in Sanpete.

(See Ephraim's history for further details of these years.)

## 1859 Resettlement

Among the first pioneers in the 1859 Resettlement was William Y. Black, an Irish convert who requested and received President Young's approval before his move to Little Denmark from Ft. Ephraim. On July 4, 1859 Father Black requested that he be allowed "to go to Little Denmark... only 5 or 6 miles from here" (Ft. Ephraim).[22] Brigham's approval of this move came on July 12th with the clearly stated request that the Blacks did "not infringe upon the rights of previous occupants, or rightful claimants..."[23]

Accompanying Father Black in his pioneer venture were his wife Jane J., sons George and Joseph S. and their wives, along with Joseph T. Ellis and his wife. Albert Petty, "the county surveyor... immediately commenced the survey of a townsite and also 640 acres of farming land adjoining it... Soon after the arrival of the first settlers John Lemmon and William Major arrived and subsequently Reddick N. Allred, William Hudson, John Neild, Barney Stevens, Henry Stevens, Isaac Morley Allred, Joseph Allred, Sidney R. Allred and others."[24]

Father Black's settlement expectations were set forth in a short letter to President Young dated August 1, 1859, as follows: "I have gon(e) to Little Denmark and has got it surveyed and is now waiting for your instructions. We expect about 30 families to go their this fall."[25] (Spelling retained).

*Lars Johansen and Anna M. Sorensen; Danes who arrived in Utah in 1857.*

Announcement of the new settlement was made in the September 14, 1859 *Deseret News* which called it "Little Denmark." Joseph T. Ellis and Reddick N. Allred reportedly built the first homes in the village and "no head of a family was allowed more than fifteen acres"[26] until 1860 when "five acres more land were allowed each settler."[27]

About this same time John Frantzen, recent Norwegian arrival, considered moving to San Pete but heard reports that the area was a "cold and disagreeable country, could raise nothing but small grain and occasionally it froze before it matured, having frost about every month in the year."[28] After delivering a cattle herd to Ft Ephraim he heard "that a new place was to be settled the following spring ten miles northeast of Ephraim called Springtown and that there would be a chance for a few to obtain land who wished. Already a few families had moved there during the summer..."[29] Frantzen returned with his parents a short time later to become one of Springtown's leading citizens.

From Father Black's projected thirty families in 1859, Springtown grew to more than 220 in the 1860 Census (See Appendix). Water limitations seem to have been the principal concern in limiting the population; however, the water supply seems for the most part to have kept pace with the increasing population, but not without much work.

## Early Boundaries

Although the exact date is unknown, early Spring City boundaries were found to have been as follows, as recorded in Hans Jorgen Hansen's history:

> Northeast corner home and lot of Hans J. Hansen, Northwest corner the property of Andrew J. Erickson, Southwest corner property of J. T. Ellis and Southeast corner property of David H. Allred.

The Northeast corner marker is located at First North and Second East near Roger Allred's home which is the remodeled Hansen home.

## Decade of the Sixties

Life in Springtown, as it became known, was very difficult in the 1860's, with much home building, land clearing, Indian depredations, and planting to support the increasing population.

John Frantzen's experience may have been typical of early 1860's arrivals. He and his parents lived in a wagon box, managing to build a small log home before the spring work began. John and his father each received 13½ acres along Oak Creek. To accomplish their farm work, the Frantzens purchased one team of oxen and one wagon together. During their first spring (1860) John "grubbed and plowed nine acres of land for (him)self, father not quite (as) much."[30] They also were able to plant some fruit trees. According to Frantzen about forty families were in Springtown in 1860 but "the supply of water was insufficient to mature the crops, and if it had not been for the excellent rain on the 24th of July our crops would have been an entire failure."[31]

President Young made it his practice to visit his far-flung settlements at least once a year and his 1863 visit to Springtown has been recorded as follows:

> President(s) Young and Kimball halted before the residence of Orson Hyde (in Springtown) who... welcomed them to the hospitality of his home. His home was of hewn logs, 1½ stories, with a stone kitchen, corrals, yards and sheds are substantial, neat and orderly, and I discovered he is making an effort to raise quite a variety of fruits. Here President Young and Kimball, Elders John Taylor, George A. Smith, and Lorenzo Snow spoke to the people under the bowery, encouraging them to diligence in every improvement for the comfort and happiness of themselves and families. There are several good adobe buildings here...[32]

Perhaps it was during this visit that several young men of the town desired to see President Young face to face. To subtly show himself to them President Young "came to the door with his table knife. He stooped down and sharpened it on a rock doorstep, went back into the house and resumed eating."[33]

Although a few Indian problems existed through these years, they escalated drastically during the mid-sixties. John Frantzen recalled that "while I was plowing my land in the field I would carry my Spencer rifle not daring leaving it (in) the wagon for fear the Indians might come and take it."[34]

Another recollection of Springtown in the mid-sixties is as follows:

> Spring Town was very young and the Indians were almost constantly making raids and threatening the peace of the settlers. Men and boys stood guard while others worked in the fields. Women assisted their husbands in the fields much of the time.[35]

Life in the Springtown fort during these years held a variety of activities including the baking of bread in Mother Kofford's "large dutch oven made of adobe"[36] where the town's women attended to this chore.

## BlackHawk War

According to one account "during the winter of 1863 and 1864 (correctly 1864-65) a small band of Indians camping near Gunnison contacted smallpox and a number of them had died."[37] Because of their ignorance and superstition, the white settlers were blamed for these problems which resulted in many Indian threats to life and property. John Lowry's cattle were killed and a subsequent peace meeting scheduled for April 9, 1865. On that fateful day Jake Arropine, a young chief, became excessively angry and violent, consequently the BlackHawk War erupted. Although there were other causes, much loss of life and property could have been averted if some agreement had been reached on that spring day in 1865. Chief BlackHawk gathered his warriors into the eastern mountains for the coming battles.

On April 12, 1865, Colonel Reddick N. Allred led 84 men up Salina Canyon in an effort to stop the Indians, who had stolen livestock in the area and killed two men. As Colonel Allred's men advanced up the canyon they were ambushed and two more deaths resulted. Andrew Madsen, soldier, stated. "Volley after volley was poured upon us by the redskins from behind the trees and bushes... We were compelled to retreat into a clear opening."[38] During this battle a bullet came "so close to Sidney (R. Allred's) nose it scarred it for life and one younger man, Frank Hyde, had his horse shot from under him."[39] Hyde later rode a mule belonging to one of the war victims.

Joseph Justesen recalled in a 1953 interview for the DUP that Rasmus, his father, had shown him "the place where they had a battle with the Indians." Rasmus had no saddle, just a lariet and pistol. Men in the willows near Rasmus yelled for him to shoot the Indians but he could hit no one. When the Indians returned fire, there was a hasty exodus of soldiers, leaving Rasmus on his whirling horse. Because of these equestrian problems, Rasmus Justesen was the last to exit the canyon amidst smoke and flying bullets.

Although there were scattered Indian problems in Southern Utah, the BlackHawk War was principally confined to the Sanpete and Sevier Valleys. Several recollections of this worrisome time have been found which are worthy of preservation, although it must be remembered that they were recorded some years after the event and may have suffered because of it.

Joseph Blain's history recalled that "the first one to find out about the Indians raced to the Fort and beat the drums to call others in. We were not allowed to use lights at night. Our lights were made of a piece of tar wrapped in a rag and then placed in a saucer. At night we had to back log all fires... and cover them with ashes. If the fire went out we had to borrow a start from someone else."

Peter Borresen, son of Niels H., was one of the boys who went quickly to the top of the old meeting house in the fort area to beat a drum to warn outside workers of approaching Indians. The Borresen home was located east of our present chapel.

The fort mentioned is described in Hans Jorgen Hansen's history as follows:

> A rock fort... large enough to contain all the dwellings. The meetinghouse stood in the center. In the Northeast corner was the herd corral in which the animals were enclosed at night. The people who owned cows had to go there to do their milking at first, or until they had corrals of their own. There were port holes in the walls of the fort... about 10 to 12 feet apart... through which they could watch for Indians, and shoot if necessary. When danger was apparent, the people were called to the meetinghouse by the sound of the drum.... Sometimes the Hansens went to Cooper Peterson's and remained a day or two because he had a rock house.[40]

## Year of "The Move"

The year 1866 must have been another terrifying time for Springtown's residents. After Chief Sanpitch's escape from jail and subsequent death on April 18, 1866 between Moroni and Fountain Green, they waited for "the other shoe to drop." Then on July 23, 1866 word was received that two men had been killed in Fairview and that the Indians were on the warpath again. Samuel Allred was selected to take the awful news to Ephraim but instead of following the Pigeon Hollow road he went over the hills. Upon his return to Springtown the next day Samuel "could see the tracks of the Indians who had been waiting for him the day before."[41]

In May 1866 President Young's advice to the smaller settlements with under 150 men was to gather together and arm themselves. By mid-1866 Springtown's people found it necessary to heed this counsel and they evacuated to Ephraim for safety. Some have referred to this time as "The Move" and Joseph Blain's recollections of "The Move" give us further insight: "In 1866 we moved to Ephraim because there weren't enough men in Spring Town to fight off the Indians. We would go back every couple weeks to take care of things there. While there, we would sleep on the floor of the old meetinghouse."[42]

John Frantzen recalled in his 1889 journal that they returned home on July 24 but even then guards were still necessary at all times to warn of unusual activities. A description of guard assignments is found as follows:

> During the BlackHawk War it was necessary to place guards about the Fort. The men worked hard in the day and it was often difficult to keep awake on duty at night. Mrs. Kofford's oldest son was to go on duty at midnight. He had been on guard the night before; so instead of waking him, his mother and aunt took the gun and stood guard until morning. They were the only guards awake when the relief came.[43]

Not only did courageous pioneer women and young people stand guard when needed but they also prepared food for the local militia. One of these women was Sarah S. Justesen who made "crackers of flour and water and lard pounding them before rolling and baking—they would last the men who were out fighting Indians a long time."[44]

Again from John Frantzen's 1889 journal we learn that "in the fall when the snow fell in the mountains" the Indians were kept from crossing the mountains so the residents of Spring Town "all moved back in their City lots."

## August 13, 1867 Raid

A most-recorded event occurred on August 13, 1867 when a band of Indian warriors swept into the valley stampeding the animals being herded "in the hayfields down below the stone quarry."[45] Hemming Hansen's

account of that black day is recorded as follows:

> One day Father had gone to see to some water in the field Southwest of town and was to meet the company when it came along, to go after the hay. He took care of the water and went up on the stone quarry and while waiting climbed a pine tree for some nuts. While he was in the tree a band of Indians came riding by, heading for the cow herd on the west slope of the hill. There were ten men herding the cows, among them Sanford Allred, Sam Allred, Reuben Allred, Nephi Jack, Niels Benson, and Charles Kofford. Father ran and warned the men and helped them get the herd started for town. The Indians killed James Meek. William Blain was shot in the ear and Christian G. Larsen out ran the Indians and got away. The Indians drove the herd up through "the grove" into the mouth of Canal Creek, where they were crowded so close by the Guard that they left the herd and went for the mountains.[46]

John Frantzen remembered that fateful August 13th in his journal as follows:

> I was up very early that morning as I intended to haul two loads of hay that day. I hired a young boy, Ephraim Allred, to help me. We were the first who started for the meadow in the morning and went alone, had no idea whatsoever that they were any Indians in the neighborhood... They were perfectly still till the herd came, then they came out in sight. They started in full force for the cattle, and as there were quite a number of teams on the road to the hay meadow they run after them and shot trying to kill as many as they could.... The Indians were closely pursued, so much so that they had to leave the horses and stock...[47]

From Marinus Lund we learn his perception of that day:

> About 20 men left Spring Town for the hayfield which was about six miles southwest of the town. Contrary to the usual custom, the scouting ahead (by the militia) of the cowherd was not done that morning. A company of Indians... saw the cowherd coming over the hills north of the road (old road). In their effort to reach the herd the Indians encountered the hay teams; the minute men were guarding the cow herd and were attracted by the reports of the guns fired by the Indians in their attack on the hay teams. William Scott, Sanford Allred and myself rode to the place where the firing was heard. On our way we saw Andrew Johnson (Johansen), a driver of one of the hay teams, going north with an arrow in his back. He had been shot by an Indian while on his wagon.[48]

Mr. Lund also related that the men rode in many directions according to their needs—Sanford Allred into town, William Scott to find James Meek, and William Blain to town to get medical aid for his wounded ear. Lund continues:

> I then rode towards Spring Town and met members of the militia who were coming to the rescue of the herd and hay teams. The Indians had stolen 28 head of horses and started to the mountains with them. We followed the Indians by the trail south of Bill Allred's Canyon and the militia had a small engagement with them on the mountainside.[49]

H. S. Ivie, an eyewitness to these events, gives his grisly version of James Meek's untimely death in the following account:

> When we got to the foot of the stone-quarry hill, we saw James Meek lying by the road dead; he had been shot through the right breast and under one eye; his pants and hat had been taken; his pipe lay by his side and his ox team was out in the brush a short distance from the road.[50]

*James Meek headstone, Pioneer Cemetery.*

(Note: For several months while James Meek had been quarrying rock in the hills southwest of town, he had taken his daughter Ellen with him. After being warned of the possible dangers of this practice, Meek left Ellen at home during his labors. He was killed in this raid not long afterwards.)

Clara Robinson Allred remembered in later years "seeing blood on the running gear of the wagon that brought Brother Meek home."[51] Both James Meek and Andrew Johansen are buried in Spring City's pioneer cemetary.

Although few details have been uncovered regarding Andrew Johansen's (Johnson) life or death, he had been in Utah for just over a year. John R. Bohlin's autobiography gives this interesting account of Johansen's death and subsequent events:

> My friend Martin Andrew Johansen (Johnson) was killed by Indians west of Spring City (then Spring Town) August 13, 1867. I was with him at the time. After he was shot and just before his death, he requested that I, a young widower, promise him that I would care for his widow-to-be, his two daughters, Lena and Liza and an expected babe which came three months later and was named Andrew for his father. I made that promise to him and accordingly was later married to Johanna Johnson. After some years we became the parents of a son whom we named John.[52]

From various accounts of the day's events, it is evident that although Meek was killed outright, Johansen lingered through the day.

Further details are also found regarding William Blain, who was wounded in an ear. One account states that Blain was going to the hayfields for a load of hay when he "was

surrounded by a bank of yelling savages. William had a cap and ball pistol, but no ammunition. It was lucky for him that the redskins didn't know this. As it was they circled around him, shouting all the time. One ball found its mark in his ear. The Indians finally fled."[53]

Bishop Christian G. Larsen's team of fast grays luckily outdistanced their attackers who either were poor shots or could not keep up. Larsen's young son was able to hang on tightly throughout the wild ride but his father sustained damage to his hat, waistcoat and gunstock from straying bullets. No doubt Larsen and his son felt themselves extremely lucky to be alive, particularly after they viewed the two fatalities.

## Other War Casualties

One war casualty occurred after its end; Lars Alexander Justesen, father of Rasmus, and one-time resident of Spring Town, was killed at Rocky Ford on the Sevier River, on April 5, 1868.

Settlers, hoping that the Indians were peaceful, began trickling back to previously abandoned Sevier area homes. Hoping to resettle Monroe, Bishop Fred Olson of Spring Town took a party of men to that area. During the attack on the fifth, Justesen happened to be unlucky enough to be standing where a bullet glanced from a wagon wheel and struck him in the head, killing him instantly. His body was returned to Spring Town for interment in the pioneer cemetery. Lars had arrived in the Allred Settlement in October 1853 as part of the Danish contingent, along with other family members. He later moved to Manti, built up Ft. Ephraim and settled in Moroni in its earliest days.

## Last BlackHawk War Death

Although incorrectly recorded in some histories, one event concerns the Indian attack at the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon on September 26, 1872—the BlackHawk War's last fatality.

Daniel Morgan Miller, a Nephi pioneer, was hauling lumber for his new home. This trip was planned to be his last one—and so it was, but for different reasons than he had anticipated. Miller and his son Dan loaded their wagon on the night of September 25th at the Snow Sawmill, near the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon, east of Spring City, and spent the night in the sleeping quarters near the sawmill. The Millers arose early on the 26th, hitching their mules to their wagon to begin their journey down the canyon and on to Nephi. Not far down the canyon Miller stopped his wagon to adjust something when the attack erupted. Miller was "hit through one arm and in the side under the arm, and one bullet passed through his bowels, breaking his back. The boy was shot through one thigh and through one wrist, the ball passing between the two bones."[54]

Peter Gottfredson, near the murder scene, continues his description of the awful scene:

> The Miller boy, when shot, tried to run to the house (by the sawmill) but the Indians headed him off. They had not yet reloaded. The boy turned and ran down the road toward Spring City and met these men going out to look for stock. They had received word that Indian signs had been seen the previous evening in the foothills.... Colonel John L. Ivie gathered up a small posse with whom he pursued the Indians but never overtook them.... We all went down to where Miller lay. When shot he had fallen off the wagon on the north side. The Indians, without mutilating his body, had dragged him about a rod from the wagon and laid his face on a large bed of cactus (some accounts say a bed of ants). They had taken his gun, pistol, food, bedding and cooking utensils and with the mules had made off in a northeasterly direction.[55]

Miller passed away shortly after his rescuers loaded him in the wagon and his 12-year-old son, Dan, was taken to Colonel Reddick N. Allred's Spring City home to recouperate. Mrs. Allred tenderly cared for him for three weeks until his wounds healed sufficiently for him to be taken to his home in Nephi. This boy lived out his life in Nephi and died at an advanced age.

Unfortunately Miller's murder occurred after several peace treaties had been completed with the Indians.

Orson Hyde's terse telegram to General Wells regarding Miller's death confirms the date and is given in part as follows:

> ... The Indians are upon us. Several horses were stolen last night and this morning a man was shot off a load of lumber and his little boy wounded in the hip and wrist near Snow's Mill in this place. The murdered man is said to be Miller from Nephi.[56]

After 1872 the Indians became much more peaceable and the settlers were able to breathe somewhat easier. It is interesting to note that Chief BlackHawk in his later years traveled from town to town begging forgiveness for his barbarous acts at locations where damage had been done by his warriors. Spring City was in fact one of the Chief's destinations. His visit was recalled by Sena Schroder Blackett who stated that "I recall his as a tall, slender Indian with a very sallow complexion" (because of T. B.)[57] A few months later, on September 26, 1870, Chief BlackHawk made his trip to the "happy hunting grounds."[58]

## Other Indian Tales

As a teenager Samuel Allred was a courageous rider and very knowledgeable about Indian trickery. The following episode illustrates Samuel's qualities:

> On many occasions he was awakened from slumber and told to send a warning of the Indians, then rush back to assist those left behind. Often on the way he would run into the Indians and several times shots were fired but knowing the country well, he would circle around their camps, make for the hills and deliver his message of warning then rush immediately back to the aid of his own camp and in the protecting of lives very near and dear to him.[59]

Mail deliveries between small towns during the early years were sometimes a little too eventful. Histories of Hans Jorgen Hansen and his son Niels Peter reveal the following events in their mail carrying career:

> The U.S. Post Office had advertised for someone to carry the mail between Ephraim and Spring City. The last two men who had carried the mail had been killed by Indians. No one seemed anxious to take the job until finally Hans Jorgen Hansen went to the postal authorities and told them he would carry the mail for them. They warned him that it was a dangerous job and that two men had already been killed, and if he took the job they

expected him to carry the mail without fail, in spite of the danger, as the mail had to go through. Hans told them he was well aware of the danger involved, but he knew he could carry the mail and get it through without fail. He had a fine black mare which could outrun any horse the Indians had. The horse had a keen instinct that told her where danger lurked, and she knew how to avoid any Indian ambush! Hans then said he had a 16-year-old son Niels Peter Hansen who could ride as well as the Indians. And this son would carry the mail for him whenever he was unable to do it himself. The postal authorities then gave him the contract to carry the mail.[60]

Grandfather Niels Peters said "he then took turns with his father carrying the mail between Ephraim and Spring City... the rides were uneventful most of the way as the country was open and they could see far enough in all directions to avoid any contact with the Indians. But near Spring City was a place known as Pigeon Hollow. Throughout the Hollow were clumps of bushes and cedar trees, and there was always danger of an Indian ambush as the Indians would lie in wait for him. But the faithful little mare always sensed their presence and avoided the Indians' hiding place.

Grandfather (Niels) said that when it came his turn to carry the mail, as he started down through the Hollow, he would give the little mare her head and she would race down thru the Hollow to avoid all danger. And the disappointed Indians, with wild war whoops, would come racing out from behind some cedar trees in hot pursuit trying to overtake him. But true to the faith placed in her, the little mare always quickly outran them. Then when he was far enough away from his pursuers, Grandpa (Niels) would rein up to a stop, turn and wave to the Indians. It soon became a game. Each day, whenever he would bring his horse to a stop and turn to wave, the Indians too would bring their mounts to a rearing halt, brandishing their weapons, wave their arms and whoop loudly, calling after him.[61]

## Additional Indian Stories

Less exciting Indian stories have also been discovered such as those in the following episodes:

LaFern Allred Jensen, granddaughter of James T. S. Allred, remembered that the Indians became great nuisances in later years after the war whoops were stilled.

> Her grandfather lived on the corner, while her family lived on the end of the block. It was necessary to pass the home of her grandfather to get to the street. Many times while her sisters were on their way for a date they had to walk through the sleeping Indians scattered all around the front of her grandfather's yard and street in order to get to and from their house as the Indians camped there because of the great respect they had for her grandfather.[62]

Clara Robinson Allred's history recalled the following Indian episode:

> ... a drunken Indian tried to get her on his horse. She was going to the home of Matilda Allred, who lived where Frank Hansen now lives. It was just dusk when he rode up to her on the street where Edgar Allred's house is now, grabbed her arm and tried to pull her on his horse. Milly Allred heard her and came out just in time to see the Indian gallop away on his horse, and we will always think, saved Mother's life.[63]

Even in the 1880's and 1890's "the Indians (still were) coming to get food or whatever else they could get."[64] One such time beautiful freshly-baked fruitcakes were grabbed by the Indians with their grubby hands so that they could quickly eat them.

Fred Thompson's memories of Indians included the following excerpt:

> When I was a boy several Indians used to come down through there... begging their lives. They come down to camp as far as two blocks North, down by Grandpa Sorensen's (now Gordon Sorensen's). They'd pitch their tents north by the ditch. That was the Indian campground. They'd come there and they'd come in and the bucks would lay around the camps and do nothing and the squaws would go around town and beg for whatever they could get... both clothing and food... I guess they were Utes. They were not any trouble.[65]

Ethel Blain Larsen's interesting recollections of Indians included this statement:

> Indians had no way of making a living for themselves so they would spent all summer going from town to town camping and going from door to door begging for flour, bread, meat, honey or anything in the line of food that they could get. My mother oftentimes in her girlhood became so frightened during the Indian raids, that she often let us girls go into the pit (a large square hole cut in the center of the kitchen floor for the purpose of hiding children) until the Indians had left the neighborhood.[66]

Still another history relates the following events:

> Indians used to migrate over the 'Rattlesnake Hills' and come down by the old home by Strate's Pond. Once Annie (Strate) was out riding her little brother in a coaster wagon when the Indians appeared and began silently filing over the hills. With the recollection of her Mexican experience still in her mind (she narrowly escaped being kidnapped by a gang of banditos when under 5), little Annie dropped the handle of the coaster wagon and ran for the house, where she hid under the bed. Although the Indians just begged, many of the children were scared to death of them.[67]

Charles Crawforth, at his home two miles south of Spring City, always had problems with the Indians stealing his beautiful watermelons, cantaloupes or other produce which was stored near his home.

Sarah S. Justesen's courage is recounted in this Indian episode as follows:

> When the Indian War was over she fed many Indians; they were always troublesome. One day a squaw stole her nightgown and cap from the clothesline but she (Sarah) went in pursuit as far as the creek and took it away from her.[68]

## End of the BlackHawk War

Black Hawk's death on September 26, 1870 near Spring Lake, Utah County, greatly eased tensions between white settlers and warriors, although it took several additional treaties to actually bring the hostilities to a close.

On September 17, 1872, a meeting between leaders of both sides was held. Included in this group were some from Spring City, i.e. President Orson Hyde, Bishop Fred Olson and Colonel Reddick N. Allred. These white men and a number of Indian chiefs signed a Peace Treaty on that notable day and the war ended after wasting the lives of

*First Bishopric after 1859 Resettlement: Left to right: Reddick N. Allred, Christian G. Larsen, Joseph S. Black.*

"from 50 to 70 settlers... an equally large number of Indians... and a vast number of horses and cattle lost, killed or stolen."[69] Expenses were in excess of $1.5 million under the leadership of Daniel H. Wells of the local militia.

Not until March 4, 1917 were BlackHawk War veterans' pensions approved. Land also was given as compensation for their efforts. Veterans and their families have gathered periodically through the years to celebrate their "victory" over the Redmen, employing parades and picnics to memorialize the war.

## L.D.S. Church

After the 1859 Resettlement George Black functioned as the Presiding Elder in Little Denmark and a small log meetinghouse was erected on the Southwest corner of Block 29; however, in January 1860 a Bishop's Ward became necessary with Christian G. Larsen coming from Ephraim to become the Bishop, with Reddick N. Allred appointed as First Counselor and Joseph S. Black as Second Counselor, and George Brough as Clerk.[70]

About 1863 an adobe meetinghouse with dimensions of 30 feet by 50 feet was constructed south of our present meetinghouse as the population dictated a larger building. Henning Olson was the Master Mason, with pioneer craftsmen donating most of the labor. This building was also used as a school, dance hall and even as a meeting place for city officials. Older residents can still remember the curtains which were drawn as partitions to separate classes—and the noise level. This meetinghouse in later years was used by the Relief Society, Primary and Boy Scouts, after the 1911 completion of our present chapel. During the 1940's the building was given or sold to Clyde Hollenbeck of Chester who dismantled it and built a small garage and other small buildings with adobes. The small garage may still be seen north of the Chester Store.

As ward membership increased, more space became available, and Church headquarters became more encouraging and well organized, Spring Town Ward auxiliaries in turn became more fully organized.

## Seventies Quorum

Although not an auxiliary, the Seventies Quorum was organized on April 22, 1860, with George Bell as President, Moses T. Sheppard as First Counselor and Peter O. Hansen the Second Counselor and Clerk. Lauritz Larsen, a Dane, was the first missionary to leave from Spring Town; he served in Denmark between 1867 and 1870. (See Missionary Appendix.)

## Sunday School

The first Spring Town Sunday School was organized under John Robinson's direction with Thomas B. Allred as Secretary on January 27, 1867, with about 70 members enrolled. Individual classes were not a part of Sunday School in its beginning.

## Relief Society

On May 10, 1868 the women's Relief Society was organized with Mary Ann Price Hyde as President, Elizabeth Allred First Counselor, Anna U. Larsen Second Counselor and Elizabeth Fretwell Secretary. Six teachers were appointed on May 13 with meetings to be held on the first Thursday of each month at 2:00 p.m. Fifteen members were initially enrolled; one year later there were 104 members. A membership fee "in kind" was usually requested, i.e. a few

*Sarah Ann Shepard Justesen, first wife of Rasmus.*

pounds of wool, quilt blocks, etc. Cash became more desirable in later years.

## New Bishopric—1868

After Bishop Christian G. Larsen's resignation on July 20, 1868, a special meeting was called on August 2, 1868 to appoint a presiding officer. Frederick Olson became Spring Town's Bishop with James Anderson Allred his First Counselor and Rasmus Justesen his Second Counselor on August 6.

> Until the town was incorporated in 1870, the Ward Bishop assumed control of things of common interest, such as canyon road building, public fencing, etc. Offenders were brought up before the ward teachers and bishop, given a hearing and asked to make right their wrongs.[71]

(Note: All materials for the Church section were obtained from the Spring City Ward History Book.)

## Collection of Immigrants

Several courageous Spring Town men were instrumental in assisting the gathering of poor "Mormon" immigrants from the Missouri River during the Sixties. Young John Frantzen, one of these men during the spring and summer of 1861, furnished one yoke of oxen and a wagon. Before leaving home he was able to plant his crops, with the hopes that there would be some harvest in the Fall. After meeting

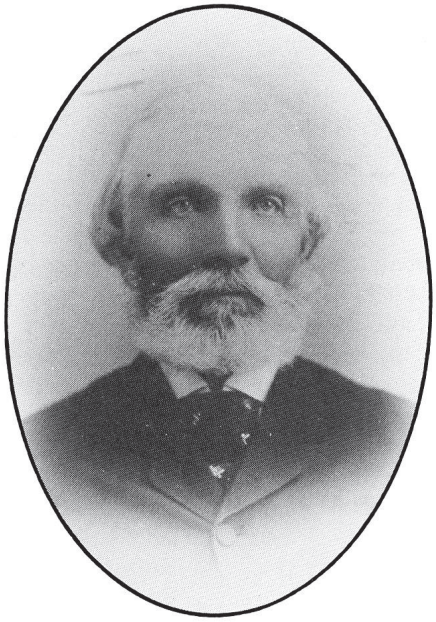
*Old Adobe Meetinghouse, built ca 1863.*

*Lauritz Larsen, 1834-1895.*

*John Robinson, 1810-1883.*

*Mary Ann Price Hyde, wife of Orson Hyde, 1816-1900.*

*James Anderson Allred*



*Frederick Olson*

*Rasmus Justesen*

other Sanpete men the group traveled north to gather at Brigham Young's grist mill in Sugar House where John R. Murdock was appointed John's captain. Leaving around April 22nd John carried 1600 pounds of flour in his wagon. then returned to Utah with the immigrants. John states that "the emigrants were furnished with all the provisions they needed such as flour, bacon, sugar, dried apples, etc."[72] Describing their homeward journey, John relates:

> A few deaths occurred among the emigrants, otherwise everything went as well as could be expected, good order and kind feelings generally existed between all parties. Before we left Florence the company was thoroughly organized, appointing a Chaplain, making provisions for night guards, herding stock, etc. Prayers were regularly attended to every morning and evening.[73]

The group arrived in Salt Lake on September 12, 1861. During the journey John became acquainted with a young Danish woman named Mary Ann Adolphsen who agreed to come to Spring Town with him, where they arrived on September 19. He and Mary Ann were married in his father's home on September 21 with President Orson Hyde performing the ceremony. They then were able to move "into (their) little house, yet it was big enough for our furniture and other articles, the furniture consisting of two three-legged stools and one bedstead made of poles."[74]

Women of SpringTown contributed to the Missouri immigration effort by making bread and crackers for the trip east.

James Riley Allred and William Blain were 1862 rescuers and possibly were part of the expedition which left in May 1862 described in part as follows:

> The entire company consisting of 262 wagons, 293 men, 2880 head of oxen, 142,315 pounds of flour, left Salt Lake City in May. They traveled across the mountains and plains in six companies, some of the Saints furnished one ox, some furnished a yoke of oxen. Some gave the only oxen they had. The men left at home volunteered to do the work for the men during their absence. By this method they were fitted out for the journey, and thus the 'poor' immigrants were sometimes afforded better than those who were compelled to work their way over the desert during the previous years.[75]

Among other Spring Town men who assisted immigrants were Brother Lund in 1863, John Hitchcock, Sanford Allred and Robert Stoddart in 1866, as well as Caleb Stoddart, William Hudson and William Barney in 1868.

Sanford Allred's daughter Mary Ellen recorded that her father "left April 17, 1866. The Ward turned out to see them off. Elder Orson Hyde called them up to the front of the old meetinghouse and blessed them, promising them they should see the hardest they had ever seen for sickness and trouble but if they would live right would return unharmed and their families should not want."[76] The men arrived at Ft. Laramie on July 23rd and began their homeward journey on August 14th. Most of the immigrants were "sick with cholera. The teamsters had to help care for the sick. They left with 400 people and 90 died on the way."[77] In answer to Pres. Hyde's promises, only one teamster became ill but soon recovered. The group arrived at their home destination on October 22, 1866, six months after their departure.

*Mary Henderson Allred, widow of Isaac.*

## Education (By Christie Bunnell)

As pioneers traveled from distant lands, limited school took place along the way. Soon after Spring Town's first settlers arrived in 1852, some provisions were made to educate their young people, although it was probably not until they settled in Ft. Ephraim that an organized attempt was made. "On March 5, 1855, Fort Ephraim was organized into a school district called District #1."[78] Since a large percentage of Ft. Ephraim's builders were refugees from the Allred Settlement, it is probably safe to assume that some of our pioneer children began their educations in District #1, where Agnes Armstrong accepted a mission to become the first schoolteacher.

One of the first buildings used for learning was the log meetinghouse inside the Spring Town fort. "Seats were made of hewn logs and had no backs."[79] Books were scarce, with perhaps only one or two for the entire class. Tuition was paid in produce or whatever the family could offer. If several children attended from the same family, the children sometimes took turns since fees could not be paid for all. The three "R's" received most attention and the Spelling Bee was used for learning as well as entertainment.

"The first teacher was Mary Henderson Allred, and other early teachers were Samuel Ruggles Aiken, Stephen H. Allred, William Davis, Elizabeth Fretwell Hess, Philinda Kofford and Mary Ann Frantzen. Mrs. Kenner, Ellen K. Bunnell and John Petersen held classes in their own log houses."[80]

Other buildings used for learning were an old adobe house by the creek at 2nd East and 1st South, and a log house called the "Central School" on the corner of 2nd South and Main which was later used by the Presbyterians. This building was made of rough-hewn logs; the roof was

thatched or covered with willows and dirt thrown on the top. Chinks in the wall were mud-filled to keep out the cold. The room was heated from a large fireplace kept roaringly hot in the winter months. There were no blackboards, globes, or maps and willows might have been the only wall decorations. Wooden slabs used for seats were made of soft native lumber, an overwhelming enticement to older boys who might possess a pocket knife.

When little Hannah Hansen was six years old, she went to school as follows:

> ... in the old Mill House ... and because she could not spell 'to' she became discouraged and left school. But that mistake proved to be a stepping stone by which she learned to spell and soon became such a fine speller that she outdid them all in the next school which was taught by Philinda Kofford.[81]

## Early Business Development

The order of the day during those early years was bartering—partly because of their remote location, the scarcity of cash and their inability to depend on goods from the outside world. Bartering is, of course, trading what you have for what you need.

Augusta Dorius (Stegens) confirms that bartering was used extensively in the Allred Settlement. For her services as interpreter during the late Fall of 1853 she was rewarded with two bushels of wheat and a sheep. She thereupon traded the wheat for cloth to replenish her "sadly depleted clothing,"[82] and sold the sheep for other badly needed items.

Several other specific examples of bartering were also found, although in later periods. For example, Peter A. Hansen "broke a horse to ride for a man to pay the first rent"[83] on his two-room home for his new bride and himself. And as late as October 12, 1886 the Spring City Council voted to accept wheat for taxes "at 60 cents per bushel" and oats for "1 cent per pound."[84]

Although bartering was used less frequently with the passing years, it is still alive and well in the decade of the 1980's.

## Peddlers

Before the advent of stores, the services rendered by peddlers and freighters were very important to the rural towns of Utah, as related in the following paragraphs:

> Through them such items as needles, thread, pins, lace, dye, cloth, tea, sugar, soda and spices, as well as nails, wire, bolts and tools were brought to the villages. Some peddlers walked through Utah with these in packs on their backs. They would exchange goods for food and lodging. Peddlers were eagerly awaited by the townspeople.
>
> With the coming of the railroad and the formation of ZCMI, these articles became more widely available. The ZCMI was able to order supplies from the East which were eventually delivered to the local co-op and sold to the individual for either cash or exchange goods.[85]

## First Stores

Reportedly the "town's first merchant was John Neil... whose store stood on the corner lot now owned by Elizabeth Larsen."[86] (Location unknown) John Frantzen, the Norwegian who arrived here in 1860, also had a small store "in one of the rooms of his house."[87] Mary Ann Frantzen, his wife, was able to manage this small store while John busied himself with other chores on his farm.

Nearly all goods came from Salt Lake by mule team, unless they were locally produced. Between 1850 and 1870 overland freighting operations were a very important Western enterprise, as follows:

> ... companies were formed, large and small, to carry goods and mail to the miners and settlers of the West... After the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, freighting continued as an important business, carrying goods from the railroad to distant settlements and mining camps.[88]

Spring City freighters transported their goods including grain and other scarce produce to the Nevada mining camps including Pioche, Frisco, and Silver Reef. We have found references to James Blain, Ed Allred, John Robinson, James W. Crisp, William Scott, Soren P. Sorensen and Axel Tulgre(e)n, among others, who were involved in this business.

Tulgren's freighting expertise was so great that it even evoked a tall tale; believe it if you can. Supposedly "his mule team had gone over the road so many times that it is said that he frequently went on ahead of them for a few miles and fished in some of the mountain streams until they caught up with him.[89]

James W. "Jens" Crisp reportedly made his modest fortune running freight to Western mining camps and later was fortunate enough to build his Main Street home which became the Allred Hotel after Crisp's untimely death due to a tragic farming accident.

## First Sawmills

> Although we cannot pinpoint actual dates, the "first sawmills were built in the late 1850s or early 1860s... Louis Barney built the first sawmill... which was located where our power plant dam now stands (1947). Isaac Benjamin built the second sawmill where our flour mill now stands (4th So. 4th East). James T.S. Allred and Reuben Allred built the third sawmill just south and east of Spring City. These mills were known as circle mills... because they were run in circular movement... by water."[90]

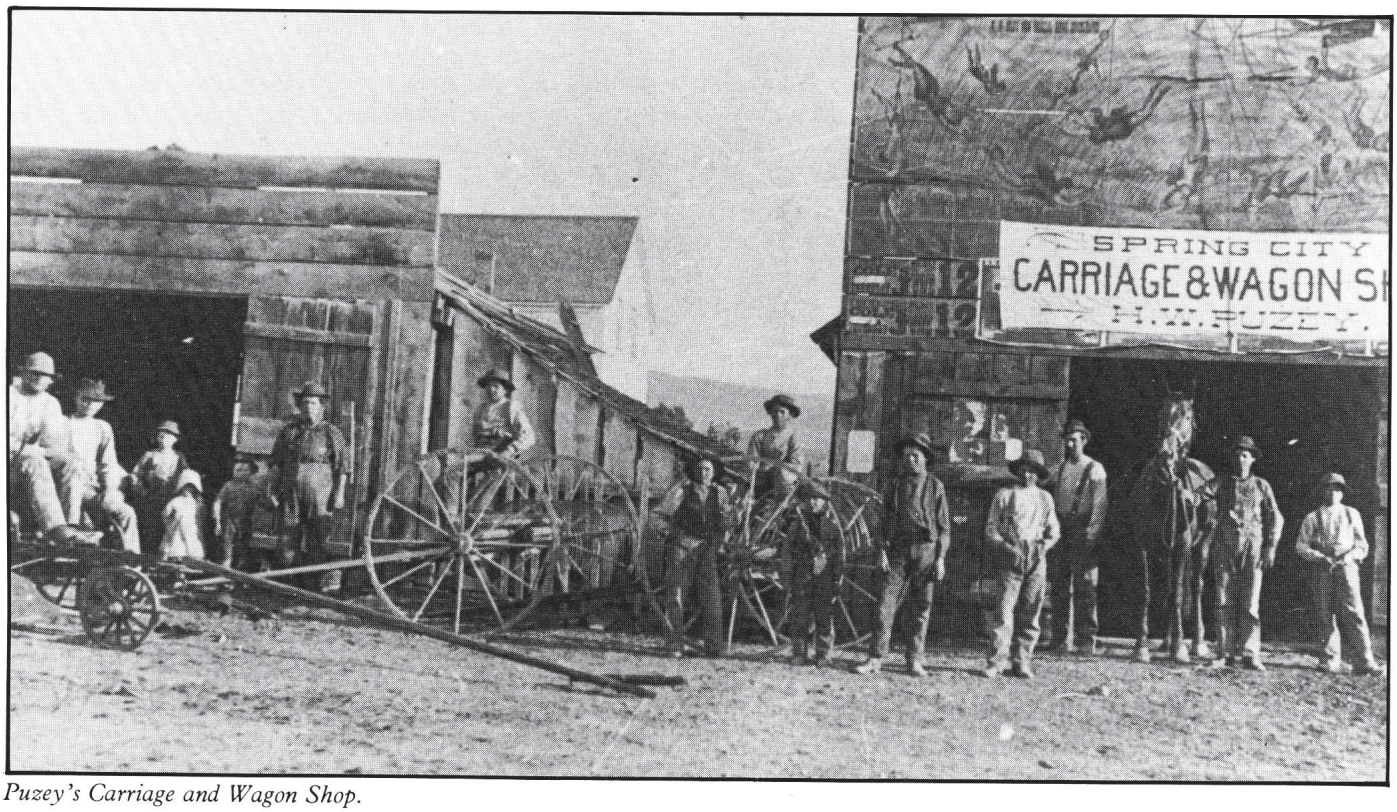
## Skilled Tradesmen

When the large Danish contingent arrived in October 1853 and later, they brought with them a great variety of skilled trades which were greatly needed. As Cindy Rice, historical researcher, observed:

> The first generation Danish immigrants differed from the other settlers in that they almost all had a trade. Most Danes were not involved in livestock operations but only had a cow, a few chickens, pigs and a garden. They were not sheepmen or farmers on much more than a subsistence level. Instead, the Danes were blacksmiths, bakers, wheelwrights, coopers, shoemakers, carpenters, masons and tinkers. These craftsmen made a valuable contribution to the building of the community.[91]

The following paragraph lists some of the early men and women involved in skilled crafts during Spring City's early years of development, although all cannot be limited to the earliest period:

William Puzey, wheelwright; William Ford, blacksmith;




*Puzey's Carriage and Wagon Shop.*

John Robinson, Sr., gunsmith; James F. Ellis, master mechanic; William Stoddart, basketmaker; George M. Brough, shoemaker; Isaac M. Allred, violinist; John Niel, merchant; Wiley Payne Allred, physician and stone cutter; Mary Henderson Allred, schoolteacher; James T. S. Allred, ropemaker (also cinches and whips); Ellen K. Bunnell made buckskin gloves; other shoemakers were Joseph Black, Eleason King, Lutelis Burdick (also physician); Samuel B. Frost, Jr. (also blacksmith). James "Tanner" Jensen was a tanner, taking the hide of cattle and tanning them for shoes. He also went to the hills and got the bark of trees and this was called tan bark and was used to tan the leather; the mortician was Marinus Mortensen.[92]

Additional and sometimes more revealing comments have been located on several of these local craftsmen which may be of interest:

William Puzey's wheelwright shop stood on the Southwest corner of Center Street and Main. Many needy wagons were repaired by him and sent on their way so that they could continue their productivity. William Ford's blacksmith shop was located just across the street to the north. These two craftsmen worked together at times to build wagons; however, they mainly were occupied by repair jobs. Abram Acord was the lucky buyer of the first wagon built by Puzey and Ford.

James "Tanner" Jensen's old tanning yard was located where Downard's Pond was later located. The Hansen family felt that Jensen "made leather for shoes and also made shoes, but the cost was so high, few were able to wear them."[93]

John Robinson, Sr. repaired guns and pistols but had the knowledge and ability to make guns if only he could obtain the needed materials which were very scarce. He also is reported to have repaired guns for the Indians.

Emma Lucas Robinson, wife of John, "was a milliner by trade and furnished hats for the townspeople. She went to Salt Lake each fall and spring for materials used in her hat making."[94]

It is noted that many of the men who were skilled craftsmen is one area also became skilled in other areas, such as John Larsen who not only served as Brigham Young's gardener in Salt Lake for a few years, but also was a skilled tailor who later operated a shingle mill. Also, Charles Crawforth, a skilled gardener, raised broom corn which he used to make brooms for local sale.

Niels H. Borresen, a Dane, was another multi-talented craftsman who was trained as a horticulturalist and was Spring City's "leading miller for many years."[95] Borresen would plant orchards and sell young fruit trees and plants to anyone who needed them. His *Pyramid* death notice also recorded that "he was the first man to ever plant an apple tree in Mt. Pleasant."[96] Brother Borreson is mentioned in John A. Widstoe's book *In the Gospel Net* as one of the missionaries who visited his Norwegian home.

Hans Jorgen Hansen was another successful horticulturist who had been "trained as a gardener in the royal gardens of the King of Denmark and was known throughout the town for his especially fine garden and orchard."[97] Even after his death his lot continued in its beauty and is remembered by his posterity for its particular loveliness.

One skilled trade brought West by one of the Allred family was described as follows regarding Reuben W. Allred's blacksmith and ropemaking talents:

I remember very well the making of rope. It was most unusual, made from the hair of the tail and mane of horses. Hundreds of feet were made into halters, cinches, lasso-ropes, bedcords, etc. The big wooden wheel stood in a corner of the lot and the spinning or twisting of the hair was done with this wheel—similar to the spinning of wool into yarn, but the rope strand stretches out from 8 to 12

*John Blain, ?-1862.*

*Isabell Graham Blain, 1818-1906.*

rods.

> I can also remember the blacksmith shop, standing in its place by the side of the walk. We used to love to watch grandfather work, pumping up and down, down and up, working the handles of the bellows, while he heated a piece of iron red hot. Then we would run when he began to shape it, for the sparks would fly in all directions. He was an expert and followed his trade as long as he was able."[98]

And although her "trade" may have been "in a class by itself," Isabella Graham Blain, a widowed Englishwoman who arrived here in 1863, became known as the "yeast lady." Mrs. Blain was quite impoverished and had to earn her living as best she could by taking in washings, gleaning in the fields, and selling "yeast to almost everyone in town for a little flour or whatever they would have to trade for."[99] One of her granddaughters recalled that they "would take a little bucket of flour and get a bucket of yeast in exchange for this flour."[100]

A great granddaughter related that a highlight of her life was going to get yeast:

> Ethel Blain's mother "would fill a quart bucket with a lid on full of flour and we would go to Grandmother's and get it full of yeast. She always gave everyone who came for yeast apples in the summertime and cookies in the wintertime. Every evening she would make a five-gallon can full of yeast so that all who needed (it) could get some. Almost always the can was emptied by night."[101]

An inspiring family story is told about Isabella Blain's faith, i.e., one day Brigham Young approached Isabella, asking for some flour. She gave him the flour knowing that her supply was almost gone; however, Brigham's promise to her was about the same as the widow with her oil—that she would never again want for a flour supply. Mrs. Blain afterwards testified that President Young's promise always held true.

Many other craftsmen and women undoubtedly made up Spring Town's framework, and some will be found in other chapters; however, it must be realized that some information is simply not available for research and publication.

## Early Entertainment

Our pioneer forefathers, having crossed the Plains under arduous conditions, were still able to participate in evening campfire dances, along with singing and story telling. When they began pioneer settlements throughout the Utah Territory it was natural enough to follow along these same lines. In fact, when "colonizers went out from Salt Lake City to build a settlement on a stream, some kind of musical instrument was, as a rule, carried along, and when the first camp was made at a place to be permanently located, the people danced and praised God in song."[102] Allred's Settlement was no exception to that rule.

Daily pioneer life in the 19th century in spite of its romanticization by contemporary writers, was extremely difficult when measured by modern standards. Some of the daily hard work and problems could be temporarily forgotten amid the dancing, singing or games. Those hardy pioneers were ingenious at making their own fun whether it was dancing or horse racing. Lee Allred recalled that "young people had to make their own sports. There were games of wrestling and feats of skill."[103] He claimed that in the early days the Allreds liked a fast horse race.

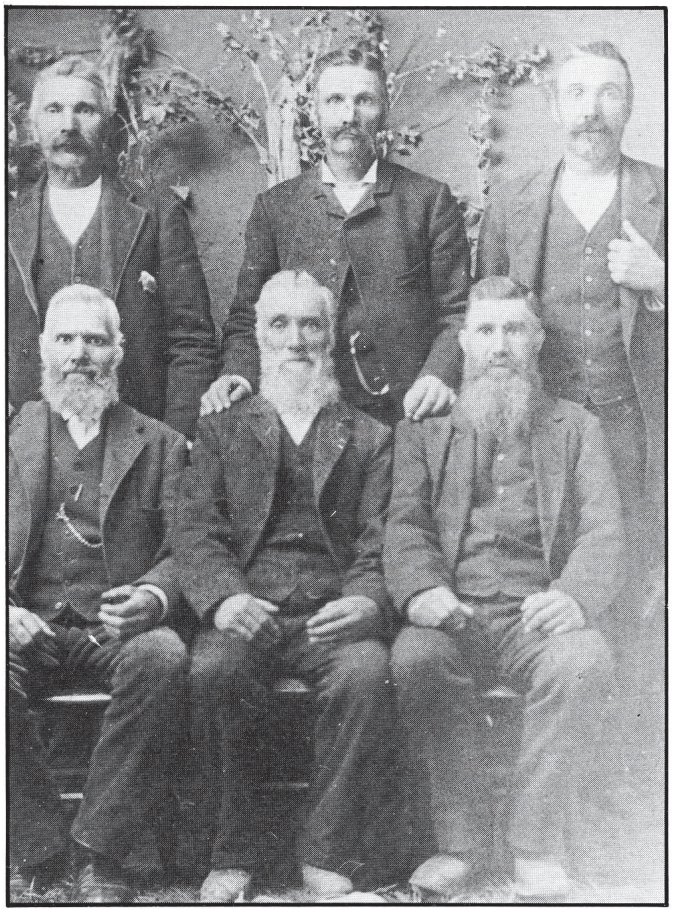
After the Black Hawk War, homes were built, the population increased and "to let off steam" many dances were held, "particular among the Danish people."[104] Typical of early dancing memories are those of Ephraim L. Allred, said to be one of the first children born in Fort Ephraim on October 1, 1854. He recalled that as a Spring Town boy he

*Serilda Jane Allred Blain with English spinning wheel.*

"danced on the ground bare-toed under a willow bowery and that girls with shoes on were very unpopular from the fact that they stepped on the bare toes, which was positively uncomfortable."[105] For refreshments at dances he and others "carried parched corn or wheat in his pocket and treated the girls."[106]

Isaac Allred, an early Spring Town violinist, arrived here about 1859. He was an early "Mormon" convert and suffered through the persecutions of Missouri, Nauvoo and the western trek. While in Nauvoo he felt it "his very great privilege to be requested to furnish music to gladden the heart of his beloved friend, the Prophet Joseph Smith."[107] Isaac is reputed to have heard the Prophet say, "I go like a lamb to the slaughter" just before his June 1844 martyrdom. After Isaac crossed the Plains he and his wife, Mary Calvert, settled in Kaysward, now Kaysville, where she died in 1851. He and his second wife, Matilda S. Park, removed to Spring Town about 1859 along with his son, Redick, and several other sons. Another son, James Riley, was also a gifted musician, mostly a singer, who "cheered his companions with many songs, filled at various times with merriment as well as pathos."[108] Isaac died April 14, 1871 and is buried in the pioneer cemetery.

Another early musician was Will Schofield who would play at housewarmings. Rose R. Schofield recalled that "upon conclusion of a home, a housewarming was held; and before the furniture was moved in, a dancing party was given to smooth the floor."[109] Henry Schofield added that "the floor in the house (was) of rough lumber and then they would have a dancing party in order to plane the floors, and they would stop their dance and sweep the sawdust out from the dance."[110]



*Left to right, standing: Sidney Rigdon Allred, Isaac M. Allred, Joseph Allred. Seated: Harvey Allred, Reddick N. Allred, William Allred.*

## Coming of the Telegraph

Although some of the details concerning the telegraph's arrival in Spring Town are sketchy—it finally did arrive. After the Overland Telegraph lines were completed on October 24, 1861 to Salt Lake City, plans were laid as follows for local settlements:

> Brigham Young planned immediately to have a telegraph line unite Salt Lake City with the Mormon settlements of the Mountain West. Plans were put into motion at once, but it was not until after the Civil War that the necessary wire and other equipment could be obtained (1865). On October 15, 1866 the church wagon train arrived—65 wagons, with 84 tons of wire, insulators, batteries and other equipment. The building of the Deseret Telegraph line was a cooperative enterprise. Donations were sought from each settlement to pay for the equipment. Each community was to recruit and support its local operators. The people of each valley assumed the responsibility of constructing, equipping and staffing that part of the line running through their valley and halfway to the next.... One line connected Salt Lake City with Logan on the north and St. George on the south (completed January 15, 1867) with a side line running into Sanpete Valley. The Deseret Telegraph Company was organized March 21, 1867.... By 1880 over 1,000 miles of line served 68 offices or stations.[111]

The earliest reference we have found regarding the local telegraph line is in November 1865 Church Records in which "it was agreed that a telegraph office be built on the Northeast corner of Bishop C. G. Larsen's city lot, Bishop Larsen having promised to pay for the house whenever the office had to be moved if built there."[112] Whether or not this building was completed, the telegraph did come to Spring Town.

A January 12, 1869 meeting was held recorded in Church Records as follows:

> President Olson laid the business before the brethren present, viz, the paying of our operator and his expenses of the telegraph office. He said himself and counselors and the clerk, Brother Brough, visited Brother R. W. Allred to see what had been received for compensation, and what he thought would be a reasonable compensation for his services performed to this date. Brother Allred thought per month including his board, and $10.00 for wood, $15.00 per month rent.
>
> ...A motion was made by Brother L. B. Frost. G. Brough seconded that we pay the amount to Brother Allred. The motion was put and carried.
>
> Brother F. E. Kofford's account was next presented to the people viz. $20.00 per month for Philendia's services; $3.00 per month rent; $5.00 for wood and $40.00 for education and outfit which was discussed and considered too much. Brother A. Acord moved that we pay them both alike according to amount of services rendered. Seconded by Brother Lambert, carried unanimously. Quite a number were desirous to discontinue the office, but the idea was repudiated by the President and Counsel and a number of others. A motion was made by Brother Ellis and seconded by B. G. Brough that we sustain the telegraph office in Spring City for three months at Brother R. W. Allred's proposal, viz., $15.00 per month to be paid at the end of each month including rent, firewood, and board for operator which would amount to 10 c/2 for each male citizen. The motion was put and carried unanimously."[113]

> Among telegraph operators in town were Anina Marie Larsen Justesen, daughter of Bishop C. G. Larsen and second wife of Rasmus Justesen. Anina Marie learned to be a telegraph operator during her father's absence on a Scandinavian mission 1872-1875 and held that position for about three years. "At this time the Custer Indian War was on in Wyoming and Montana and she took messages concerning their troubles. She carried these messages to and from Orson Hyde, Colonel Redick N. Allred and others. Her position helped her to aid her mother and other family members as there were 22 of them."[114]

Perhaps the Spring City office was discontinued for a time because of lack of funds and other problems because of the following excerpt:

> Following are a few incidents pertaining to the *re-establishing* of the Office of the Deseret Telegraph Company at Spring City, Sanpete County, Utah, by Mary Ann Hyde White, daughter of Apostle Orson Hyde and Julia T. Reinert Hyde.
>
> In June 1881, President John Taylor and a number of the Apostles attending a quarterly conference in Sanpete County, held in Manti, were guests at the Hyde home in Spring City, Utah. Realizing the need of telegraphic service there, President Taylor decided to *re-establish* communications at that place.
>
> At this point I (Mary Ann Hyde) was requested by the President to prepare myself to take the management of the office. Accepting the call, I went to Manti, in company with W. H. Folsom, then superintendent and architect of the Manti Temple, and made my home with the families of James H. Wareham and Henry B. Maiben.
>
> Lewis Anderson at that time, was in charge of the telegraph service located in the Temple Office. Under his direction I began the study of telegraphy and remained in that place some three or four weeks when, account of noise and confusion of building, I was transferred to Ephraim to the home of President Canute Peterson, then President of Sanpete Stake, and continued my studies with a Mrs. Carrie Stalleson, a very able instructor. It was here I received the news from Washington D. C., through the Salt Lake office, of the shooting of President James A. Garfield and of his daily condition until his death.
>
> I pursued my studies until early in November when, through the urgent request of Judge Jacob Johnson, the Spring City Office was opened. Judge Johnson supplied the desk, while President Taylor supplied the balance of the necessary equipment. Having taught my sister, Luella Hyde, the art of telegraphy, she took charge of affairs at Spring City while I attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo where I substituted in the Provo Office whenever called upon. After returning from Provo I again took charge of the work at Spring City.
>
> Later I married Herbert Addison White, and bidding a fond "73" (Kind Regards) to my associate telegraphers, took up residence in Salt Lake City."[115]

Upon the railroad's arrival in Spring City in 1890 the Western Union telegraph took over all traffic through the railroad depot office and the Deseret Telegraph ceased to be a part of Spring City life. More and more the world was encroaching upon the Utah Territory and Spring City, a forerunner of things to come.

## Prominent People

**James Allred.** Spring City's founder was born in North

Carolina on January 22, 1784, son of William and Elizabeth Thrasher Allred. He and Elizabeth Warren were married in 1803 when he was nearly 20 and she only 16. Twelve children were born to this couple at various homes in Southern locations. The Allreds came in contact with "Mormon" missionaries in Missouri and were baptized into the church on September 10, 1832 by Elder George M. Hinkle. In the Fall of 1839 the Allreds became residents of Nauvoo, Illinois where James was designated as one of Joseph Smith's bodyguards, also helping to build the Nauvoo Temple and assisting in temple ordinance work. When Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, John Taylor and Willard Richards were taken to the Carthage jail in June 1844, the Prophet reportedly handed his sword to James Allred before his departure saying, "Take this, you may need it to defend yourself."[116] James proudly kept and carried this sword West to Utah.

After Joseph and Hyrum's martyrdom, James spirited the wounded John Taylor away in his sleigh pulled behind a wagon the 18 miles to Nauvoo. In 1846 James evacuated Nauvoo along with the other Saints who were forced out. He was appointed acting Bishop at Council Point where he stayed until early in 1851 when he began his westward journey. The family arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in October 1851. Joining with other Allreds, James and Elizabeth settled the area around Canal Creek on March 22, 1852, naming it the Alled Settlement. After their evacuation to Manti in December 1853, James with many others began Ft. Ephraim's settlement and remained there for several years before he returned to Spring Town in 1860. Spring City became James and Elizabeth's home until James' death on January 10, 1876.

**Elizabeth Warren Allred.** James' devoted wife, Elizabeth, was born May 6, 1787 in South Carolina, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Cothen Warren. She followed him during many years of frontier moves and persecutions, bringing their 12 children into the world along the way and raising eight grandchildren later when their parents died. Family traditions maintain that Elizabeth, a seamstress by trade,[120] was helpful to the Prophet Joseph Smith when completing the first temple "garments" for wearing by faithful church members who had attended temple ceremonies. Family records also maintain that "Elizabeth often used to put potatoes in the coals in the fireplace at night, and leave bread and butter and fresh buttermilk (of which the Prophet Joseph Smith was very fond) on the table, so that they could come during the night and eat."[121]

After James' death in 1876 Elizabeth, who had been blind for three years, moved to Rabbit Valley to be with family members there. She passed away on April 23, 1879, at over 90 years of age.

**Orson Hyde.** Orson Hyde was born January 8, 1805 to Nathan and Sally Thorpe Hyde in Oxford, New Haven County, Connecticut. He was left an orphan at a young age, and later arrived in Ohio, near Kirtland and where he soon heard of the "Mormon" Church and was baptized on October 30, 1831 by Sidney Rigdon. Orson had the privilege of being confirmed a member and ordained an Elder by Joseph Smith and Sidney Ridgon that same day. He performed several missions during the early years of the Church to various places and became one of the Twelve

*Orson Hyde, 1805-1878.*

Apostles in 1835. In 1840 Orson Hyde dedicated Palestine to the return of the Jews. He returned to Nauvoo shortly after the Prophet Joseph Smith's death in June 1844 and was evacuated from Nauvoo with the bulk of the body of Saints; however, he and his family remained at Winter Quarters for a few years to help other evacuees, after he performed an 1846 British mission. In 1849 he began publishing *The Frontier Guardian* which was the first newspaper west of the Mississippi. In 1852 he brought his family to the Salt Lake Valley.

In 1854 he was assigned to preside in the Carson City area and is regarded as its founder. By 1859 Orson was appointed to be the Sanpete Stake President and his family drove and walked to Manti. He moved to Spring Town in June, 1860 and was a great negotiator with the Indians. He was never an idle man and this trait must have impressed and inspired the local Saints.

His seven wives include the following:

Marinda Nancy Johnson, who bore 10 children; Mary Ann Price, who bore one child; Ann Eliza Vickers, who bore six children; Julia T. Reinart, who bore five children; Elizabeth Josephine Gallier, who bore five children; Sophia Margaret Lyon who bore four children; and Martha Browett who bore one child. (She left Orson about 1865, was known by her maiden name and remained separated from him until her death.)

Orson Hyde died on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1878, an outstanding colonizer, writer, speaker, scriptorian, missionary, educator, legislator, newspaperman, peacemaker, civic and church leader. The original monument erected in his name was supplemented in 1939 by a monument erected by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

(NOTE: Much has been written about Elder Hyde in

*Orson Hyde's home, erected in 1865.*

several books. If more reading is desired, these volumes are recommended.)

## First Bishopric

### Reuben W. Allred, Bishop—March 28, 1853

Reuben W. Allred was the son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred, born November 18, 1815 in Bedford County, Tennessee. He was baptized in 1832 and joined with the "Mormons" in Missouri and then removed to Nauvoo, Illinois. In 1836 he and Lucy Ann Butler became man and wife. They later crossed the plains in the Allen Taylor Company, arriving in Salt Lake in the Fall of 1849. They first went to Centerville then on to Manti. In March 1853 he was called to be the first Bishop of the Allred Settlement. In October 1853 he gathered 50 Scandinavian families to strengthen the Allred Settlement which was being sieged by Indians. He was among the first settlers of Fort Ephraim and was the first presiding elder there. Reuben was a farmer, blacksmith and ropemaker. He and his wife had nine children. Reuben passed away on October 4, 1896 in Spring City, Utah.

### Wiley Payne Allred, First Counselor

A son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred, Wiley was born May 31, 1818 in Bedford County, Tennessee. He was baptized with other members of the family, arriving in Nauvoo, Illinois during its early days, and served as a bodyguard for the Prophet Joseph Smith. Wiley crossed the plains in 1851 in the Kelsey Company and settled first in Provo, then in the Allred Settlement. He lived in Spring Town for about three years after its resettlement then moved to Fountain Green in 1862. He was a stonecutter by trade and contributed to the building of the Manti Temple but was also set apart by Joseph Smith as a physician and knew herbs and was able to use them for medicinal pur-

*Orson Hyde's original cemetery headstone.*

poses. He was adept at the setting of broken bones. His first wife was Sarah E. Zabriskie, and was also married to Elizabeth Davis, Johanna Olsen, and Caroline A. Fredricksen. Wiley died in Emery on March 28, 1912 where he is buried.

**James Tilman Sanford Allred, Second Counselor**

Another son of James and Elizabeth Allred, he was born March 28, 1825 in Bedford County, Tennessee. He also was an early "Mormon" convert. In 1845 James T.S. married Eliza Bridget Mainwaring, an Englishwoman. A member of the Mormon Battalion, James T.S. reached Manti in 1849, one of the original settlers. He joined other family members in settling the Allred Settlement in 1852 and brought his log cabin from Manti for housing. He helped build up Fort Ephraim in 1854. In May 1855 James T.S. was called to the Las Vegas Indian Mission as an interpreter where he served for two years. In 1864 he was called to Circle Valley on an Indian mission. He and his first wife had 10 children. He also married Margaret Mainwaring, his wife's sister, and had five children. Fannie Utah, an Indian woman became his third wife; while Paulina Allred became his fourth wife. James served as a Counselor to his brother Reuben W. in the Allred Settlement and as a first counselor to Ephraim's first bishop. James T.S. Allred was known as "Showritz" by the Indians who respected and honored him. He died March 28, 1905 in Spring City.

**William Black**

A son of William and Mary Gardiner Black, William was born August 20, 1784, at Lisburn, Antrim County, Ireland. At age 17 he enlisted in the 72nd Regiment of the British Army, serving four years in Ireland and 17 years abroad. In his own words, he "was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch January 6, 1806, and at the taking of the Isle of France from the French in the year 1810...."[119] On his way home to England in 1821 he "called at the isle of St. Helena"[120] just after Bonaparte had died. He then arrived in England, was discharged from the army and arrived home to find that everyone had died except his father. He married Jane Johnston on July 31, 1822, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Chambers Johnston. They joined the "Mormon" Church after listening to William Clayton and Joseph Fielding, being baptized January 1, 1839. William served as a missionary in Ireland and England then joined his family in America in 1843 after they had been here for about three years. The family moved to Nauvoo, Illinois in 1844 just in time to be expelled with the other Saints, but not before hearing Joseph Smith preach in the Nauvoo Temple. The family stayed in Iowa until the spring of 1850 when they started for the Salt Lake Valley, moving on to Manti in November 1850.

William states in his autobiography that "in the Spring of 1859 went by order of President Brigham Young and relocated in what is now known as Spring City, which had been abandoned on account of Indian depredations in the year A.D. 1853."[121]

By the Fall of 1861 the Blacks again moved, this time to a site on the Rio Virgin River. William's death came at about age 88 on January 28, 1873 at Rockville, Kane County, Utah.

**Jane Johnston Black**

A daughter of Daniel and Margaret Chambers Johnston, Jane accompanied her father on his "yearly preaching circuit" and even became a Methodist pastor when her father died in 1817. She then was cared for by William Black and later married his son, William Jr. in 1822. This couple had four children: George, Mary, William V, and Joseph S. When William, a weaver, moved his family to Manchester, England, the "Mormon" Church became part of their lives and in 1840 arrived in Nauvoo, Illinois.

Jane Black was also called "Mother Black" by her friends and neighbors and attended John Taylor after his wound in the Carthage Jail in June 1844, at the same time that Joseph Smith was shot and killed, along with his brother, Hyrum.

A midwife of some renown, Jane Johnston delivered hundreds of babies in Illinois, across the plains, and in Utah, "reportedly delivered more than 3,000 babies without losing a single child or mother."[122] Mother Black delivered at least one baby in Spring Town. A woman of great courage, whether facing mobs, Indians or remote settlements, the Blacks were blessed to have Jane as their mother. She lived in Manti, then Spring Town, then moved to Rockville where her husband died in 1873. She then moved to Deseret to join with her sons, William and Joseph, and died in Deseret.

**George Black**

A son of William and Jane Johnston Black, George was born in Lisburn, Antrim County, Ireland, in 1823. He married Susan Jacaway in 1850 and moved to the Sanpete area in 1855. George became the first presiding elder in Spring Town after its resettlement in 1859. He died in Kanosh.

**William V. Black, Jr.**

Son of William and Jane Johnston Black, William was born in 1832. He married Elmira Ayers in 1854 and they settled in Manti and Spring Town. He was a veteran of the BlackHawk Indian War and later settled in Deseret, Millard County, where he died in 1877.

## First Bishopric After 1859

**Christian G. Larsen, Bishop**

Christian was born in Denmark on December 17, 1828, a son of Lars Johansen and Anna Margretha Sorensen. He became a "Mormon" convert while serving in the Danish military and was baptized in 1851. He served as a missionary in Denmark before immigrating to the United States in 1857. He first settled in Ephraim then came to Spring Town after its resettlement. Christian was called to be the first Bishop of Spring Town. He presided over the Scandinavian Mission from 1873 to 1875 and later was called to settle Castle Dale and Castle Valley. He served as Mayor of Spring City from February 1879 to September 17, 1880. He served as Emery Stake President for 19 years. He was married to Marie Sorenson, Anna M. Olson, Anna Marie Christiansen, Annette Johnson and Anna Ungerman. His death occurred on June 1, 1911 in Castle Dale.

**Reddick N. Allred, First Counselor**

Reddick was born February 21, 1822 in Bedford County, Tennessee, to Isaac and Mary Calvert Allred. Married Lucy Hoy, they had 10 children. He became a member of the Mormon Battalion but later returned to Council Bluffs to act as wagon train captain for immigrants. He served a

mission to the Sandwich Islands. In 1856 Reddick went as a captain of 10 to rescue starving handcart company members. In 1860 he came to Spring Town and became the first justice and postmaster; he was also a BlackHawk War colonel. Reddick was a member of the Territorial Legislature for five years. Because of his second wife, Amilla Jane McPherson, he spent a short time in the penitentiary. He also lived in Chester and served as Bishop there. Reddick N. Allred died October 10, 1905 and is buried in Spring City.

**Joseph S. Black, Second Counselor**

A son of William and Jane Johnston Black, Joseph was born July 14, 1836 in Lusburn, Antrim County, Ireland and came with his family in 1840 to the U. S. Joseph participated as a water boy while Church members fought the mobs in Nauvoo. The family stayed in Kanesville until the Spring of 1850 when they started for Salt Lake, arriving in September. They started for Manti about the first of November; the journey took 16 days. The family built a stone home on the south side of the quarry where the temple now stands. When the Walker War broke out they lived in the Manti Fort, standing guard for 18 months. In the rescue of Allred Setlement residents, he met Nancy Cynthia Allred whom he later married. They located on Utah Lake and returned to Ephraim in 1857, buying a 90-acre farm in what is now the southeast part of Ephraim. In his autobiography he states that in "the fall of 1858 my father and his sons were called to go and relocate Canal Creek or Little Denmark." Joseph was a Major in the Sanpete militia. He further states in his record that "Bishop Seeley and I build the first sawmill in the north part of the county after the resettlement in the Fall and Winter of 1859-60. My brother, George, presided at Spring City, but at the reorganization of the ward Christian G. Larsen was put in as Bishop and Reddick Allred and I were his counselors." [123]

Joseph was elected as a Sanpete County selectman and he and Bishop Bradley "located all the county roads in the county north of Ephraim City. [124] He also served as a Spring Town Justice of the Peace. He married Sarah Jane Barney and had nine children, as he had with Nancy C. Allred. His third wife was Caroline Thompson with whom he had 11 children. His fourth wife was Louisa Jane Stocks; they had six children. Black removed to Deseret, Millard County, Utah March 1869 and became bishop there in 1877, serving for 27 years. He died at Deseret on August 13, 1910.

**Hans Jorgen Hansen**

Both Hans Jorgen and his bride Ane were born on the Isle of Mon, Denmark, in 1818 and 1824 respectively. Hans and Ane were married in 1847 and Hans at one time was an "expert gardener of repute" who trained in the Royal Gardens of the King of Denmark.

In 1857 "Mormon" missionaries preached the Gospel to Hans and Ane, completely changing the course of their lives. Several other family members were baptized, which precipitated local persecution by ministers and local people. On April 11, 1859 the Hansens sailed from Liverpool, England, on the ship "William Tapscott" along with 355 other Scandinavians, including 14 of their own family. After a long five-week voyage they arrived in New York on May 14, 1859 then traveled on a train to Chicago, and on to Winter Quarters, Nebraska, reaching there May 25, 1859. Hans and his son, Hemming walked across the plains, bringing their possessions in a light wagon pulled by a team of oxen.

After their arrival on September 15, 1859, they were able to rest for a few weeks in Salt Lake before pushing on to Fountain Green and then later Spring Town. At first they lived in a dugout in Spring Town then in a log home. Still later a larger rock home was built which now is lived in by Roger, Lila and Whitney Allred. The northeast boundary marker for Spring City can still be seen near this home to show what was once the city limits of the town.

Hans Jorgen's home and lot brightened the town with its many trees and flowers, and populated the town with his many children and descendants. He passed away on September 6, 1891.

**James Meek**

James was born July 8, 1806 in England; his wife Mary Wright's birthdate was February 1, 1817 in Ireland. They were living in Manchester, England, when "Mormon" elders preached the Restored Gospel to them. They were baptized, and left England when their daughter, Ellen, was only about six weeks old, sailing on the "Forest Monarch" led by John E. Forsgren, a Swedish convert. They remained in Salt Lake City until about 1860 when they were sent by President Brigham Young to Spring Town, Sanpete County, Utah.

James was unfortunate enough to be killed by Indians on August 13, 1867, as he came from the hayfields southwest of Spring Town.

**Martin Andrew Johansen (Johnson)**

Andrew was born in 1837 in Sweden and became a "Mormon" convert who came to Utah in 1866. He married Johanna Johnson; they became the parents of three children. These were Lena, who married Jacob Kofford; Elizabeth who married Edson Huntsman, and Andrea who married Alfred Smith (she was born after her father's death). The family made their home in Spring Town; however, Andrew was killed in the Indian raid on August 13, 1867 and is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery, near James Meek. He requested before his death that his friend, John Bohlin, take care of his widow and small children, and later John and Johanna were married and had one son, John Bohlin.

**Isaac Behunin**

Isaac, a Scotch-Irish American, was born October 20, 1803 in Richland, New York, son of Albert and Nancy Lord Behunin. At 20 he married Meribah Morton of Willistown, Vermont, in her hometown, and they became the parents of five children. Meribah died at Kirtland, Ohio, from the effects of influenza, just six weeks after the birth of her last child, while the Saints were driven from Kirtland. Isaac's second wife, Almina Tyler, whom he married in October 1834, raised Meribah's children and even named one of her children "Meribah." Isaac came to Utah with one of the first handcart companies, captained by Daniel Spencer. While in Kirtland he helped build the Temple and was a bodyguard to the Prophet Joseph Smith. After the family arrived in Salt Lake they were called to settle in Provo and a little later became the first settlers of Ephraim before being driven out by Indians. Isaac then lived at Zion's Canyon and was one of those who named the

canyon, calling it "Little Zion." He also helped to build the St. George Temple. Isaac also lived in Rockville, Utah, and Long Valley and died at Mt. Carmel where he is buried. He was also the first settler of Springdale, Utah.

**Isaac Morton Behunin**

Isaac M. Behunin, son of Isaac and Meribah Morton Behunin, was born September 9, 1831 in Richland, New York. His family joined the L.D.S. Church in 1833 and moved to Kirtland, Ohio, where his mother died. The family then moved to Missouri and Nauvoo, Illinois during Isaac M.'s growing years. After spending several years in Council Bluffs, the Behunin family crossed the plains arriving in Salt Lake in 1849. When Isaac M. was 20 the family became the first settlers of Ephraim.

Isaac M. married Emily Jane King, daughter of Eleazar King and Mary Caroline Fowler, in 1855 and they became the parents of 11 children. Their first child, Isaac William was the first white child born in Ephraim and the only one of the family to survive to raise his family. After being called to colonize Circleville, the family returned to Spring Town because of Indian troubles, where they remained. Isaac M. became a blacksmith and because of his left-handedness was able to do some tasks that others could not do. He also pulled teeth by using his handmade forceps. He also doctored the sick, using his own medicines. During one diphtheria epidemic in Spring City he, fearing that his sick grandchildren would die, prayed for inspiration in treating this disease. He was inspired to mix certain drugs and swab their white throats; these children all recovered.

Both Isaac M. and his father were active in fighting the Indians in this area. Isaac M. was active in political and religious activities wherever he lived, also owning and operating a sawmill. He served as Mayor, Councilman and Justice of the Peace in Spring City.

He married Miranda Caroline Wilson Nunley in 1892, after Emily's death in 1880. Isaac M. passed away January 14, 1910 in Spring City and is buried here.

Isaac M. built the rock house on Main Street which became the Beck home and currently is on the National Historic Register.

**Alvin Erin Allred**

Alvin, a son of Isaac Morley and Charlotte Henderson Allred, was born March 3, 1860, the second white male child to be born in Spring Town and survive infancy. "The doctor who attended his mother... was the well-known Jane Johnston Black or 'Mother Black' as she was called." [125]

Alvin's parents first settled in Kaysward until crops failed and the U. S. Army invaded Utah, after which they joined relatives in Spring Town.

Alvin was a member of the first Sunday School which was organized in 1867, (he) being seven years of age at that time. he was well-known as a good singer, particularly of southern ballads. He joined the YMMIA at age 16 and also became a choir member. He served as First Counselor to John P. Johnson in the YMMIA from Octoer 22, 1888 to November 4, 1889.

He worked in a Canal Creek Canyon sawmill, being employed "as an off-bearer" [126] and timekeeper. While working in the lumber mill he met his future wife, Maria J. Borresen, who was employed as a cook. They were married by Bishop James A. Allred on February 1885; they had eight children. Alvin farmed some Chester property and worked at the sawmill. He actively participated in civic affairs, serving as Town Marshal, and County Assessor in 1897-98. He returned to Spring City so that his children could attend school. He was the manager of the Opera House and custodian from 1899-1904. He also owned a confectionery on Main Street near the Opera House. Alvin worked as a surveyor and as a Notary Public until his death on April 27, 1911.

It is ironic to remember that Alvin was one of the first males born in Spring town after its resettlement, and also the first person to have a funeral in the new L.D.S. Church first used in 1911.

**Lars Alexander Justesen**

Lars was born November 16, 1819 in Gunslev, Maribo, Denmark, a son of Lars and Horthe Clausen Justesen. He married Karen Rasmussen in Denmark; they had three sons. After joining the L.D.S. Church, the Justesens had a strong desire to come to Utah, joining the John E. Forsgren company on December 20, 1952, leaving Liverpool, England on January 16, 1853 on the "Forest Monarch." The ship arrived in New Orleans on March 7, 1853, after which the company traveled up the Missouri River to Keokuk, Iowa. Leaving Iowa on May 19, 1853, they began their journey across the plains. On June 19, 1853, Lars was ordained to the office of Elder and three weeks later appointed as a Captain of the third Ten, consisting of four wagons.

Directly after their arrival in Salt Lake the Forsgren Company was assigned to build up the Allred Settlement. Lars Justesen and family arrived in Spring Town then known as the Allred Settlement on October 10, 1853. He later assisted in building up Fort Ephraim (1854) and Moroni (1859). He and his family returned to Spring Town in 1862. Lars was killed in an Indian attack at Rocky Ford on April 5, 1868, during an attempt to reopen a Sevier County settlement. Lars was standing at just the right point to be in line for a bullet which glanced off the edge of a wagon, hitting him in the head. He was brought home and buried in the Pioneer Cemetary.

**John Schofield**

John, a son of William and Hannah Gregson Schofield was born on December 24, 1830 in Halifax, Yorkshire, England. After the age of 10 he labored in a cotton factory near Oldham, Lancashire, England, and so had little education.

His parents, Wesleyan Methodists by religion, became "Mormon"converts in 1840 and 1841 and John was baptized in 1841 by his father and confirmed by William Black (presumably the same one who resettled Spring Town). John married Mary Broadbent in Prestwich, Manchester, England; they had a daughter and two sons. John was a choir director in the Oldham Branch for five years. He sailed for Utah on April 5, 1859, arriving via sea, steamboat, railway and handcart on Sept. 4, 1859. About halfway across the plains, provisions ran very low but rescue teams from Salt lake arrived in time to bring relief.

After settling in Lehi, John accompanied Thomas Taylor to Spring Town, thereafter becoming a permanent resident. In 1862 he was requested "to take charge of the choir

which position I occupied until 1887..."[127] One day upon his return from Salt Lake John found "Elder Hyde and the choir awaiting my arrival, as President Brigham Young and company were coming to pay a visit to Sanpete in a few days, which necessitated the attention of our choir."[128] After about two days of rehearsals, the group "met Pres. Young at Mt. Pleasant, when he requested Elder Hyde to solicit our choir to go with them through Sanpete County."[129] Quite a challenge in the days of horses and wagons!

Because of his polygamous status, John Schofield, a City Councilman, resigned from his position in accordance with the Edmunds-Tucker Act. He also served a short prision sentence for his polygamous marriage. His second wife was Josephine Peterson, who accompanied the ward choir.

In later years John became very interested in temple work and accomplished much temple ordinance work for his deceased ancestors.

John also acted as Chairman for 4th and 24th of July celebrations for several years.

**Eleazar King Sr.**

Son of John and Anna Betsy Hawkins King, Eleazar was born 11 Oct. 1784 in Williamstown, Massachuetts. He married Nancy Fowler on May 24, 1804; she was born 31 March 1788 also in Williamstown. The Kings were in the Sanpete Valley very early and Eleazar passed away 14 May 1854, the father of 11 children.

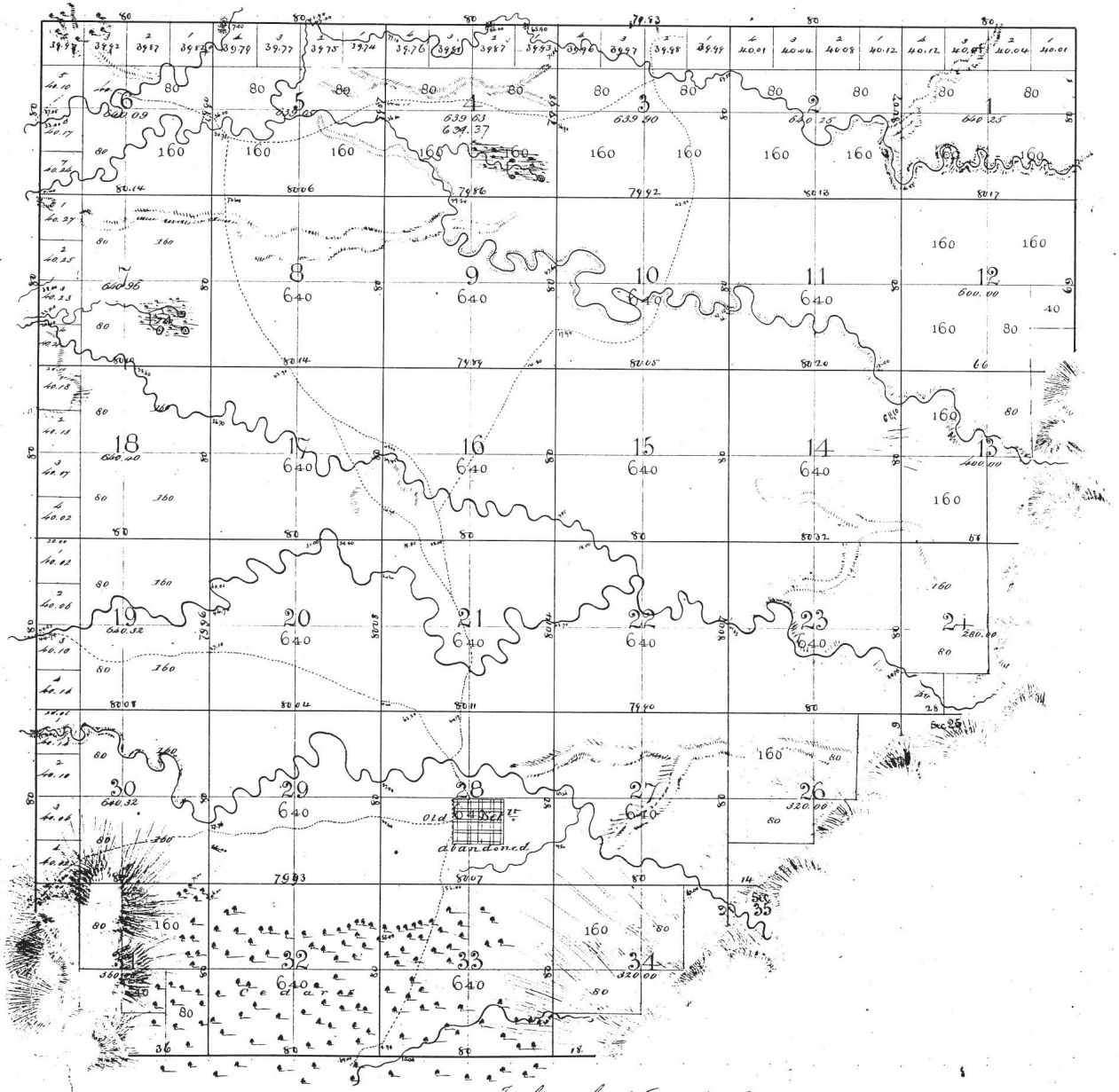
**Eleazar King Jr.**

The fourth child of Eleazar Sr. and Nancy Fowler, Eleazar Jr. was born 1 December 1811 in Sunderland, Vermont. He married Mary Caroline Fowler and they had 12 children. One of his daughters, Emily Jane, married Isaac M. Behunin, she having been born in Quincy , Illinois. Eleazar was engaged in farming and died 23 March 1897 in Spring City, having been active in the Black Hawk War battles.

**Albert Petty**

Although not a Spring Town resident, he is included because he surveyed Spring Town in 1859 with its resettlement pioneers. He was born August 10, 1795, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Albert married Catherine Petty in 1829 and was baptized in Tennessee by Wilford Woodruff in 1835. They came to Utah in 1848. Albert became a County Judge in 1851 and County Recorder in 1856. He went to Southern Utah in the Spring of 1862 shortly after surveying Spring Town, and died in Springdale, Utah, June 10, 1869.

# T 15 S —— R 4 E. Salt Lake Meridian.




Total number of Acres 19561.17

| Surveys designated | By Whom Surveyed | Date of Contract | Amount of Surveys | When Surveyed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East South Boundary | Chas Mogo | Sept. 6th 1856 | 8. 42. 83 | 3rd & 4th 1856 |
| do | do | do | 47. 33. 18 | do |

Scale 40 Chains to an Inch

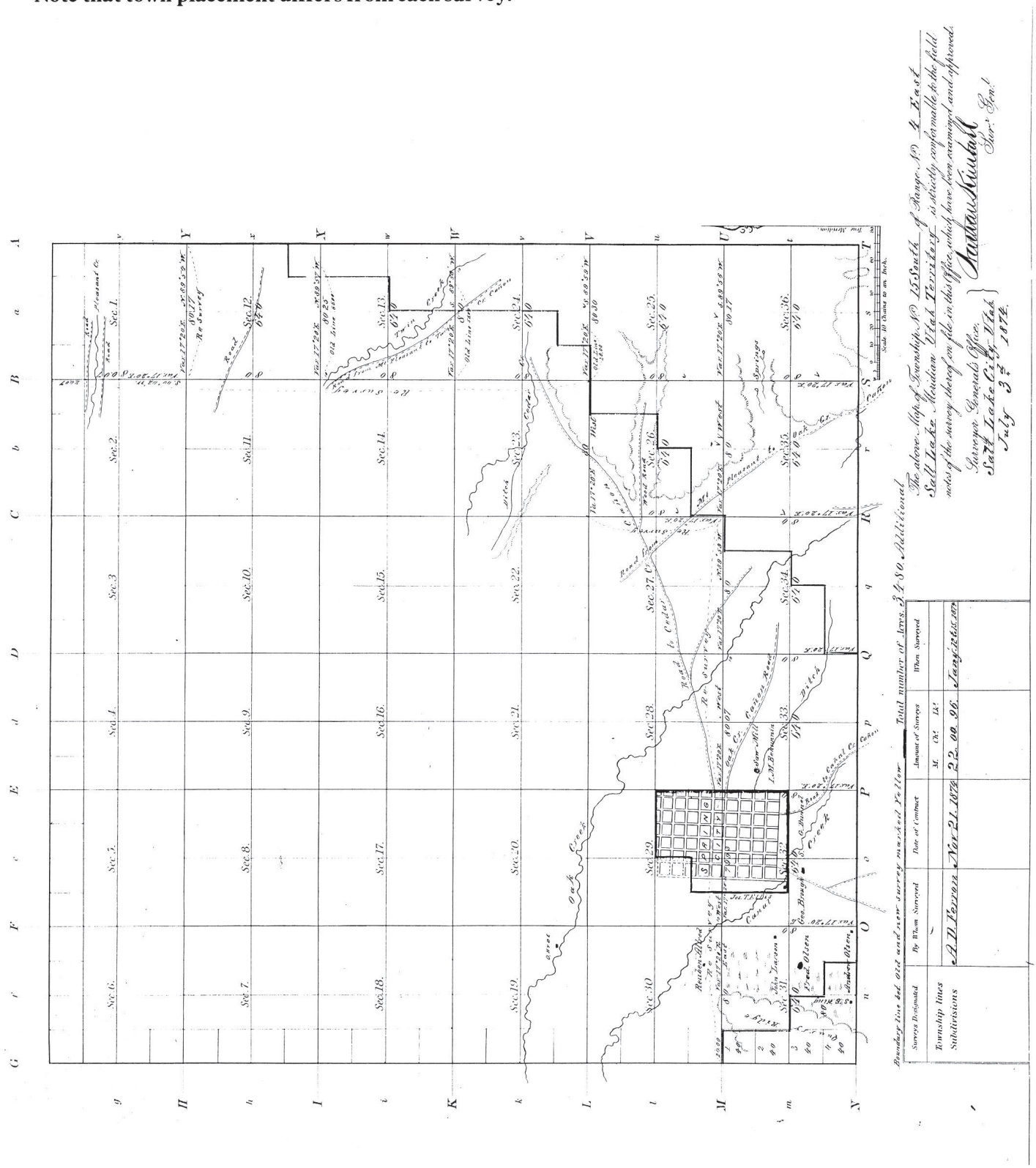
Surveyor Generals Office
Great Salt Lake City Feb 25th 57

The above Map of Township 15 South of Range 4 East of Salt Lake Meridian is strictly conformable to the field notes of the Survey thereof on file in this Office, which have been examined & approved.

David H Burr

# ORIGINAL SURVEY MAPS
## A from 1857
## B from 1874

**Note that town placement differs from each survey.**



# CHAPTER TWO
# Polygamy and Progress (1870-1889)

Intensive Indian difficulties during the Sixties brought progress in Spring Town to a temporary standstill for nearly a decade; however, during the Seventies growth possibilities began to emerge. Although a few scattered Indian problems flared up after the Treaties, such as Daniel Miller's 1872 murder, most of these difficulties ended previously. Springtown's residents could finally turn their full attention to more civilized pursuits in agriculture, business, improved communications, entertainment, temple and home building—in short, general expansion of the area, as well as the formulation of a local civil government.

City government became more desirable as the 1860 population increased to 623 in 1870, partly due to increased speed of travel on the newly completed transcontinental railroad—just two days travel compared to the previous 90 days by handcart.[1] Additionally, as Utah's residents began to desire their rightful place in the United States they realized the increased need for a distinct separation between Church and State, although many local L.D.S. Church leaders assumed positions of civic responsibility for obvious reasons.

## Incorporation

On February 11, 1870 Springtown was officially incorporated as Spring City by authority of the Utah Territorial Legislature described by Orson Hyde, its leading citizen, in a Salt Lake newspaper.

> Our town heretofore named 'Springtown' on account of the great number of springs which it contains, was incorporated by the legislature this last winter under the name and style of 'Spring City,' and will hereafter be known by that name. All persons sending communications to any citizen of this place, will please remember the change and govern themselves accordingly by addressing Spring City, Sanpete County, U.T.[2]

## First City Officials

James Anderson Allred had the distinction of being chosen Spring City's first mayor, with Abram C. Acord, Reddick N. Allred, Samuel B. Frost, John Frantzen and Isaac M. Behunin being elected Councilmen. John Larsen was appointed shortly after to fill the sixth Councilman's vacancy "until the next regular election."[3]

Other City Officials included Samuel R. Aiken as Recorder and Treasurer, I. M. Allred as Street Supervisor, Thomas B. Allred the Chief of Police, and Reddick N. Allred the Postmaster. John P. Peterson was designated the Assessor and Collector, with policemen John Hitchcock and Sidney Rigdon Allred.

Early city minutes reveal predictable problems such as administering and solving a variety of water disputes, setting the amount of City taxes, appointing watermasters and filling city vacancies as they occurred, along with dealing with epidemics of disease and writing and revising City ordinances as necessary.

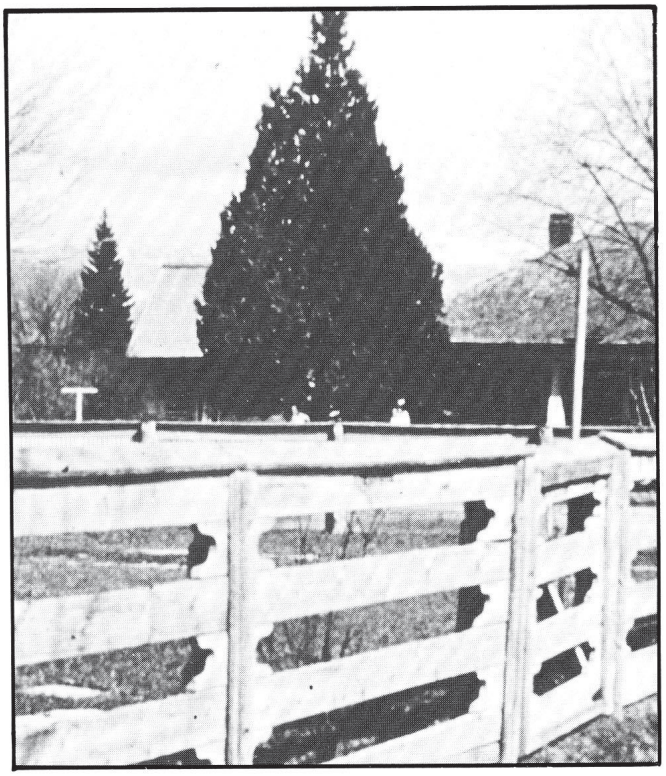
Since there was no City Hall in which to meet, early City Council meetings were held in a variety of buildings including the Co-op store, the John Frank Allred school, the old tithing office, the adobe meetinghouse and several homes.

The 1882 Edmunds and 1887 Edmunds-Tucker acts had a noticeable negative effective on local politics since nearly all City officials were L.D.S. Church members. Many of these same leaders were also polygamists and therefore disallowed from holding public office. After 1887 polygamists could not even vote and the L.D.S. Church's property rights were dissolved. Many resignations are noted during these turbulent years for various reasons including polygamy, moving to another town, and being "called" to settle another area in Utah. For example, Christian G. Larsen, the mayor, resigned his position in 1880 so that he could help to colonize Castle Dale.

## Early Ordinances

Our first City Fathers drafted many new ordinances for the freshly incorporated City, including Number Five which named and marked the public streets as follows:

> Be it ordained by the City Council of Spring City that the streets of the city shall be known by the following names beginning at the south, viz. First John's Street; Second Mill Street; Third Hyde Street; Fourth Dallas Street; Fifth Chestnut Street; Sixth Douglas Street; Seventh Walnut Street; Eighth Mulberry Street.
>
> And beginning at the West they shall be known as follows, Viz. First Parley Street; Second Washington Street; Third Main Street; Fourth Jackson Street; Fifth Johnson Street; Sixth Polk Street; Seventh East Street.[4]



*Pioneer cemetery fence, no longer in existence.*

Before 1889 these street designations had been changed to numerals, and letters i.e. First Street, Second Street (north-south streets) and "A", "B", "C" Streets (east-west streets), with Main Street being known as Third Street. It does not appear that these designations were widely used by the populace, who seem to have always indicated directions by asking "You know where John Smith lives?"—leaving a stranger to the town at a definite disadvantage.

In a June 2, 1976 City Council meeting previous city street designations changed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Street became 2nd West | C Street became 2nd South |
| 2nd Street became 1st West | D Street became 1st South |
| 3rd Street became Main Street | E Street became Center Street |
| 4th Street became 1st East | F Street became 1st North |
| 5th Street became 2nd East | G Street became 2nd North |
| 6th Street became 3rd East | H Street became 3rd North |
| 7th Street became 4th East | I Street became 4th North |
| 8th Street became 5th East | J Street became 5th North |
| 9th Street became 6th East | K Street became 6th North |
| 10th Street became 7th East | L Street became 7th North |
| A Street became 4th South | M Street became 8th North |
| B Street became 3rd South | N Street became 9th North |

Other interesting bits and pieces of information emerge from reading early city minutes and ordinances. For example, early officials preferrred to have their city property and poll taxes remitted instead of receiving a salary for their services. And in 1873 it was resolved to "take grain for city taxes at the following prices, viz. wheat 75¢ bu, barley 70¢ bu and oats 60¢ bu."[5] For the year 1874 taxes were set at 1/3 of 1% and in 1875 1/2 of 1% of city property values. Poll taxes were "levyed by the City Supervisor of Streets upon each male resident of Spring City over the age of 21 years and under the age of 50 years."[6] Many widows and elderly residents were too poor to pay their taxes and these small amounts were written off the recrods by sympathetic City Officials.

## City Lock-Up(s)

A lock-up or jail has been necessary for Spring City since the 1870s because of certain mischievious lawbreakers. It is a matter of record that a Committee of Two was selected in December 1875 to find a worthy site for a City Jail; they later reported that "two rods wide on the north end of the lot occupied by the Union Hall Company could be had for that purpose,"[7] although the exact details are unknown. This jail was not completed until November 1885, when building costs were reported as $169.68 not including the cost of land or the rock foundation. It is not known if this is the same building as the one located near Second East and Third South (made of rock) which served the town's lawbreakers for a number of years, particularly when Eugene Allred served as the Marshal and lived in the house nearby. Another jail building (made of wood) is located behind our present City Hall, although its construction date is unknown. It is presently used by the City for storage, although longtime residents can remember its usage for jail purposes.

## Pioneer Cemetery

The exact date of the first burial in the Pioneer Cemetery found at 2nd North and 1st East is unknown; however, it could easily have been an infant or small child since there are so many young children buried there. It is believed that the earliest death was Newton Devine Allred who died in 1857, although the settlers were not here at that time while the last burial was Isaac Morton Behunin who died January 4, 1910.

In recent years when Mrs. Carl (Tessie) Pyper made a record of both old and new cemeteries, she found the following information while talking with some elderly citizens:

> ...this cemetery was full of graves, mostly of children. The West end was nearly covered with wooden markers, but due to vandalism and animals being used to keep the weeds down, these and others have been broken and lost. Some graves were marked with only a square stone at the head and a smaller one at the foot, and still others were of sandstone, and if there ever were any names, dates, etc., time and the elements have erased them.[8]

Three men attacked and killed by Indians during the BlackHawk War are buried in our Pioneer Cemetery, i.e. James Meek 1806-1867; Martin Andrew Johansen 1837-1867, and Lars Alexander Justesen 1818-1868. See Chapter One for details.

Only a few names of heroes and prominent pioneers can be listed who are buried in this cemetery, including:

William Blain, 1832-1897, shot in his ear by Indians in 1867
James R. Allred, 1827-1871, Mormon Battalion veteran
Isaac Allred, 1788-1870, Founder James Allred's brother
Samuel G. Bunnell, 1836-1909, Pioneer carpenter
Isaac Morton Behunin, 1831-1910, Ephraim's first settler, along with his father, Indian War veteran, early Springtown resident.

*John Frantzen 1st Counselor*

*James A. Allred, Bishop*

*Lauritz Larsen 2nd Counselor*

Additional names include Commander, Henderson, Hitchcock, Lund and Slack, all of whom were early Springtown pioneers.

## Spring City Cemetery

It soon became appearent that larger burial grounds, with some expansion room, would be necessary to accommodate the growing population. The present cemetery location was fixed in the 1860s, with the first burial in 1869—Luke Nield. No records are available before that time since incorporation occurred in 1870.

James T.S. Allred became the first known Sexton through an 1870 Council appointment. Other sextons have included the following men:

William H. Allred
Curtis Allred
Niels C. Jensen
Willard R. Puzey
Joseph Blain
Cutler Schofield
Floyd Draper
Charles Clark
Cloyd Blain
Gordon Blain
Robert Allred
Orthell Allred
Hubert Blain
Carl Hardy Hansen
Eddie Pedersen
George M. "Bish"Peterson
Bill Crisp
Chris Sorensen
Tom Pirtle
Richard Sorensen
Quay Von Hansen
Odell Blain

Charles Clark is the present Sexton. Some of the above men were employed as the City Marshal with the express understanding that they would also care for the cemetary. Some early Marshals named in City Minutes are as follows:

Hans A. Thomsen
Eugene Allred
C. A. Larsen
Joseph A. Allred
Peter Frantzen
William C. Barney
Christian M. Anderson
Niels B. Walker
Lester Allred
Joseph Wright
Rasmus Justesen
Lester Allred
William Kofford
Niels B. Adler
Haman Hansen
Sanford Allred
Eugene Allred
Peter Frantzen

## L.D.S. Church

### Changes in Bishopric

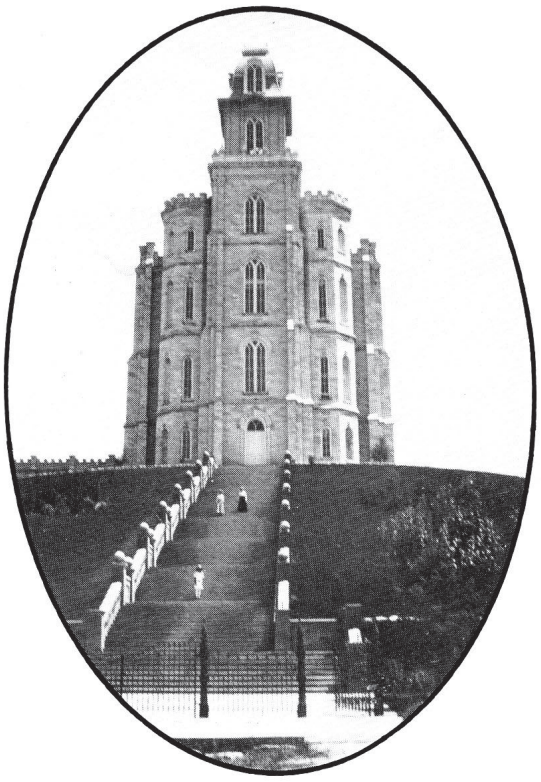
When Bishop Christian G. Larsen resigned his church assigment in 1868, a new Bishop, **Frederick G. Olson** was ordained by President Hyde on August 2, 1868, with James Anderson Allred and Rasmus Justesen assigned as his two Counselors.

Bishop Olson, a Dane who joined the L.D.S. Church in 1853, emigrated to Utah in the Christensen Handcart Company, locating in Ft. Ephraim in 1857. He later moved to Moroni and then Springtown. In 1866 Olson removed to Monroe only to return to Springtown a second time. His first wife was Mary Justesen, also Danish, while his second was Matilda Jensen. Olson was a BlackHawk War veteran and leader of the party at the time of Lars A. Justesen's death. He moved to Ferron, Utah in 1882 and died there on February 13, 1902.

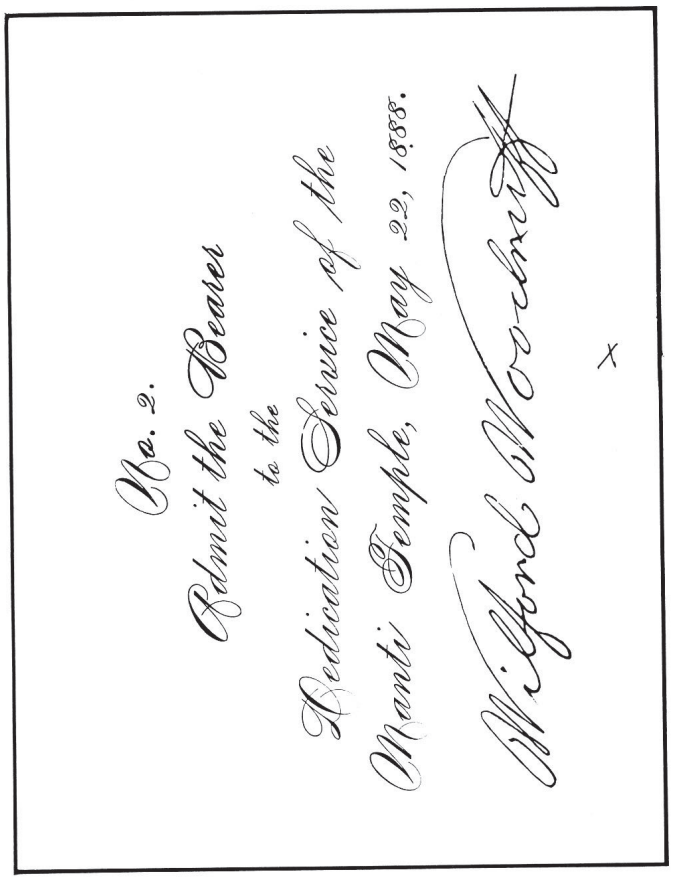
James A. Allred, Olson's Counselor, was the first Mayor of Spring City and later its Bishop. He was a wealthy man who was highly active in this community during his entire life. See the Prominent People Section for details.

Rasmus Justesen, another man who contributed much to Spring City's growth and development during his residency, arrived here with his parents as part of the original October 1853 Danish contigent. He then lived in Manti and Ft. Ephraim, returning to Spring Town in 1862 and helping to defend it during the BlackHawk War. His wives were Sarah Ann Shepherd and Annie Larsen. He was active in many community activities including Mayor, Councilman, School Trustee and Patriarch. He lived in Castle Dale for thirteen years but returned to Spring City in 1896 where he remained until his death in 1917.

John Frantzen, a Norwegian who emigrated to Utah in 1857 with his parents, Lars and Martha, moved to Springtown from Lehi in 1860. He rescued Mormon emigrants at the Missouri River, marrying one of them. In 1870 he served as one of the first City Councilmen; in 1873 he became an L.D.S. Missionary. He later was convicted



*Manti Temple, 1888.*




under anti-polygamy laws and served a penitentiary term in Sugar House. He was a Bishop's Counselor for fifteen years and was one of the town's first storekeepers. His journal is rich in Spring City history and has been used to tell part of its story. Frantzen passed away January 12, 1905 after a full life of Church and community service.

Lauritz Larsen became Bishop Allred's Second Counselor in 1883 and served for fourteen years in that position. He was also a Dane who arrived in Utah as an 1857 immigrant.

## Relief Society

Following its May 10, 1868 organization the Spring City women's Relief Society grew in membershp and even acquired property in the form of a city lot. Although the cornerstone for a Relief Society hall was laid on November 10, 1870, the idea was abandoned when Church authorities felt that their money and efforts should be directed toward the building of our present church. A granary was completed, however, which currently is being lived in. After 1911 the old adobe meetinghouse was used for Relief Society, Primary and Boy Scout meetings.

The women were able to achieve many worthy goals with limited money and resources; for example, they gathered Sunday eggs so that they could make a donation to the Manti Temple building fund. It was said that most chickens in town were highly cooperative and laid more Sunday eggs than they did during the weekdays. A total of $800 in cash was donated by our women, along with many beautiful handmade articles and food for the Temple workers. On June 3, 1888, it is recorded that many wonderful testimonies were borne by those who had been in attendance at the Temple Dedication.

In December 1873 one-half of the Relief Society's city lot was deeded to the school trustees for a school building which was completed and became known as the "John Frank Allred School" after a long-time teacher. This has also been called "The Endowment House."

Two very notable Church women of their time, Eliza R. Snow and Emmeline B. Wells, visited Spring City during the Spring of 1878 to encourage the sisters in their labors.

### New Relief Society President

After Mary Ann Hyde's calling as Sanpete Stake Relief Society President in 1879, Mary Ann Frantzen succeeded her as ward president, with Mary Olsen and Ann Eliza Hyde as her counselors. During 1879 and 1880 many new Saints arrived and there was "much gleaning done and wheat stored."[11]

## Retrenchment Association (YWMIA)

At a December 1874 Relief Society meeting the Retrenchment Society for the younger sisters (now the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association) was organized in hopes that the younger ladies could be "instructed in etiquette, morals, religion, health and proper dress."[12] First President was Anena Larsen, with Margaret Justesen, Juliet Burdick, Georgiana Lambert, Olive Allred, Emma Adler, and Anna W. Larsen as Vice Presidents, and Phidelia Kofford as Secretary with Olive Allred as Assistant and Mariah Behunin as Treasurer.

*Anine Marie Larsen Justesen*
*1st YWMIA President*

*Sanford Allred, 1848-1900*
*1st YMMIA President*

*Samuel Gardner Bunnell, 1836-1909*
*SS Superintendent*

In a few years Olive Allred became the President with Sarah Hyde and Janiette Acord as Counselors and Lila Erickson as Secretary.

No lessons were given at this time; however, their time was given to programs, discussions, testimonials, Bible exercises and perhaps more than a little whispering and giggling about the town's eligible bachelors.

Another change came in June 1884 when Eliza Larsen became the Young Ladies President with Mary Ann Frantzen and Nora Schofield as Counselors and Lottie Schofield as Secretary.

## Young Men's Mutual (YMMIA)

Spring City's young men could not be left behind; therefore, the YMMIA became an official part of Spring City's scene on March 27, 1876, with Sanford Allred as its First President,and Ole Olesen and Lewis Christiansen as Counselors. It is somewhat amusing to note that during the evening of their organization, the brethren were "much puzzled what to do."[13] There were about twelve young men in attendance and they "sat around the stove in the old meetinghouse and talked about what they should do and asked Henry Acord to sing a song which he did and that was the first program."[14] Of course, the infant organization grew quickly, and soon new teachers were assigned including William Hackley Allred, Peter Hansen and Emil Ericksòn.

During ensuing years many Young Men's presidents were assigned, including William E. Robinson in 1882, Orson Allred, John P. Johnson in 1888 and Carl Hansen in 1889, with high numbers of men assigned as YMMIA officers and teachers.

## Sunday School

John Robinson continued as Sunday School Superintendent with many assistants to help him including Reddick N. Allred, John Schofield, John R. Baxter, Sr., and R.W. Allred, along with Mary Ann Frantzen as Assistant Secretary, along with Harriet Barney and Nora Robinson as Librarians. Sunday School exercises during the Eighties included the following;

Called to order at 9 a.m. by Superintendent
Singing
Prayer
Singing
Teacher's Roll Call
Reading of Minutes
Reading exercises
Remarks
Singing
Benediction

In 1883 Samuel G. Bunnell became the new Superintendent with Louis M. Christiansen and Joseph Downard assigned as his assistants. Teachers during this time included John Frank Allred, W. G. Billington, Joseph Schofield, John Blain, N. B. Adler, among others. Sunday School exercises changed to include the Sacrament Service, classes for primary-aged children and a projected program for the next Sunday. Attendance ranged between 150 and 180 at this time.

## Primary

On May 31, 1879 our Primary was organized for the benefit of Spring City's children with Sarah Major Ellis chosen by the Relief Society President to lead the children, along with Petrea Hitchcock and Anna C. Larsen as Coun-

selors. Ophelia Allred and William C. Barney were the Secretaries, with Flora Hyde as Treasurer, Bishop Olsen and his Counselors attended this meeting along with the thirty-one children who became the first enrollees. Meetings included songs, prayers,instructional talks, stories, readings and testimonies.

Emma Robinson became the second Primary President, with Fidelia Kofford as a Counselor.

## Mulberry Tree Project

Our Ward History Book contains the following paragraph regarding the silk industry in Spring City:

> In 1874 the Relief Society sisters were asked to raise mulberry trees in an effort to develop a silk industry around the area of Third South and 50 West near the granary. The tree seeds were obtained from French missionaries. Silkworm eggs were obtained and the industry started to grow. George D. Watt was given a Church mission to preach the gospel of silk."[15]

As a boy "Frank" Hansen was fascinated by the silkworms who appeared to eat the mulberry leaves 24 hours a day on the Hans Jorgen Hansen lot, and he also remembered that there was a mulberry tree near the Allred Hotel and many such trees near the Relief Society granary.

Brigham Young's idea that this work was highly suitable for women, children and the elderly was correct; however, the silk industry with its accompanying mulberry trees and worms flourished only briefly here and soon faded into oblivion.

## Little Denmark

Most Danish emigrants congregated in Spring City's northern section which soon became known specifically as "Little Denmark," although the whole town had been referred to by that name in its earlier days. A certain amount of animosity and even unjustified persecution was exhibited by English-speaking residents toward most of the newly-arrived Scandinavians. Lack of communications, different customs and habits, combined with misunderstandings and misplaced prejudice combined to make the Scandinavians feel like second-class citizens. It is understandable, therefore, that these people would seek their own and feel "the need for a gathering to worship God in their own language (since) they could not understand the American language altogether in groups and hearing sermons in their mother tongue."[16] In addition, there were prayers and singing. The Danish meetinghouse, located on the northeast corner of First North and Second East, also became a place to make merry and hold school classes (but not at the same time). However, the Danish did attend English-speaking Sacrament meetings held at 2 p.m. in the Main Street church; it is not believed that the Sacrament was passed in the Danish meetinghouse. Meetings were still held in the Danish meetinghouse as late as the 1920's and possibly the 1930's. The Vanoy Hansen family live at the approximate location of this building.

As time passed and Danish-English marriages occurred, as well as the older generations passing away, earlier prejudices and attitudes were gradually softened until Danish residents were finally accepted for their rightful places in Spring City society.

## Danish Leadership

J.P. Christiansen acted as leader in organizing the Scandinavian meeting with Lauritz Rasmussen and Christian Nielsen assisting. James Christensen was later made President. Counselors were Lauritz Rasmussen and Christian Nielsen. Nathan C. Jensen and Lewis Christiansen became Counselors to James Christensen.

Jens J. Sorensen was appointed President, which positione he held until Scandinavian meetings were discontinued. His counselors were Hyrum Peterson and Jens Hansen. Later, Chris Christensen took Brother Peterson's place.

> ...The meetinghouse was kept in neat order. Meetings were conducted very orderly with singing, prayer, sermons and testimony bearing."[17]

## Scandinavian Conferences

"The Scandinavian Conferences were held annually with surrounding communities."[18] It appears that Manti's organization existed first, after which Ephraim began their own meetings, with Spring City also having their own conferences. Each community would invite the others to join with them. Special, close relationships could be formed during these conferences since it was social as well as spiritual in nature.

## Scandinavian Choir

J.P. Christensen is shown as the choir leader in the beginning, although some sources state that he played his violin to lead the choir and that there was no leader as such. Emma Osterseb is listed as the first organist with John Bohlin taking charge in Brother Christensen's absence. Christian Nielsen also "led" the singing, if indeed leading is the correct term, in the absence of other leaders.

Although a list of choir members is somewhat dreary, we felt that this information should be recorded to prevent its being lost.[19]

### Early Choir Members

Anna Bjusen, Nathan C. Jensen, George Mills, Hyrum Petersen, Andran Jensen, Johanna Omanson, Pete Jensen, Maria Nielsen, Alimine C. Petersen, Ida Petersen, Stena Jorgensen, Jens Jensen, Sophia Larsen, Elizabeth Sahlberg, N. P. Jensen, Lauritz Rasmussen

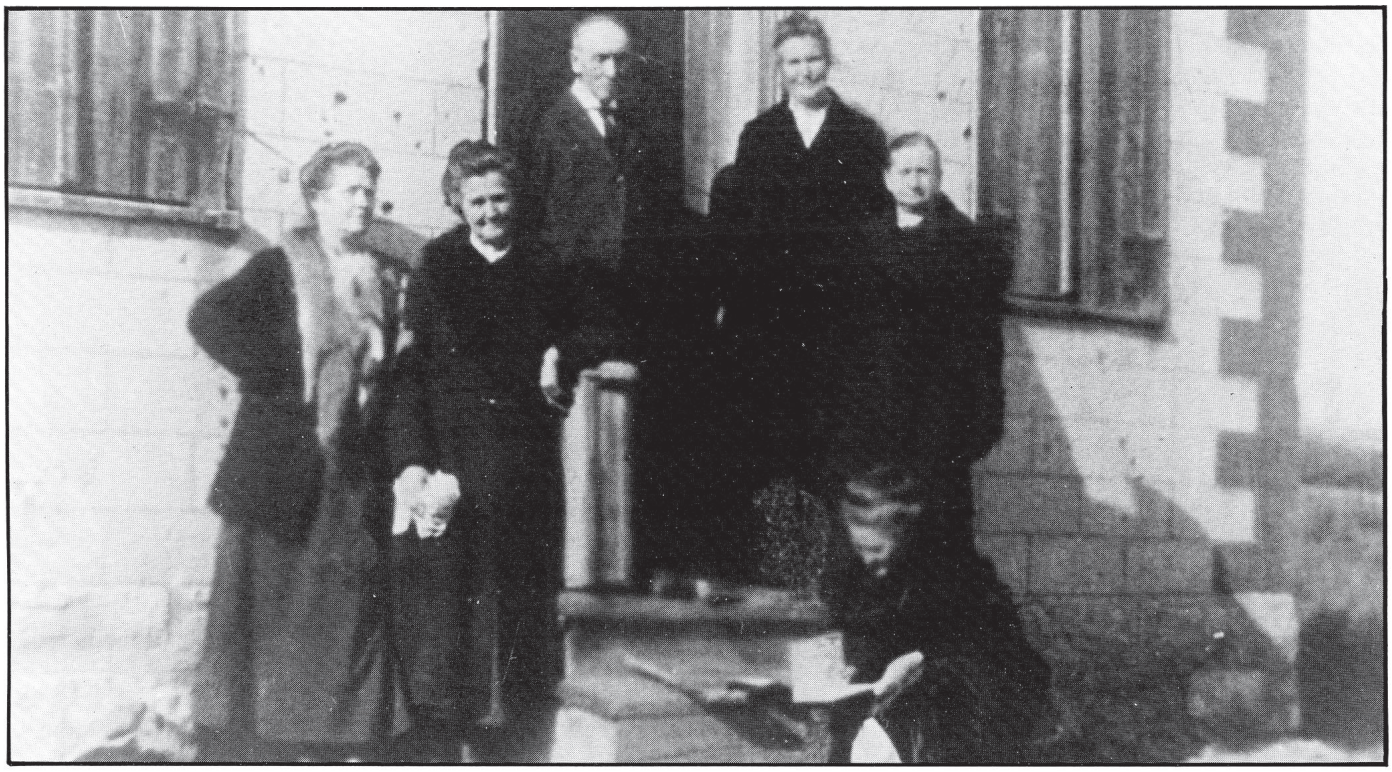
### Later Choir Members

Julia Halversen, Anna N. Jensen, Carlene Mickelsen Jensen, Mary Ann Jensen, August Omanson, John A. Omanson, Victoria K. Ericksen, Johnson Ericksen, Maria M. Jensen, Anna P. Billington, Charlotte Hansen, Hannah Jensen, Daniel Jensen, Josephine Christensen, Hilda Bertleson, Mette L. Jensen, Laura Petersen, Binda Bensen, Jonas Petersen

### Other Organists

Lois Justesen, Ellen Jensen, Hilda Omanson, Mary Larsen, Rose Rasmussen Schofield, Wilford Hermansen, Fenella R. Thoren, Lucille H. Syndergaard

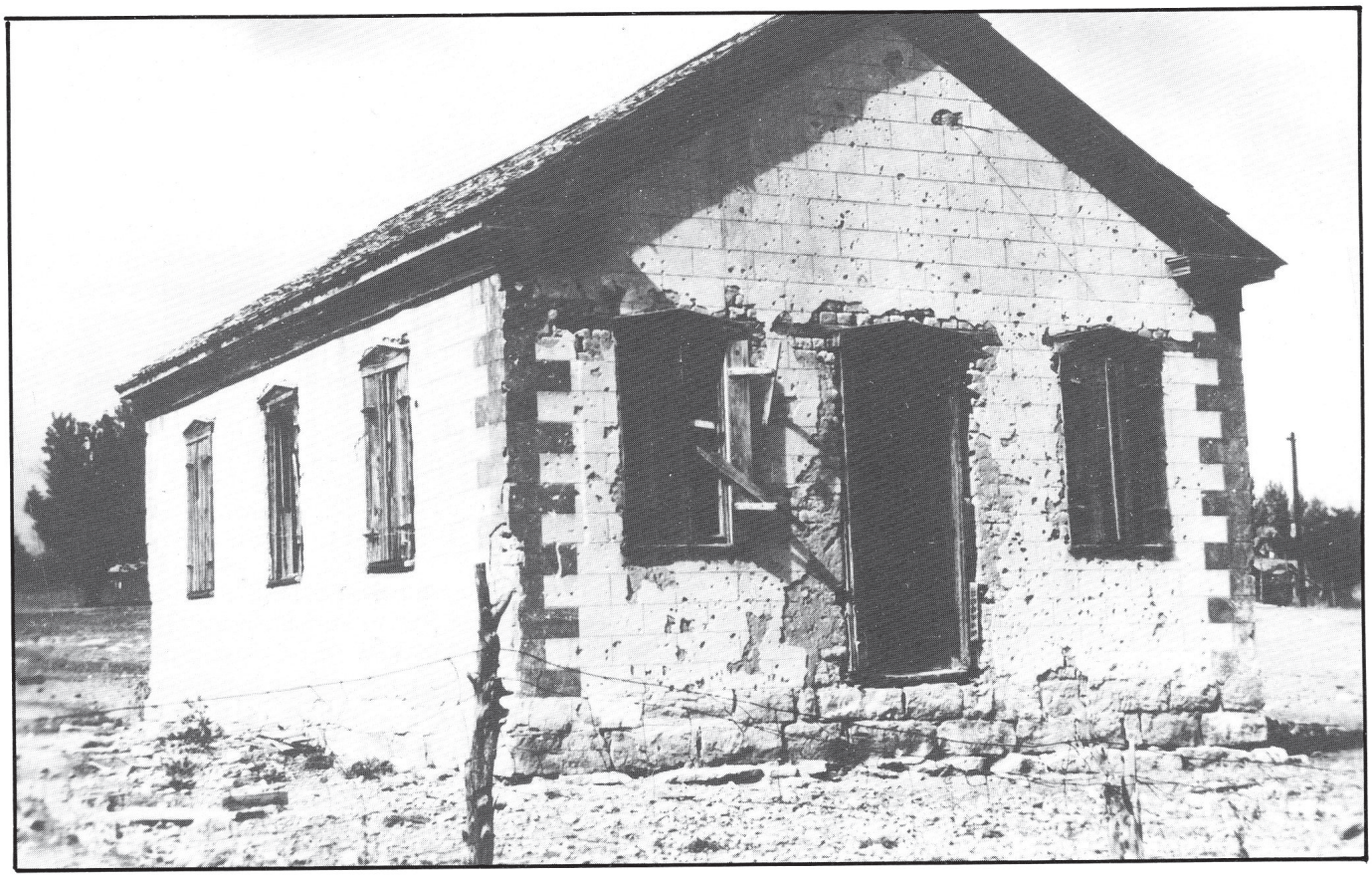
"The Scandinavian Choir sang for over 50 funerals[20] during their many years of organization in Spring City.



*Danish meetinghouse, John R. Baxter, teacher with pupils.*

*Danish meetinghouse, also used as school, dancing and church.*

*Spring City Scandinavian gathering.*



*Danish meetinghouse shows signs of decay.*

*Scandinavian choir.*

## Danish Customs

Although they might have seemed strange to Spring City's residents, the Scandinavians had many customs which do not sound terribly foreign to modern-day Americans. Niels C. Jensen's history records that they washed and scrubbed the cow stable every day, and that the Jensens always set their table with pieces of cheese and butter, and visitors were expected to partake of these delicacies.

Perhaps Scandinavian clothing set them apart from the other settlers more than any other attribute since they made their own clothing from Linsey, and wore wooden shoes and hand-knit knee stockings.

Sweet soup or "baselmoth" was usually carried to mothers of newborn babies, and at Christmastime malt beer was made by grinding the wheat and following a certain procedure.

## Baptismal Font Cabin

An indoor baptismal location became desirable for Spring City as an alternative to the icy spring and creek waters. On February 26, 1889 John T. Lambert proposed that the church "build a house and baptismal font on the west side of Main Street on the spring generally called William Blain's spring and that it be built of lumber, 16 x 16 (feet) and 8 feet high. The sides of rustic and shingled roof."[21]

Following up on this unique proposal, the ward requested approval from the City Council on March 1, 1889 as follows:

> By verbal request of Lauritz Larsen, the Spring City Ecclesiastical Ward for the Sanpete Stake of Zion was granted the privilege of erecting a baptismal font on "F" Street near 3rd Street (1st North and Main) size 24 by 26 feet, time 25 years.[22]

Permission was granted for the construction of this little cabin, as it has been called. One description of its internal parts is as follows:

> This house had water flowing into it, and they had a tin sort of tub—it was bigger than a tub—but it was square... and slick on the bottom. That water was ice cold. This day that I was to be baptized (November) my mother thought it was such a cold day that she put a winter dress on me. It had bands of velvet on it for trimming. When I got down in the water and it got soaked up with water, I had to be hauled out of there.[23]

Another baptismal experience which brings us a smile was told by Joseph Harry Hansen about his December 1894 baptism:

> One experience I will always remember with a little smile was my baptismal day while I lived with Uncle John and Aunt Hannah (Johnson). At this time they used a crystal clear spring of water that gurgled up in the heart of Spring City.... A small cabin had been built over it. The time was early December and it was very cold. But I remember as I came up out of the cold water, I started running for home as fast as I could go. And Letty (a sister) came running after me, with my clothes trying to get me to stop.[24]

Some young baptismal candidates chose to be baptized in the Manti Temple font or perhaps in a pooled area somewhere in or near town but the icy water must have been more bearable in July rather than January.

When our new rock chapel was completed, a baptismal font was included and since the 25-year lease had expired in 1914, the little cabin sat deserted until it was moved to the Jim Covert lot at Third East and Second South where he used it as an addition onto his home.

## Ward Choir

A significant part of the L.D.S. Church worship service

*Spring City Ward Choir, Leader John Schofield, Organist Josephine Schofield.*

has usually been embodied in the Ward Choir. One of the earliest choirs is referred to in our Ward History as the Sunday School Choir which was led by William Hudson, an early English settler who greatly loved music and entertainment.

In 1862 John Schofield arrived in Spring Town and was "requested to take charge of the choir, which position (he) occupied until 1887."[25] On returning home from a Salt Lake trip one day in 1870, Brother Schofield found that "President Brigham Young and company were coming to pay a visit to Sanpete in a few days, which necessitated the attention of our choir. In about two days we met President Young at Mt. Pleasant, when he requested Elder Hyde to solicit our choir to go with them through Sanpete County."[26] Try to imagine the logistics of such a trip! Our choir must have been quiet impressive to induce President Young to make such a request.

In later years Mrs. Josephine Schofield, John's second wife, accompanied the choir on a pump organ.

Maria J. Borresen (Allred) began her choir career at age 13 and recalled in later years that she had sung at President Hyde's funeral in 1878, along with many other faithful and dedicated choir members.

Following in John Schofield's footsteps have been:

Wilhelm Fogelberg
H.L. Rasmussen
Lauritz O. Larsen
Jens Peterson
Geneva Justesen
Hyrum L. Hansen
Stephen Durant
Joseph Schofield
Ernest B. Terry
Brigham E. Griffiths
Kenneth Williams

More recent directors have included: Rose R. Schofield, Vilate Hope, Elizabeth Anderson, Donna Larsen, DelRay Syme, Reed Martin, Sally Spencer, Kathryn Parnell, Ruth Ann Williams, David Rosier, Jerry Ann Nunley and Karen Thomas.

Both of our ward choirs continue to make a beautiful contribution to worship services and funerals.

## Temple Craftsmen

When the call went out for workers on the St. George Temple, at least eleven Spring City men responded, including Jerome Adams, Samuel Allred, Peter Peterson, Joseph Blain, George Zabriskie, Chris Peterson, John R. Baxter, Sr., Edgar Allred, Ephraim Allred and Orson Allred. Samuel G. Bunnell, a "first-class carpenter" was called on a nine-month mission to help construct this temple as well.

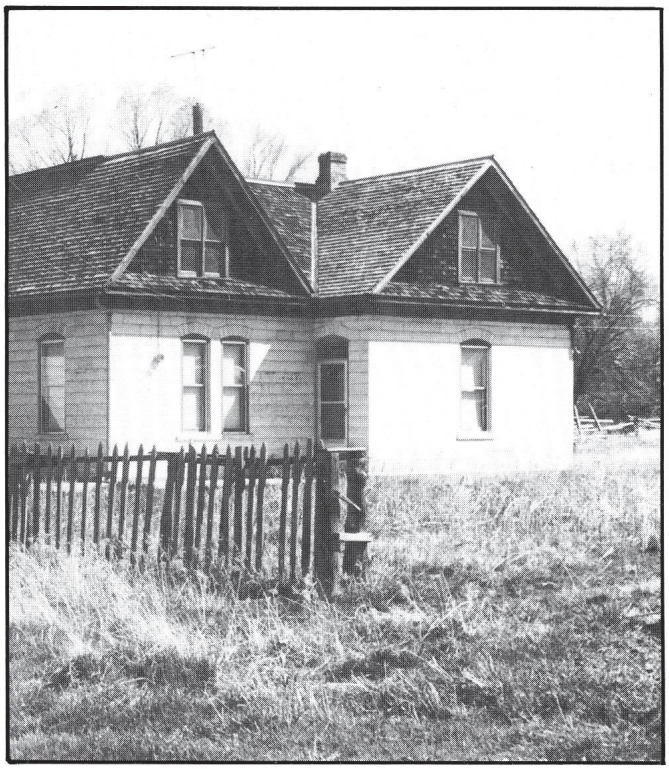
Many Spring City craftsmen participated in the Manti Temple construction but have received little recognition for their contribution; we hope that in some small way their mention will bring that recognition.

**John Bohlin,** a talented stonemason, contributed to the beautiful stone work of the Temple and later used his talents in the supervision of our Spring City chapel construction, as well as in building City Hall.

**Samuel G. Bunnell** worked as a carpenter on the Manti Temple for three long years "walking to and from there each week," a distance of about 17 miles one way, according to his history. Surely his family should be remembered for their sacrifices in carrying on without him.

**Joseph T. Ellis,** an 1859 pioneer from England, was a skilled carpenter and cabinetmaker who reportedly worked as an engineer and supervisor on the temple's elegant and amazingly unique spiral staircase and other carpentry work. According to several sources, these beautiful staircases cannot presently be constructed.

**Samuel Allred,** the boy who delivered messages to other Sanpete towns during Indian problems, reportedly



*John P. Carlson home.*

*John Schofield's two wives, Josephine Peterson (standing) and Mary Broadbent.*

hauled some of the first rock that was used to build the Temple. According to his biographer, Samuel "worked in the canyon three winters for wood and rock used to build that temple."[27]

**Jens "Rock" Sorensen,** a Dane born in 1852, arrived in Spring City about 1882, and also worked on the Temple, as well as City Hall, our church, the James Blain home, Baxter Store foundation, the Earl Jensen home, Edgar Allred home and others. He reportedly was given his nickname because he would place a rock on his shoulder and climb up a ladder, placing the rock in its designated row.

Simon T. Beck, Emil Erickson, John R. Baxter, Sr. and Charles Crawforth were also Manti Temple construction workers, as were many unidentified other men.

However, no list of stonemasons would be complete without adding the name of:

**John P. Carlson** who worked on the Temple, Spring City church, City Hall, his own home and many other homes in town. After seeing what appeared to him to be very slipshod workmanship by Judge Johnson's workmen next door, Carlson determined to demonstrate the potential of a rock home. Because of financial difficulties, lack of transportation, and lack of time, Carlson was unable to work on his own masterpiece for very long. Just quarrying all the rock needed for his home was a huge undertaking, especially for a man with no wagon. Construction proceeded in the following fashion:

> ... the stones were dressed with a chisel and rubbed together to achieve a smooth finish. Filings from the rock were mixed with lime to form the 1/8-inch mortar used to bind the dressed limestone. In some places Carlson had to splice the stone; however, the joint can be detected only if one is told where to look. Interior walls are also of stone, further augmenting the feeling that this home was erected with great care.[28]

Unfortunately for his posterity and everyone else, Carlson passed away before his home could be completely finished, leaving his family to hire a carpenter to add a roof on what became a one-story home instead of the stately two-story rock home that Carlson had envisioned.

## Polygamy in Spring City (Uarda Blackham)

The doctrine of "Plurality of Wives" or more commonly referred to as "polygamy" was practiced by a small percentage of L.D.S. Church members during the mid and latter part of the nineteenth century. The Saints believed that this doctrine was revealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith and came as one of God's commandments to them. Although the Prophet and selected others entered into this practice while in Nauvoo before 1844, the doctrine was not publicly announced until the Saints reached the Salt Lake Valley. Orson F. Whitney, in his *History of Utah*, wrote:

> It was during a special conference of the Church held at Salt Lake City on the 28th and 29th of August 1852 that a public avowal of plural marriage was made. There on the 29th of August 1852 the revelation of Celestial Marriage, first recorded from the lips of the Prophet Joseph Smith on July 12, 1843, was read to the assembled Saints and sustained by the uplifted hands of the large congregation as a doctrine of their faith and revelation of the Almighty.

The year 1852 was also notable for the attempt made to settle Spring City by the Allred family. These early settlers who had been intimately acquainted with Nauvoo leaders willingly entered into the practice of polygamy because of their faithfulness. Other Church members who subsequently moved to Spring City accepted the doctrine as

related in the following excerpt from John Schofield's diary:

> In 1862 I was ordained to the office of High Priest by Bishop Larsen and President Hyde. In 1870 Bishop Olsen, successor to Bishop Larsen, learned that I had not yet received my endowments, which I should have gotten while I was in Lehi; thus meriting considerable censure.
>
> However, the Bishop was benevolent and talked to me like a father, urging an immediate observance to every duty, recommending the taking of another wife, stating that if I only knew the blessings achieved by endowments, Celestial Marriage—I should feel sorry for my negligence. In a short time I started with my wife Mary for Salt Lake in order to obey this first injunction. During the year I obeyed the second injunction... in the marriage to Josephine Peterson.

Another prominent Spring City citizen was Joseph Smith Black whose diary tells us of his feelings toward his polygamous marriages. Nancy Cynthia Allred became his first wife in 1855, joined by his second wife, Sarah Barney, 16 at the time of their marriage, and Caroline Thompson of Ephraim, 17, who became his third wife in 1861. His diary entry tells us of his feelings when the family was separated in 1862:

> In February 1860 my first son was born and we called him Joseph. From that time until the fall of 1862, my time was occupied with farming and various duties. At that time I was called to move and go to assist to build up Southern Utah. on the 12th of November, I started and took Caroline with me and left the balance of my family at Spring City.
>
> This was our first separation which caused considerable sorrow, which I will never forget. I wish to insert that in marrying my plural wives it was perfectly agreeable with my first wife and with all parties concerned, and while I married from a motive of love, it was also from a sense of duty to the law of God as understood by us all, and with the purest motive and I always honor virtue more sacred than life.

It has been estimated that approximately 47 polygamists lived in Spring City at one time or another. This number was arrived at by Michael S. Raber, a Yale University student, who selected Spring City as the subject of his Doctoral of Philosophy Dissertation which he entitled *Religious Polity and Local Production: The Origins of a Mormon Town.* Using census, genealogy and an enumeration of polygamists and their wives compiled by the late Reid H. Allred and supplied by the late Athene Osborne, Raber was able to make this estimate. (See Appendix for Polygamist List.)

Raber's Dissertation indicated that the percentage of polygamous households in Spring City was small with 14.3 percent in 1860; 13.8 percent in 1870; 12.7 percent in 1880; 13.9 percent in 1886, and 3.7 percent in 1890. His research further indicated that polygamy was largely participated in by men of above average means while in many cases men did not marry for a second or third time until their first wife's children were at least adolescents. Of the 47 polygamists in town, 41 seem to have had children with more than one wife. Only 14 of 41 men married women with whom they had children at intervals of less than 10 years, and among these men can be found all five of those who married sisters. Raber observed that marrying sisters was perhaps a way of easing tensions. The three men who divorced, or were divorced, also fell in this group of 14. As Raber also suggests, emotional and economic barriers within the management of large households having many dependents could not be surmounted by the "Saints," even with the best of motives.

Although the "Saints" firmly believed that the Plurality of Wives doctrine had come from God through their Prophet, they also strongly believed in "free agency." Because of the small percentage of men participating in this practice, it is evident that the Saints were permitted to exercise their free agency with regard to this doctrine. Ellen Aurelia Allred, daughter of polygamist James T. S. Allred, has left posterity with an interesting personal account of the exercising of her free agency in mate selection:

> I had a problem as there were two married men, with two wives each, and four kids each and both of them were all smiles when they met me, either in Church or the street. I was afraid they might get into their noggins that EllenAllred would make a good third wife. One evening we were finishing supper when Mother said we were going to have company, so in a few minutes a tap came on the door. Mother opened the door and there stood Brother "so and so," with his two wives, and Mother invited them in and told them to make themselves at home. I knew in a minute that I was in trouble, for this was one of the men that I had mentioned before that had tried to be nice to me, and I had avoided him for weeks.
>
> Father broke the silence by saying," It is surely nice to have you folks come to see us." The visitors replied, "Brother Allred, me and my two wives have come to ask you and Sister Allred for your daughter, Ellen. We have made it a matter of prayer, and we feel that the Lord has answered our prayers, and that is why we are here tonight." My Mother was helping me with the dishes, and when the man mentioned my name, she dropped a large plate on the floor. Then Father, seeing how upset Mother was, motioned for her to come over to him and sit down. My face was so red and I was so embarrassed, I left the room and closed the door behind me. My sister, Diantha, came to my rescue and we stood by the door and listened.
>
> My father sat in deep silence for a few minutes and then he replied, "Now, my dear Brother, me and my dear wife appreciate you folks coming, and we feel honored to have you request our daughter Ellen for your third wife, but we have other plans for our daughter. We feel she should have a right to choose a sweetheart of her own, for she is a beautiful girl and we love her very much. Now, if my dear wife doesn't have anything further to say, we will bid you good night." They got up and left. When I opened the door, my dear Mother came and took me in her arms and we had a good cry.[29]

Shortly after this episode, Ellen became the bride of Mads Nielsen, and they moved to Circleville.

Although the practice of Plurality of Wives became a very controversial social issue during the late nineteenth century, to the "Saints" it was a religious issue, protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Their freedoms, however, were not protected, and extreme persecution began in 1862 following the first Anti-Polygamy Law, increasing as time passed.

In 1882 the Edmunds Act was passed by Congress, and in 1887 the Edmunds-Tucker Act made polygamy unlawful in the U.S. Territories, with an enforcement clause. Spring City's polygamists suffered the same hardships as those in other settlements.

*U.S. Marshals of the 1890s.*

Andrew Jenson's *Manuscript History of Spring City* records the following:

> This year (1887) the anti-polygamy wave struck Spring City where a number of brethren were in danger of arrest for having married more wives than the Edmunds Law allowed. U.S. Deputy Marshals made an unsuccessful raid on the town June 9, 1887, in search of polygamists, but several brethren who had been arrested elsewhere in Sanpete County, were taken to Spring City and subjected to preliminary examination before Judge Jacob Johnson, and they were generally placed under bonds to answer to the district court.

John Schofield's description of the conditions in town after the Edmunds Act is found in his history as follows:

> Now, the prominent Church officials were driven into retirement, and those not to prominent into exile. Our homes became disrupted, family ties were torn asunder, and hundreds of our brethren were in prison rather than go back on their religion.

Elmira Allred Aiken's diary records that the people kept a constant watch for deputy sheriffs who often came to town seeking those who still practiced polygamy. Another source stated that sympathetic train conductors would sound an alarm with the train whistle whenever a Marshal was on board; this would have only affected Spring City after January 1, 1890. Each person would signal his neighbor when they saw the sheriff coming, warning polygamists who then hid in attics, basements or holes dug in the banks of Canal Creek. Elmira also related that as a young Spring City girl she wrote to the men from Spring City who were serving in the penitentiary, providing them with the town news for 50 cents a week.

Reddick N. Allred's diary gives an interesting account of his experiences in the "underground":

> The Edmunds-Tucker law being vigorously put in force, the polygamists were advised to be on a sharp lookout or take "the underground" for the deputies were raiding the country starting in Salt Lake City. Brother George Lambert of Salt Lake City notified me by letter that a force of Deputy Marshals were leaving Salt Lake City for the South and to be on the lookout for them.
>
> I went down by the Point of the Mountain and stayed a week with my grandson, Newton H. Stevens. Nothing occurring in Sanpete I went home, but soon after Bishop Charles Dorius was arrested and bound over and from time to time others were caught. So I took a train and went to my son-in-law's, George Mills, where he was section boss, with his family on Sevier River above Leamington and staid with them for a month and then returned home on the sly. The Chief Marshal was on the train but we did not make each other's acquaintance.
>
> Soon after I hitched up a team and took my wife Lucy with her bed and trunk and went north for a couple of months on the "underground" visiting my brother William and his folks in St. Charles, Bear Lake Valley. While there we went with them to Soda Springs for a few days' outing.
>
> This trip proved to be a pleasant affair for we staid every night with relatives or old friends except one and then we were royally entertained. While stopping with my niece Mary Layton on the "Range" above Kaysville, a train came into the settlement in the middle of the night to take the remains of President John Taylor to Salt Lake City—he having died in exile keeping out of the Marshal's way. I drove back to the city and attended the funeral of Prest. Taylor.[30]

Apparently, Reddick Allred grew tired of hiding out or going "underground." After his son, Charles, was sent to the penitentiary on cohabitation charges, Reddick was met

by three marshals with a warrant and instructed to appear before Judge Johnson. After his appearance before the judge, he appeared before the Grand Jury in Provo where he pleaded guilty to having two wives. His sentence was 60 days in jail, $50 in fines and court costs. His experiences are probably typical of those who were hunted, fined and jailed for their beliefs in a divine principle.

It is estimated that eventually prosecutions in the courts resulted in about 1,300 Utah polygamists being fined and jailed; 10 or more of these had origins in Spring City. At first, there was a stigma attached to being confined in the penitentiary, but later after many church, community and business leaders were placed behind bars, most people regarded a prison term with honor and status.

Reddick Allred, after meeting his old friend George Q. Cannon in prison, wrote in his diary the following account of prison life:

> We arrived at the prison after 9 o'clock at which time all was still. We were searched and everything we possessed except our own clothing was taken from us. Our cells were fitted up with two bunks each. There were nine of us new convicts. After meditating for a while upon my first experience behind prison bars and offering up a silent prayer, I fell asleep and had a good night's rest....
>
> I met my son, Charles, the first day. He was what they called a "trusty" and was one of the waiters at the dining table. After a day or two the warden kindly allowed Charles and I to occupy the same cell as long as I staid there—which pleased me very much....
>
> When the call sounded we all fell into line and marched to our places at the long line of tables in the large dining room and when meals were over we returned in the same order, and at the sound of the call at 9 o'clock p.m. all must go into their cells and all locked up—no talking until morning.
>
> I met old friends and made new acquaintances and enjoyed my confinement very well, for during the day we had free use of the yard inside the high wall upon which a guard was stationed armed and equipped. I was sentenced to 60 days but I could stay 30 days longer and thereby settle my fine and cost. I staid up the 90 days.[31]

Another of Spring City's leading citizens, Samuel Allred, "was sentenced and served time in the State Penitentiary for having two wives but due to good behavior was released sooner."[32]

John Frantzen who was first arrested on charges of cohabitation and fined $200 plus court costs happened to be in the same courtroom with Jacob Johnson who paid his costs and the fine thereafter generously telling Frantzen to pay him upon his return to Spring City.

On September 1, 1888, marshals again came to Frantzen's house, as reported in his 1889 journal, with an arrest warrant "on a complaint for unlawful cohabitating... and notified me to be at the Commissioner's office (Jacob Johnson) at 8:00 a.m." After posting bonds and being granted an extension at a later time, Frantzen was given a Grand Jury trial date of February 26, 1889. When he pleaded guilty before Judge Judd, Frantzen received a 13-month jail sentence plus $52.00 in costs. (Note: On the same day John Frank Allred received a fine of $150 which he paid and went home.) After serving 11 months and three days Frantzen was released from prison. Upon his arrival in Spring City he found an air of celebration with Primary girls serenading him and his family, the Brass Band playing, and a supper prepared for about 50 people at the William Osborne home, followed by a social and some dancing.

On September 24, 1890 President Wilford Woodruff issued what has become known as the 'Manifesto" in which he withdrew the revelation on polygamy. In part, the Church Manifesto as found in the Doctrine and Covenants, states that "Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages... I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use my influence with the members of the Church over which I preside to have them do likewise."

President Woodruff later stated that the Lord had shown him by vision and revelation the dire circumstances which would befall the Saints had not this practice ceased. After the Manifesto, Spring City's polygamists were left in a quandry but honored and obeyed their Prophet's edict to not enter into further marriages. At the same time they honored prior commitments to wives and children through financial and other support.

## Other Denominations

It appears that in addition to the L.D.S. Church, only the Methodist Episcopal Church has had any type of a building for worship purposes within the city limits for any length of time, although the Presbyterians may have had occasional services here.

According to Mack Strate, one traveling Methodist minister named Fryer held Sunday services here and in other towns throughout the area, at least on an occasional basis.

The Methodist chapel and school building was erected circa 1887-89 on First North at about 50 East. The main goal of the church at that time was to improve the educational levels of children throughout Utah, which it was successful in doing.

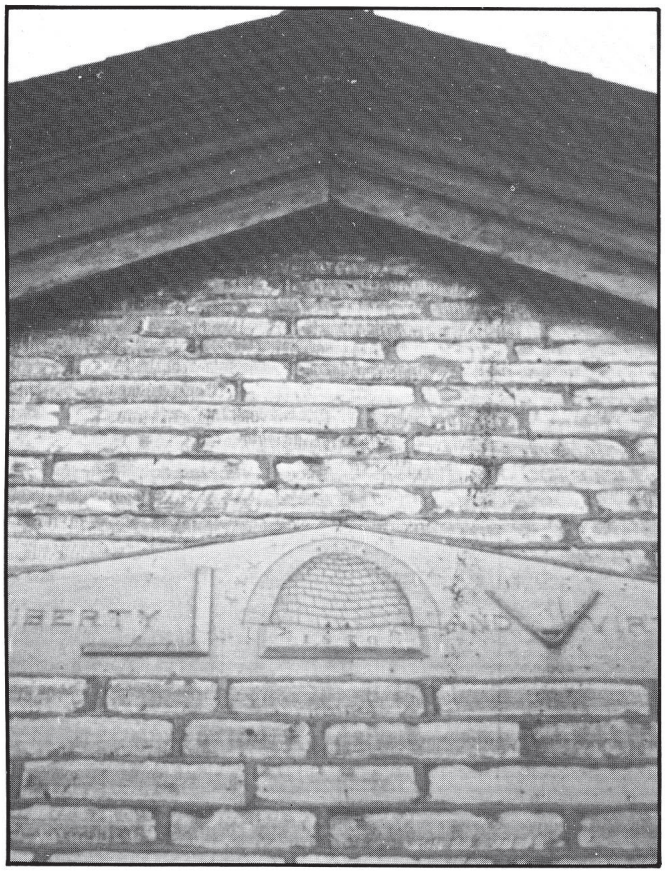
## Education (by Christie Bunnell)

Although improving educational levels among Spring City's children was among high priorities in the decade of the Seventies, a lack of funds, scarcity of labor and unavailability of talented teachers hampered these efforts. Children continued to provide their own battered texts, meager supplies and pay a tuition fee. Many older boys and girls were required by their parents to stay home, helping with the farm work and younger children; some were impressed into earning their own living or help support their family at a very early age as illustrated by this account:

> ... I went to school maybe two or three months during the school year 'cause that was about all I could get in. I was working and always had some kind of a job to do. My dad and folks were not too wealthy so they usually took me out so I could be working for a farmer or somebody and make my living. I don't remember going to school after I was nine. (Then) I got me a cow herd in the Spring.[33]

Sine Jensen, daughter of "Tinker" Jensen is another example of children working at a very early age. She was allowed to attend "the third grade, then (she) persuaded her parents to let her go to work at Salt Lake as they were having such a hard time. She found a place as a maid for 25 cents a week."[34]

*John Frank Allred with class, ca 1888.*



*Inscriptions above doors on John Frank Allred school.*

If they were allowed to attend school. the innocent Scandinavian children then were presented with the prejudiced ideas of the English-speaking children. These foreign children arriving from their far-away lands were trying desperately to adjust to new places, faces and circumstances, while at the same time trying to cope with misplaced prejudice in their adopted country. Andrea Jensen, another daughter of "Tinker" Jensen had problems perhaps typical of other Danish children as the "children teased her and made fun of her clothes,"[35] which had been made by her mother before they left Denmark.

The lack of qualified teachers was one of the greatest problems to solve in Utah's rural areas. Understandably, talented teachers were not overly excited about leaving the relative comforts of Salt Lake for the more rugged Sanpete frontier; however, this problem was eventually solved when local trustees agreed to pay for the training of worthy local young people.

In order to meet the needs of the expanding school population, School Trustees obtained space from the Relief Society on Third South about 50 West which became known as the "First West Schoolhouse," the "John Frank Allred Schoolhouse" and later the "old rock schoolhouse." Allred who arrived in 1873 began teaching here shortly thereafter, with a two-year interlude from 1874-76 to teach in Manti. His pupils remembered him as a very fine teacher who could also be a very strict disciplinarian.

(Note: This small obscure building, built circa 1876 according to tax records, has been the object of great controversy and speculation through the years due to the "Mormon" markings carved into the stone over the doors. Some people have claimed that President Orson Hyde used this building for Mormon endowment ceremonies, as well as for

weddings and his office; however, we are not able to positively document this claim regarding endowments, since one of Hyde's grandson's, Barney, has stated that these markings were placed there by a local man in mockery of the Church.[36] It is for those far more versed in history to make their own evaluation. These markings have now been removed from this building and it is being renovated into a private home.)

Schools remained scattered throughout Spring City. As noted by Athene Osborne:

> In 1876 Sister Downard, an emigrant lady, stated that she would open a school if enough of the sisters would send their children that she might be able to earn a little to help make a living for her children. Her request was complied with and a number, both old and young, took advantage of the school.[37]

After attending the University of Deseret in Salt Lake for one year, John R. Baxter, Sr. taught school in the Hudson Hall and also the Danish meetinghouse before 1880 and again after he returned from an L.D.S. mission in 1883. Although exact years are very hard to pinpoint, other teachers during this period were Jeannette Hyde, William Barney, Sr., Robert Livingston and Thomas B. Allred.

During the Eighties an eighth grade education was considered adequate, with many students receiving much less. Trustees were elected in each settlement to oversee the hiring of teachers and other school matters. As early as 1867 there was a Sanpete County School Superintendent. In 1881 William T. Reid of Manti held this position over the 1130 students in the county schools.

## Methodist Episcopal Church and School

About 1889 the Methodist Episcopal group built a combined church and school at 49 East First North, as well as an attached home for the minister or teacher. This was a fine lumber structure with a large bell in the tower atop it. "Grades one through eight were taught in the one large room of the church building by a single teacher."[38] Most, but not all, of the Methodist pupils came from Spring City's Danish population. One of the teachers was Elnora Willingham who married Martin Sorensen in 1907 and moved to Wenatchee, Washington, while other teachers were "Tenie Winters, Anna Telger, Mary Larsen and Lena Simonson,"[39] also a Miss Bonner and Kate Thompson.

Several older residents remember that parties in the Methodist school were very special and that neighborhood children were invited even though they were not pupils. This school remained in use during the early 1900's and currently is being lived in by Vickie Strate. The church-school section has been torn down for many years.

## Presbyterian School

About 1880 the Reverend D.. McMillan purchased some Main Street property for the purpose of beginning a mission school under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Miss Alice Young, an eastern lady, began teaching in the first school in what is described as a duplex on the northern corner of our present L.D.S. Church block. Miss Young's description of her school building follows:

> The building chosen was a low adobe structure divided into two apartments, one in which a family named Jensen resided, and on the other side my apartment, consisting of one large room at the front for my school, and at the rear a smaller room for my living quarters. In this room I cooked, ate and slept."[40]

In the beginning, Miss Young had only four young pupils; however, this number swelled during the school year until "in September 1881 Miss Young found 30 students waiting for her, with 15 added during the year which kept her very busy. The price for one term's work at this school was $2.50."[41]

Although at first she received a rather cool reception in Spring City, Miss Young's treatment was much better than some teachers received in other Mormon communities. Fears of Presbyterian indoctrination were unfounded, at least here, as Miss Young "taught no religion at all"[42] in her school. After a short time townspeople became more friendly and she made friends with several young people including Charlie Hyde, President's Hyde's son. She related that "I really found out how friendly the village people were one Saturday afternoon when I went out calling to forget my homesickness. Nearly all I called on were Mormons. Some the parents of my pupils, some not, but all made me very welcome and served a snack.... At the Burdick home I was persuaded to stay for supper, and my, what a meal it was."[43]

Although Miss Young's experience in Spring City ended in two years, she was remembered by her pupils, who made and sent her a lovely quilt under the guidance of their new teacher, Miss Fannie Kyle. Other Presbyterian teachers through the next 15 years "were Lucy Hindman, A.W. Whitehead, Sara Sorenson, A.M. Peck, Sadie McClure, Mrs. C.M. Hastings, Miss Clemens, Miss Fishback and Miss Mary Nielson."[44]

Through the 1880's Presbyterian schools "were generally recognized for their academic excellence;" [45] however, because of changes in Utah laws and the subsequent decrease in needs, mission schools were generally disbanded after 1890, although Spring City held on until about 1895 or 1896. "Educationally, Utah gained much from the great religious conflict within her borders from the 1860's to the turn of the Century...."[46]

## Business and Industry

Individual craftsmen and self-employed businessmen have always been the cornerstone of Spring City's business community. There have never been any large corporations or industries to provide jobs for local residents; men and women have independently used their God-given talents and abilities to provide the services to other community members as needed, whether they were tinkers, tailors, farmers, freighters, millers, milliners, midwives, masons, carpenters, wheelwrights or shopkeepers—everyone worked together to make Spring City a more complete and independently functioning community.

A few examples of unique individual businessmen and women have been found that are worthy of mention, as follows:

**Neils C. Jensen,** a Dane, came to Spring City about 1880 and was better known as "Tinker" Jensen. He and his wife were even referred to locally as "Brother and Sister Tinker"[47] because of his talents in making and repairing tin

*Methodist school, teacher Ms. Willingham (front, left ) and class.*

*Methodist school, teacher Miss Dudleston and class.*

*Robert Livingston School.*

cups, pans, coal shovels or anything else made of tin or sheet metal. "Tinker" became known throughout the area of this tinsmithing abilities and his sons even became known as "Tinker" along with their given names.

**Marenus Mortensen,** another unique craftsman, arrived in Springtown in 1863 as a child of six with his parents. His father was a "horn-spoon maker"[48] and Marenus learned carpentry and painting as he grew to maturity in Spring City. In fact, he became the carpenter who made and painted "all the coffins used in Spring City"[49] and continued in this business many years with no let-up in demand. His home was located at Second East and First North.

**Charles Crawforth,** an English gardener with an extremely effective green thumb, lived in a rock home about two miles south and a little west of town. His sturdy home was surrounded by "what you'd call a paradise.... He raised every kind of fruit people wouldn't even think of trying to raise now."[50] Indians stole watermelons and cantaloupes from him which he had piled near his home and school children traveled the distance to his home so that they could better celebrate May Day each year.

**Niels Peter "Baker" Jensen** who came here about 1877, operated his own bakery in Denmark until government confiscation occurred, after which his family came to Utah. His granddaughter, Christie Beck, remembered that he made his own powdered sugar from granulated sugar and would make beautifully decorated cakes for his friends. He also made a beautiful cake for President Lorenzo Snow who was visiting the Manti Temple.

**Jenssine A. Jensen,** better known as Sena Munk Jensen, aided in her family's support by weaving carpets for almost everyone in Spring City using her loom and charging about a dime per yard with the yarn and rags furnished by the customer.

**Ellen K. Zabriskie Bunnell,** according to her history, "bought tanned buckskin from the Indians and made as many as 300 pairs of gloves in one year. Her son, Stephen, would ride horseback to Indianola (a distance of about 25 miles) to get the buckskin."

## Mercantiles

The 1870's found Spring City's business community beginning to evolve into what later became a flourishing district along Main Street. Although the small stores mentioned in Chapter One were able to meet some needs of townspeople, they were not large enough to keep up with an increasing population.

As the Utah Territory grew and many towns were established, Pres. Brigham Young became aware of some problems in the mercantile areas. Therefore, he took steps to set up the ZCMI in October 1868 for the following reasons:

> "..for the control and regulation of trade for the benefit of the Mormon people. There were three fundamental reasons for (its) establishment: (1) to take full advantage of the services of the railroad in bringing in Eastern goods at cheaper prices, (2) to keep non-Mormon merchants from entering Mormon trade and profiting at the expense of the Mormons, and (3) to encourage home industries by putting the profit from a co-op store system into buying machinery and other essentials for the establishment of industries to produce goods for the people."[51]

Goods were shipped to local retail stores from a central warehouse.

> The essential co-op nature of the system was based on the fact that anyone could purchase stock.... Dividends were

*Sidney Rigdon Allred and wife, Lucy (also his cousin ) in front of their log home in Spring City.*

> declared and paid to the stockholders.... In the beginning, however, relatively few people held most of the stock, and as the years passed the merchants in a community tended to increase their holdings in the store until only a few owned stock in the store.[52]

At this point the cooperative nature ceased to function and stores became privately owned mercantiles.

Spring City seems to have followed this general pattern of development. The Spring City Co-op was inaugurated in 1868 or 1869 in one room of a home under the leadership of James A. Allred. This store later was incorporated in 1880 with a capital stock of $5,000, divided into shares of $5.00 each. Capital stocks then increased to $10,000 with shares at $10.00. "A fine rock building was erected (on the west side of Main Street.) The Co-op was a financial success from the first. At times its annual business reached $50,000 or more."[53]

This co-op was under the management of such local men as James A. Allred, Robert Blain (a clerk, then manager), John R. Baxter, Sr. (who later built his own store), John F. Justesen, James C. Christensen, Joseph T. Ellis, Henry L. Acord, Sr., Abram Acord, James Clawson and others "carrying a selected stock of general merchandise, farm implements and machinery and purchasing grain and farm produce."[54]

In 1873 the newspaper reported the following article concerning our town's cooperative:

> An admirable principle has been adopted by the people of Spring City in conducting the co-operative store of that place. The wise policy of sharing the dividends with the consumers, or patrons of the store, has been carried out for some time, with admirable effect. The buyer has a pass book in which the clerk inserts the amount of each purchase. At the end of each half year, stock is taken, and when the amount of divident is known, it is divided by two, one half going to the stockholders and the other to the purchasers. This system appears to greatly benefit the people and is an inducement for all to do their purchasing at the store, and the consequence has been that a lively trade has been done.[55]

Evidently this article discusses the Spring City Co-op Store. Had the noted dividend sharing been the policy of all cooperatives, it is unlikely that such emphasis would have been placed on our little store which was only four or five years old.

The Spring City Co-op was later purchased by J. Morgan Johnson and subsequently by Simon T. Beck.

Sooner or later "it appeared that all residents of the County were members or stockholders in one or more cooperatives—sheep, cattle, tanning, coopering, milling, irrigating and retailing."[56] One history records an 1871 co-op cattle herd "consisting of several hundred head of cattle... from Moroni, Fairview and Spring City. They were appraised by Bishop Allred of Spring City... then taken to Thistle Valley and tended by Mormon Miner and others during the summer months.... [57]

Another retail cooperative was known as the Young Men's Cooperative, although it came later and probably was organized a bit differently. Located on the east side of Main Street almost directly across from the Spring City Co-op, this store began under the ownership of Emil Erickson and Lewis Olsen in the Fall of 1889. Managers through the years included L. O. Larsen, Joseph A. Justesen, J. Morgan Johnson and Emil Erickson. Hans Neilson is recorded as President in 1893, as well as a director and stockholder. Simon T. Beck also was a Superintendent in this store which later

*Typical small adobe home belonging to Peter Monson (4th from left ).*

became Johnson's Mercantile operated by Arthur and J. Morgan Johnson.

If other large mercantiles existed during this time they have not been documented.

## Blacksmith Shops

Many Spring City men have been employed as blacksmiths either full or part-time during the years when the many horses, wagons, etc. were such a part of the town's framework. Some of these men included Reuben W. Allred, Henry W. Puzey, Isaac M. Behunin, Samuel B. Frost, William Ford, Tom Livingston, Frank King, Jack Larsen, who made excellent tools, Walter Rasmussen and his father (who was called the "old smithy), a Mr. Hendrickson, a Mr. Hardin, William E. Robinson and Loran Brough.

These blacksmiths had their shops in all areas of town from north to south and from east to west.

## Sawmills

As Spring Town's growth demanded more and more feet of lumber for barns, homes, sheds, fences, stores, and outbuildings, numerous sawmills spring into operation in the east mountains, sometimes in remote and unlikely locations. (Note: If Sidney R. Allred's situation was typical, lumber and other building materials were desperately needed, as he related that they "had a quilt for the door and not until sometime later when Apostle Hyde came to eat baked potatoes with us and give me nails to hang a door did the quilt come in to help make a warm bed."[58]

From a recent history we find the following description:

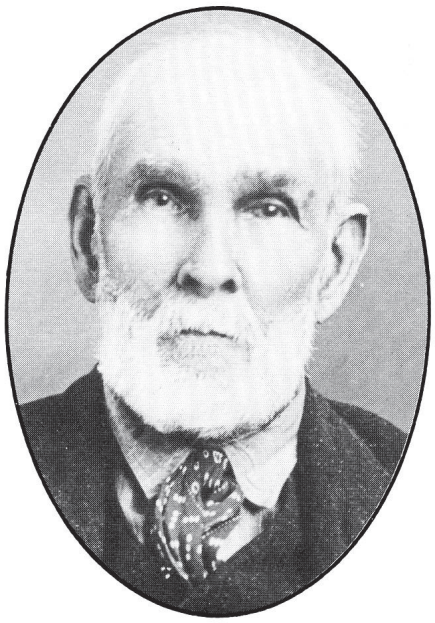
> Many thousands of feet of lumber have been cut from the pines that grow in abundance along the mountain valleys and slopes. Some of the earliest mills were low down in the valley or at the mouth of the canyons and the logs were carted to the.[59]

Some sawmills were in operation under various ownerships for many years, while others soon faded away due to floods or fires, or other disasters.

The Snow and Douglas sawmill, site of Daniel Miller's massacre by Indians in 1872, was mainly operated by "Bernard Snow (who) built an up and down sawmill. It ran up and down instead of in circular motion,"[60] and was located "in Oak Creek Canyon, three miles east of Spring City,"[61] near today's canyon road.

About 1879 a "Temple Mill" was constructed by the L.D.S. Church in the east mountains in "the left-hand fork of Canal"[62] for the sole purpose of furnishing building materials for the Manti Temple during its construction in the 1880's. Many Spring City men and women made significant contributions of time, labor and skills to the Manti Temple building and for the most part were not paid for their labors. These contributors, however, did receive "credit at the Temple, some tithing scrip also was paid. This mill operated through the winter, the lumber then was hauled in bobsleds. Women were employed to do the cooking."[63] Samuel Allred, one of those who worked in the canyon, often had only hard-boiled eggs for his lunch. As late as June 1885 it was reported that "Bishop Tucker with a force of men has gone up Canal Canyon to the Temple sawmill to commence sawing for the Manti Temple."[64] This area is still referred to as "Temple Fork" because of its association with the Temple sawmill. Beautiful and rare red pine trees found in this area were specifically needed and used in the temple's construction.

According to another local history, additional sawmills



*George Brough, Sr.*

*Robert Blain (1843-1926)*

*Elsie Adler*

were "built in Canal by Niels P. Nielson. A few years later Parley Draper of Moroni also built one in Canal."[65]

## Adobe Making

Very early records mention the construction of adobe homes; however, actual "dobe yards" came into existence a few years later. In the beginning each builder probably molded the "dobes" for his own needs, perhaps with the help of friends.

Although the exact years of operation are unknown, several "dobe yards" existed in or near Spring City. One of the earliest and perhaps largest was the Thompson family "yard" which was located on Oak Creek about 300 East and 800 North. Anders (Andrew) "Fishman" Thompson, a Dane, was involved in this operation, as well as carpentry, catching and selling fish, and smoking meats, so that he could support his large family. Adobes sold for $5.00 per thousand according to one record; many adobes were produced and sold in order to provide for the Thompson family.

The process for making adobe bricks is described as follows:

> Each night they would dig a lot of dirt loose from the bottom of the pit, then throw water on it (the dirt) and let it soak all night. The next day the dirt and water were mixed in the hole and then thrown out into a box where they tromped it with their feet until it was just right. It was then put onto a table where it was packed tightly into a wet mold and cut off evenly with a trowel. The molds were built to make four adobes at a time. A piece of ground had been carefully raked, scraped and smoothed. It was here that the adobes were turned up on edge so the bottom could dry completely. Once dry they were loaded in a wheelbarrow and stored in a shed as protection from the rain.[66]

As years went by some chopped straw was introduced into the clay and water so that it would be a bit more durable, and lest the sun's heat be too strong the bricks were sometimes covered with wild grasses to prevent cracking. Adobe bricks generally measured 4 x 4 x 12 inches.

Some of the homes in Spring City that were built of adobes are still in use; however, most of them have been covered with stucco or other materials as insurance against deterioration. Some adobe homes may still be seen; however, many are in a bad state of disrepair.

Another brick-making operation was located east of the Spring City Cemetary; its operator was John H. A. Strate, an emigrant of German extraction who came here about 1874 from Denmark. Although a baker by training and trade in the "old country" John became involved in the process of brick-making after reaching Spring City. He is remembered as being very exacting in the process of mixing clay and straw together before they were molded into adobes. It is believed that much of the Spring City elementary school was constructed out of Strate bricks.

## Postmasters

Although in 1854 the government "provided for the establishment of a Post Office to be called the Canal Creek Post Office, with James Allred as Postmaster,"[67] this post office never became a reality because of Indian attacks and the subsequenct 6-year evacuation of Canal Creek/Allred Settlement in December 1853.

The first postmaster of record after the 1859 resettlement was Reddick N. Allred of Black Hawk fame; his appoint-

*Farming chores were a family affair.*

ment date was 7 December 1864. Perhaps because of Allred's military involvement during the War and the more intensive Indian difficulties in the mid-1860s, he was released and his successor George Brough Sr. appointed on 6 January 1866. The location of this post office is unknown; however, it very possibly was in the corner of someone's home.

Robert Blain served as Postmaster during two separate terms of office beginning with 6 December 1880 and again beginning on 23 December 1882, with Niels P. Nielsen being appointed in the interim on 3 January 1881.

Adelia Burdick Conover became the first Postmistress on 21 December 1887 with Elsie Adler appointed as the first known postal assistant. During Ms Conover's term of appointment the Railroad brought the mail by rail to the depot with a mail carrier, William G. Billington, being employed to pick up mail and deliver it to the post office, also taking mail to the depot for delivery to other parts of the world.

## Agricultural Pursuits

Although farming activities have existed in this community since nearly the first day of the Allred Settlement, the back-breaking labors of farming greatly escalated during the Seventies and Eighties. More land had to be cleared and planted, additional water found for irrigation purposes, tools obtained wagons mended, horses tended and destructive insects and predators destroyed. These same problems plague modern farmers of today, except that wagons and horses have been traded for machinery which still needs to be mended and tended.

When Indian problems faded, agricultural pursuits became much more desirable and widespread and just a few years later the Sanpete County area became widely known as "the Granery of Utah,"[68] with of course, Spring City, included in this designation.

Our nearly insurmountable agricultural dilemma which raised its ugly head was the problem of grasshoppers, which plagued crops and people equally:

> Grasshoppers were the first to become a threat to agriculture. Although they first appeared in 1855 in large enough quantities to worry farmers, it was not until late in the 1860's that enough land had been cultivated to create really alarming numbers. In 1870 the grasshoppers returned. *The Deseret News* reported in June that 'so great is the destruction wrought that if the people of Sanpete county raise enough wheat for bread for themselves, they will do very well,' and it went on to sound the death knell for crops in each community...[69]

One local history further describes the Spring City grasshopper dilemma:

> For several years in Spring City, the grasshoppers were so bad that the stacks of grain were threatened. They piled straw around the stacks and brushed the hoppers into the straw and then fired it so that many were burned and dropped into a ditch that was dug near the stack and filled with water. One year the hoppers were so thick that all the people were advised by Pres. Brigham Young to fast and pray, children and all, for the hoppers to be banished. They did as they were advised and attended meeting that day. When they came out of the meeting, the hoppers were so thick they could scarcely get through them to go to their homes, but soon they seemed to swarm like hives of bees and flew in great clouds up and up to the sun, even as if they could darken the sun.[70]

And as if grasshoppers were not enough of a plague, high

numbers of rabbits, squirrels, gophers, English sparrows and more dangerous predators such as bears, wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and wildcats all combined to make a farmer's life very miserable.

## Livestock

Some domestic cattle accompanied Spring Town's early pioneers; however, most of them either died in the heavy winters or were driven off by marauding Indians during the Walker and Black Hawk Wars. Later the settlers felt a little more confident about expanding their stock raising activities. According to one opinion, "the first year in which both sheep and cattle were grazed under range conditions was 1875, and the historic high point in beef production in Utah before the arrival of purebred bulls and cows came in the following decade (1880s)."[71]

Local family milk cow(s) were probably very well guarded and therefore may have survived most Indian attacks because of their necessity to human survival. Milk for young children, along with butter and cheese, was part of their scanty diet whenever possible. Bergetta Jensen recalled in 1974, that according to Danish custom local Danish men had nothing to do with the lowly chore of milking cows and firmly delegated that responsibility to the women and children of his household.

Pigs, chickens and horses, also were part of the family livestock system and were mainly kept for the family's consumption and service.

Sheep, somewhat differently than cattle, were "brought to Utah by the pioneers... (somewhat) limited in number, and after villages were established, the small flocks of sheep were pooled in a cooperative herd that was managed by a responsible man or men."[72] Sheep were needed not only for their meat-producing capabilities, but for their wool production as well, enabling pioneers to produce their own clothing.

As conditions allowed, most herds were increased. Local men such as Simon T. Beck continued to build their sheep herds during these years reaching record high numbers after a few years in the business. In 1889 there were 414,331 head of sheep in Sanpete County while in 1980 the number had fallen to 24,385.[73]

Many men in this area began to be either directly or indirectly involved in sheep operations until it became the backbone of the local economy, along with other farming operations. Lambing, docking, herding, and shearing required extra help at least seasonally, enabling young men to make extra money or begin building their own herds if they wished.

And if after watching some modern-day sheep shearing operations, you feel any pangs of sympathy for the men who participate in that back-breaking labor, read the following description of an early shearing procedure in Spring Town and weep.

> When Hans Jorgen Hansen was preparing to shear the first sheep he had raised, he went around the neighborhood to see if he could borrow some scissors. He had no hope of sheep shears, of course. It was only scissors that he hoped to borrow, but there were none in all of Spring City. He said, "I see no other way to shear that sheep except with my pocket knife. They had no butcher knife or table knife. All their table utensils were made of wood. It took Hans Jorgen two days of steady work to cut the wool off that one sheep. Ann Kirstine's (his wife) job was to work that wool into cloth. The first job was to spin it without washing or carding for they had no soap or lye with which to wash it, and no card with which to card it.[74]

## Typical Mormon Village Plan

As stated, nearly every home in town was blessed with their own milk cow(s), chickens, horses, as well as a few sheep and pigs. A large garden, grainery, root cellar, fruit trees, barns, shed, outhouse, or other outbuildings, completed the layout of a typical Mormon agrilcultural village.

> (Note: Spring City's system was developed or at least expanded by Joseph Smith in Nauvoo, Illinois, and is one in which homes and other buildings are found in town, with the farming areas located around the town. This arrangement accomplished several purposes including strengthening Church authority, fostering community feeling and protecting the people from Indian attacks. Villages had wide streets, "lots covered a quarter block, water was transported to the fields in open ditches, and barns and other outbuildings were constructed on city lots."[75]

Of the eleven communities originally established in Sanpete County under this community system of town planning, Spring City is the one which still best "reflects life in a Nineteenth Century Mormon village with some interesting variations...,"[76] although in today's modern world this reflection may soon fade.

## Mountain Grazing

After the Black Hawk War's end, "vast grazing areas were made available and people began to exploit this great source of wealth...."[77] It is unfortunate that greed and shortsightedness sometimes hinder real progress and it would appear that this was the case during these years. Large herds of cattle and sheep grazing in our mountains "overgrazed and denuded"[78] the lush vegetation, leaving bare ground where flood waters could rip away the soil, tree roots or anything else in its path.

Local stories have been told about the great clouds of dust which rose over the mountains and hills whenever large sheep herds were trailed from one area to another over the bare ground. And with little or no supervision, no reseeding program was carried on, thus leaving the ground in its worst condition. This unfortunate situation was remedied later by herd reductions and Forest Service supervision.

## Modern Agricultural Innovations

Farming methods have made quite a change since the early years when hand plows, sythes, wooden rakes, grain broadcasters and other hand tools were used. Harvesting of grain was done using a "cradle" and the grain bunched into bundles and tied with bands of straw. Young boys in those days were set to work selecting long grain stalks and soaking them in ditch water to then carry them to the men doing the grain binding. Replacing the "cradle" was a mowing machine with a platform of slats behind the cutterbar called

a "dropper." This machine was a great improvement over the cradle since it bunched the grain into bundles and dropped them behind the machne.

But sometimes change is resisted and modern agricultural innovations were no different. Hemming Hansen and his family had an experience which testify of this resistance to change:

> He (Hemming) was an expert binder and cradled as much as five acres of grain in a day. When he stacked grain, every bundle was placed by hand, on his knees, and when he was through it shed water. He installed the first hayfork in town in his barn and the neighbors all said Hansens were getting so lazy they couldn't even pitch their hay off. They'd all work themselves sick'trying to pitch their load off quicker than we could with the fork.[79]

With the Railroad's arrival it became much easier to obtain the new tools and machinery which became available for farmers; however, the problem of how to pay for them was more difficult.

## Irrigation Rights

In 1870 after lengthy discussions by L.D.S. Church leaders, the Sanpete High Council, who had jurisdiction over water matters, granted Spring City the first right to the waters of Canal, Oak Creek and Cedar Creek. This decision has formed the basis for future decisions concerning irrigation rights and has paved the way for the future formation of irrigation companies.

## Entertainment

*Dancing* continued to be the most important entertainment on the frontier, with bartering being used to gain admission to the dancing party. Hannah S. Barney Allred, a local widow, ingeniously asked for pieces of wood as an admission price to dances held in her home, thereby obtaining most of her winter wood supply with little physical effort on her part. This request was made after 1876; however, this practice was very common both in Spring City and other villages through its early years. "Squash, potatoes and other vegetables were taken at the door, and often the young man paid for his ticket and that of his partner with a piece of meat or a skin of some fur-bearing animal."[80]

The most commonly mentioned form of dancing for this area was the plain quadrille along with the "square dance, the schottish, the wrong-way round waltz, and two-step and the jor suvee ann."[81]

Dancing was the culmination of birthday celebrations, particularly among the Danish population who would have "a big dinner or supper... then the room was cleared of furniture and dancing was done."[82] Wedding receptions always including dancing, and special dances were held on almost every Holiday.

With our population reaching 623 in 1870 new and larger public facilities were needed for entertainment and other purposes, and several public recreational facilities were built beginning with the "Amusement Hall" in 1870, thanks to several local residents who perceived and encouraged the need. The "Amusement Hall" was first located on the Joseph Justesen lot at First South and Second East, just east of the "Big Ditch" which runs through town. Builders of this hall were Lars Neilsen, Abram Acord and William Hudson. This Hall was later moved to 37 West on Third South when Mr. Hudson bought out all other shares and the building then was referred to as "Hudson Hall." Many community social events were held in Hudson Hall including dances, wedding parties, plays, traveling shows and even roller skating.

The Danish meetinghouse probably built ca 1870 was also used very extensively for entertainment purposes including singing and dancing, since the Danes greatly enjoyed their dancing.

In addition to public halls, there were also several large private "ballroom" areas located in Spring City, or at least rooms large enough to accommodate dancing for larger groups. These include the second floor of Peter Monsen's rock home, which was completed in 1883 at First North and First East, the second floor of Will Sandstrom's store on Main Street, Peter Rasmussen's upstairs rooms, and Ida Thompson's home which was located divided into smaller rooms.

Along with music and dancing, came participation in singing. Alvin E. Allred, local man, was able to develop his singing voice and love of music as described below:

> ... His father and the Allred uncles were musicians. And from them Alvin learned music, especially to sing the ballads brought from the Southern Colonies, Dixie, which they loved so well. All of the melodies became familiar to him, even from some of the love songs of his Scotch-Irish ancestry. The evenings never were dull and Alvin cheered and inspired his companions with his sweet voice, and the quality and choice of his song.[83]

## Other Entertainment

As in most other rural areas of Utah and the nation, home parties, sleigh riding in the winter, horseback riding, swimming and playing games were popular here as well as horse racing, hunting and wrestling as the people of Spring City attempted to find as much fun as they could in a frontier village.

Some of the games played at night by the younger set were "Draw Base," "Steal Sticks," "Stink Base." In the day time favoirtes were "Danish Ball," "Leap Frog," "Nip-cat," and "Dunk Stones," "On the Ditch Bank" and "Mumbletypeg." Marbles also has always been a game for young and old alike.

## Holiday Celebrations

Before Utah's attainment of Statehood in 1896, Fourth of July celebrations may have been outshone by Pioneer Day celebrations. One early Pioneer Day is recorded in the Hansen history book as follows:

> Hans' costume consisted of the new yellow trousers (called jeans), a white shirt made by Ane Kirstine from 'Denmark cloth' and a white straw hat made by her here in Utah. A pair of shoes, one leather, one wooden, made up his dress.
>
> Bishop Fredrick Olson was one of the townspeople who was barefooted at the celebration. Hans Jorgen, having a true 'Love your neighbor' spirit said, "Bishop, we can take turns wearing my shoes. I will dance in them, and then you can have your turn." Hans Jorgen had two leather shoes before the celebration but lost one herding cows. So he substituted the wooden ones.

## Wash Day

First: Bild a fire in back yard to heet kettle of rain water.
Second: Set tubs so smoke won't blow in eyes if wind is pert.
Third: Shave hole cake of soap in bilin water.
Fourth: Sort things making two piles—1 piles whites, 1 pile collards.
Fifth: Stir flour in cold water, thin down with bilin water (for starch).
Sixth: Rob dirty spots on board, scrub hard. Rub collars but don't bile.
Seventh: Take white things out of kettle with broom handle, then wrench, blue and starch.
Eighth: Spread tee towls on grass, hang old rags on fence.
Ninth: Pour rench water on flower bed, scrub porch with soapy water.
Tenth: Turn tubs upside down.
Eleventh: Go put on clean dress, smooth hair with side combs, set and rest and rock a spell and count your blessings.
(Original spelling is retained.)

For this 24th celebration, the townspeople had made a bowery of green willows and sagebrush. They had prepared a dirt floor by much pounding and watering for their dancing.[84]

A more modern description of a July Fourth celebration was recorded by Ethel Blain Larsen as follows:

When the 4th of July came we couldn't wait to buy our candy until that morning for fear there would't be enough for all the children, so we bought ours the day before. The night before the 4th after the sun went down the older boys of the city began shooting and ringing the curfew. This lasted until sun up the next morning. At sunrise a flag was raised on top of the City Hall (after 1893) and the band played and serenaded the city. At 10:00 there was a big parade. They had pretty decoraded floats (wagons) and beautiful decorated horses to draw the floats . . . with red, white and blue bunting cloth.

After the parade everyone gathered at the Bowery west of the adobe meetinghouse. This was a square open big room with willows on top to keep the sun out. They had a high platform built on the west side, decorated with bunting and a fine big chair decorated in white sheets where the Goddess of Liberty sat with her attendants on lower chairs. Those who had charge of the program and those who participated sat on this platform too . . . Programs always consisted of songs and patriotic readings.

The last part was the speech by the Goddess of Liberty and then someone read the Declaration of Independence.[85]

Mrs. Larsen also recalled that Pioneer Day "was celebrated almost like the Fourth only it had a religious program. Instead of having the Goddess of Liberty, they had a Miss Utah."[86]

The people of Spring City may not have celebrated the holiday of Thanksgiving, at least in the 1880's. The Presbyterian teacher, Miss Alice Young, has left us with the following description of her Thanksgiving in Utah:

At Thanksgiving time I had expected to teach all week, since the Mormon people were not celebrating the American holiday; however, the McMillans again invited me to their home, and I went into Mt Pleasant Wednesday evening on the stage . . . In spite of the cold we had a happy holiday in Mt Pleasant.[87]

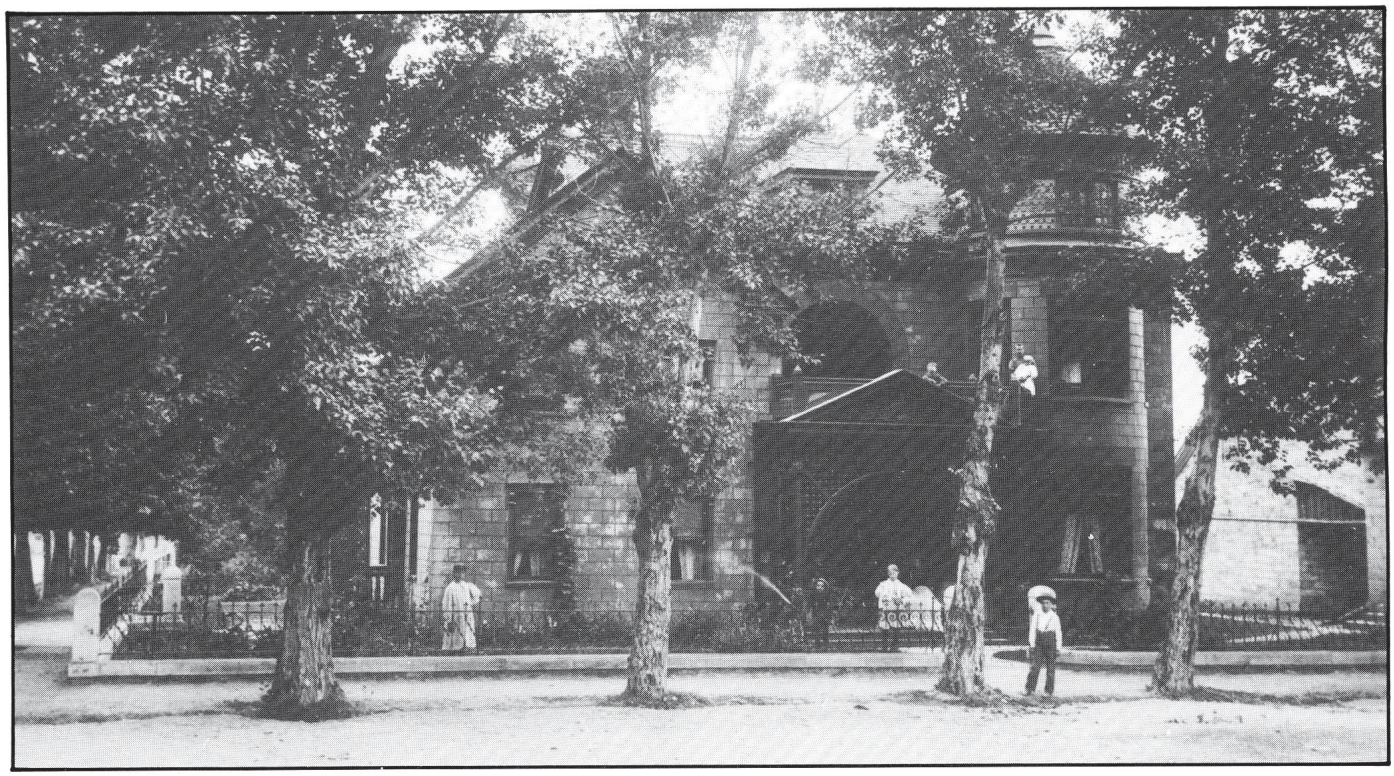
And certainly the pioneer Christmas of the past century were no match for our opulent and expensive celebrations. Cash was very scarce, as were many goods—especially frivolous toys. "But in those far-gone days the children were taught to appreciate any little gift. There was no store full of toys, as we have them today. The gift was always an expression of the great love of the giver."[88]

James W. Blain's poignant memories of Christmases past included the fact that his "mother used to worry her heart out because they didn't have a dollar in the house to buy toys for the kids like some of the kids (now) might get."[89] Blain was born in 1880 and remembered that they "were happy to get a cookie or two and an orange. It was unusual to get an orange, you know. Maybe a 10¢ harmonica."[90]

The most usual gift during those lean years were probably homemade, such as a knitted scarf to keep the child warm, new stockings or other items of clothing, or some small toy. Our pioneer ancestors could not even in their wildest imaginings see what our Christmases would become.

## Prominent People

**Jacob Johnson**[91], local man of note, was born in Aalborg, Denmark on 1 November 1847, a son of Jens C. and Mary Johnson. His mother arrived in Ogden, Utah in 1854 and soon thereafter appears to have apostatized from the L.D.S. Church which had brought her there. After falling on hard



*Jacob Johnson house*

*Judge Jacob Johnson (1847-1925) and wife.*

times, she married a Mr. Smith, who was not a "Mormon" and they moved to Spring City where they lived in a small house. Because of Smith's cruelty to his step-sons, Jacob went to California aged 11½ where he arrived about two months later. He picked up some odd jobs to stay alive and then worked in N. Green Curtis's law office, later attending Berkeley and passing the Bar examination. Other business ventures included mining with some friends in Carson City, White Pine and Elko, Nevada, and becoming the Deputy Sheriff in Elko County for 18 months.

Jacob became a member of Johnston's Army in California, arriving in Utah then coming to Spring City to begin a law practice. He was City Attorney for nearly all the towns in the area, notary public for several years and County Attorney for 1½ terms. In 1895 he became Probate Judge, and was also a member of the Territorial Legislature, as well as U.S. Commissioner and Assistant to the U.S. District Attorney.

Often Judge Johnston was "called upon to administer punishment to polygamous offenders but has always reasoned justice with mercy and was never vindictive, thereby making many friends among the people who duty called him to judge..."[92] Examples of this can be found in Chapter Two.

Johnson invested in a great many Spring City's commercial ventures such as the Creamery, flour mill, opera house, Young Men's Cooperative Mercantile and the Horseshoe Canal Company. He also contributed much money to the L.D.S. church and aided the poor of the town whenever possible. He even acted as banker to those in need of financial assistance.

In 1912 Johnson successfully ran for U.S. Congress where he served for two years. After his return to Utah he

practiced specialty law in the field of irrigation from his Kearns Building office in Salt Lake. When his health failed, Jacob bought a home on Wilson Avenue and 9th East.

His first wife was Margaret Anderson whom he married in October 1873; they had two sons. His second wife was Matilda Justesen whom he married December 15, 1885; they had seven children.

On August 12, 1925 the Judge suffered a massive stroke and passed away three days later. He is buried in the Wasatch Lawn Cemetary in Salt Lake City, Utah.

**James Anderson Allred,** oldest son of William and Sarah Warren Allred, was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, on November 22, 1819. While still a teenager his family became "Mormon" converts, moving to Missouri in 1836. William was ordained Bishop in 1840 but due to mob persecutions he died in 1841, leaving James to help support his mother and siblings.

James married Elizabeth Parkis on January 30, 1844 in Pike Co, Illinois; their only child, Stephen Henry, was born there January 17, 1846. James became a rather wealthy man after making wise investments. After moving to Fremont County, Iowa in 1853 he became very prosperous but felt strongly that he should join with the Utah Saints, although his wife objected for a time. They arrived in Salt Lake on June 2, 1861 with a large caravan of wagons, herds and supplies. In May 1865 James and his family were "called" to go to Sanpete to help build up the area.

After James' arrival in Spring Town, he spent much time with Orson Hyde, accompanying him on numerous trips through southern Utah. James served as a number of years as First Counselor to Bp Fred Olson and became Bishop on September 3, 1882, being set apart by Apostle John Henry Smith. His plural wives were Mary Ann Pollard and Elizabeth Brough.

On August 1, 1870 he was elected Spring City's first Mayor, serving five consecutive two-year terms. He also served one term as County Commissioner and several terms as Probate Judge. He was another man who was very involved in local commercial ventures including the Spring City Co-op and others. James passed away at the age of 84 on April 4, 1904.

**Lewis M. Christiansen** was a Dane born in 1850, son of Peter and Maria Rasmussen Christiansen. He came to Utah at age 17, crossing the Plains at great cost to himself. First settling in Ft. Ephraim in 1867, he came to Spring City and worked for Orson Hyde. Lewis married Margaret Stoddart in 1873. He was active in community service, becoming City Councilman and then Mayor from August 1884 to August 1890. He was also active in the L.D.S. Church, serving as YMMIA Counselor, Sunday School Counselor, Seventies Quorum President, and becoming an L.D.S. Missionary to Denmark and Norway from 1897 to 1899. Lewis passed away in 1914.

**Lauritz Larsen** was born in 1834, in Denmark, son of Lars Johansen and Anna Margretta Sorensen, Lauritz arrived in Utah in 1857. His first wife was Maria Thompson with whom he had two children. He later married Louise R. Jasperson, also a Dane, who had five children and Minnie Jensen who had two girls. Lauritz is the first known L.D.S. Missionary to leave Spring Town for a foreign mission

*Lewis M. Christiansen (1850-1914)*

(1867-1870). His family first settled in Ogden but arrived in Spring Town around 1860. Lauritz became Second Counselor to Bishop James A. Allred after Rasmus Justesen left for Castle Dale and remained such for fourteen years. He was twice elected Mayor of Spring City for non-consecutive terms, 1882-1883 and 1890-1892. In 1892 Lauritz served as a member of the Utah Constitutional Convention. He was also Justice of the Peace for four terms, although his main occupation was in farming. His son, Lauritz O. was also Mayor and Bishop. Lauritz passed away in Spring City on 2 November 1895.

**William Hudson,** an Englishman, was born in 1819, and arrived in Utah in 1852 after crossing the Plains by ox team. He came to Spring Town before June 1860 and was the first known Sunday School Choir Director. He greatly enjoyed music and entertainment helping to build the Amusement Hall which later became known as Hudson Hall. Hudson was also a composer and one of those who made the trip to Missouri River to bring immigrants to Utah. His death occurred in August 1882.

**John Robinson,** born in Birmingham, England in 1810, was the son of Edward and Elizabeth Shorthouse Robinson. John was converted to the L.D.S. Church in England, immigrating to Nauvoo with his wife and two daughters, where they became very well acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith and other leaders. His wife died and was buried in Nauvoo, after which John returned to England and married Mary Sorrell with whom he had one son, John. Mary died in England and John married a third time to Emma Lucas. John and Emma came to Utah, arriving in 1856, first to Springville then Manti and in 1861 to Spring Town where they remained.

John was a gunsmith by trade, repairing and building

guns when it was possible to get the parts. He was part of the Black Hawk War. In 1875 he received a $10,000 legacy from an English uncle and served a short L.D.S. mission while at the same time collecting his legacy. John Robinson was the first Sunday School president, serving for sixteen years, as well as Choir member. He passed away in 1883.

**Emma Lucas Robinson**, daughter of John and Mary Hughes Lucas, was born in England on July 13, 1829. She became the third wife of John Robinson, with whom she came to Utah in 1856. Mrs. Robinson was a talented milliner who made many hats for the town's ladies. She became our second Primary president in 1882, serving until her death from a stroke on June 9, 1890. She was also a member of the Choir. She and her husband had six children.

**William E. Robinson**, son of John and Emma Lucas Robinson, was born in Spring Town on June 5, 1862. His early education was very limited due to lack of local schools. He married Lovina Smith in 1883; they had four children. He became the third YMMIA President in 1882, serving until 1885. He served as a Mutual Missionary in Idaho and the Cache Valley in 1898 and 1899. In 1904 William became the first assistant to the Sunday School President and in 1908 the first Assistant Superintendent to Stake Supt. James W. Anderson. In 1913 he was called again to be the Ward SS First Assistant under Isaac Pratt Allred and then became the eighth Sunday School Superintendent in Spring City on December 3, 1916, serving a record 17 years.

Other Church callings included High Councilman, Home Missionary, Genealogical Committee Chairman, President and Choir Member, and L.D.S. Missionary for a second time from 1905 to 1907 to Colorado and Wyoming.

Robinson also served in the City Council for four terms and as County Road Supervisor for five or six years. He passed away December 22, 1949 in Spring City.

**Samuel Ruggles Aiken**, was born October 28, 1803, the son of John and Sarah Ruggles Aiken who lived in Hardwick, Massachusettes. His mother was a Congregationalist minister's daughter; Samuel was the youngest of nine children. He attended Amherst College and became a schoolteacher. He married a widow, Nancy L. Smith; they had four children. Samuel received the notice of President Andrew Jackson in 1834 for his system of teaching Penmanship. In 1841 the Aikens became acquainted with "Mormons" and were baptized in July 1841, after much searching for a true religion. Samuel was Branch President for two years, after which he and his family moved to Nauvoo, Illinois (in 1843). The Aikens were acquainted with the Smith family and other leaders and saw the Smith Brothers leave for the Carthage Jail in 1844. The Aiken family was acquainted with and rented property from James Allred. The Aiken family spent several years in Winter Quarters where Samuel taught school. They arrived in Salt Lake in 1848. He served an L.D.S. Mission in 1857. His wife, Nancy and daughter Fanny moved to California after which Samuel married Hannah Daggett, from whom he was divorced in 1857. Later that year Samuel married Isabel Livingston and they became the parents of seven children.

By 1860 Samuel R. Aiken is listed as a resident of Spring Town on the Census records. He obtained a farm in Pigeon Hollow, about five miles south of town, and also "a two-room house on a 10-acre lot in town."[93] Samuel commuted to Ephrain where he taught school, later staying in Spring City to teach. He served as the first Spring City Recorder, remaining in that position for a number of years. When Samuel died on 15 December 1896 he had lived 93 full and active years.

**Samuel Gardner Bunnell** was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1836, son of David and Sally Conrad Bunnell. At about the age of 13 in 1852, he walked across the Plains, settling in Provo. He married Ellen K. Zabriskie in 1857; they became parents of 13 children. The Bunnells removed to Spring Town in 1865, where Samuel became a farmer and carpenter. He served three L.D.S. Missions to Michigan. He was "called" to be a St. George Temple builder and later also on the Manti Temple working on the spiral staircase construction. Brother Bunnell was an active L.D.S. Church worker who served as Sunday School President, High Priest's Quorum President and Ward Teacher. Samuel G. Bunnell was such an even-tempered man that "it was said of him that no one had ever seen him angry."[94] Samuel passed away on December 1, 1909.

**John T. Lambert**, was born on March 15, 1822 in Norfolk County, England, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lambert. After joining the L.D.S. Church he emigrated to Utah settling first in Salt Lake City, then Rush Valley, then Tooele County, then Nephi and finally Spring City in 1870. Faith Wright was his first wife. Ann Howard became his second wife and the family lived in a rock house in the west part of Spring City. Emily Rushmore became wife number three, while Mary R. Peterson became number four. Lambert served as Adjutant during the Black Hawk War. He was a member of the City Council for four years. His main occupation was farming from which he retired in 1898. He passed away June 19, 1903.

**Abram Acord**, son of Zurs and Martha Luster Acord, was born March 22, 1830 in Fremont County, Ohio. He was orphaned at the age of seven and raised by his grandmother. He married Nancy Frost, who was born April 22, 1840 in Hancock County, Illinois, a daughter of Samuel B. and Rebecca F. Frost; they had twelve children. He joined the L.D.S. Church in Utah after traveling to California and Nevada. Acord was a Black Hawk War veteran, who raised cattle and farmed , also becoming one of the first City Councilman in 1870. He assisted in organizing the Spring City Co-op Store. His second wife was Mary M. Robinson with whom he had seven children and a third wife Martha Adams with whom he had seven children. He died March 24, 1895.

**Nels Benson**, was born in Sweden, on August 23, 1846, son of Nels and Johanna Johansen Benson, crossing the Plains in 1862 with Capt. Horn's Company and arriving in Spring Town in 1863. After 1864 Nels worked in some mining camps and also herded stock. He became City Councilman and was active in the L.D.S. Church, serving as Missionary to Sweden in 1892, YMMIA President, home missionary and ward teacher. Nels married Philinda Kofford; they had four children. Mary A. Works was his second wife; they also had four children. Benson passed away 2 November 1923 in Spring City.

**Robert Blain**, son of John and Isabella Graham Blain,

was born in Carlisle, England, on August 27, 1843. He became an early L.D.S. Church convert in 1857 and crossed the Plains with Capt. Canfield in company with his brother, George in November 1862. In 1863 their mother and her other children came to Utah. On October 4, 1869 Robert married Jane Slack; they had 9 children. In 1877 he began working for the Spring City Co-op as a clerk, working his way to Manager. On December 6, 1880 he began a term as Postmaster which ended 2 January 1881 and served an additional term from 23 December 1882 to 20 December 1887. He married his second wife, Melissa Barney May 12, 1878; they had two children. He became a partner with John Baxter Sr. in the Baxter and Blain Mercantile. Robert served an L.D.S. Mission from 1894 to 1896 to Great Britain, Robert passed away July 21, 1926 in Spring City.

**Mary Ann Price Hyde**, daughter of William and Mary Ann Price, was born June 4, 1816, in Lea, Gloucester, England. She became an L.D.S. church convert in 1840, emigrating to Nauvoo, Illinois, where she became acquainted with Orson Hyde to whom she was married by Joseph Smith. She came to Utah in 1852 and accompanied her husband to such places as Carson Valley and Manti (1859). The Hydes arrived in Spring Town in June 1860 where they reportedly came because of the good water supply from springs. Sister Hyde became the first ward Relief Society president on May 10, 1868, where she served until April 3, 1879 when she was released. Shortly thereafter, on May 15, 1879 she became the Sanpete Stake Relief Society President, with Sarah Peterson of Ephraim and Minerva Snow of Manti, who were her counselors. She remained in that position until her death on June 16, 1900. During these years President Hyde was instrumental in encouraging the various wards to store many tons of wheat for emergency use.

**Mary Ann (Maren Andrea Hansen) Frantzen** was a Norwegian by birth who became an L.D.S. convert. A participant in the Perpetual Immigration Fund program, Mary Ann became acquainted with John Frantzen from Spring Town when she crossed the Plains in his company in 1861. The two Norwegians were married in Spring Town in September 1861 upon their return from the Missouri River. The Frantzens were involved in the operation of one of Spring Town's first stores and Mary Ann was called to replace Sister Hyde as Relief Society President. The first Annual Day was celebrated during President Frantzen's service, with "each member paying her 10¢ for membership"[95] on that day. Because of failing health Sister Frantzen was released on February 23, 1901.

**John Franklin Allred**, born 1 January 1851 in Pottawattamie Co, Iowa, was the son of Franklin Lafayette and Marinda Knapp Allred, and grandson of James Allred. John arrived in Utah in the Fall of 1851 in company with his grandparents. His mother remarried to a Mr. Glazier. John attended school in Provo, including the Brigham Young Academy. He came to Spring City in 1872 when about 21 years old, where he taught school for two years. In 1874 John Frank married Mary K. Bunnell and they moved to Manti where he taught school for two years. In 1877 they returned to Spring City and he taught until 1898 when he served a two-year L.D.S. Mission to Wisconsin. He served

*John Frank Allred (1851-1918)*

as Ward YMMIA President for 20 years. He also served two terms to the Utah State Legislature. In 1881 he married Sarah Ellen Bunnell, his wife's sister. Also served as President of the High Priest's Quorum and a Patriarch both here and in California on a six-month mission. During World War I he promised the young men of Spring City that they would return safely from the War, which they did. John Frank Allred passed away July 1, 1918.

**Henry William Puzey**, son of Henry and Mary Ann Wateridge Puzey, was born 1 June 1848 in Southampton, England, the first of ten children. He married Lydia Pollard in the Old Endowment House in Salt Lake City on 19 October 1874; they moved to Spring City shortly thereafter where Henry established a Blacksmith shop and made wagons with Bill Ford. He took very sick and died at the young age of 39 on 5 January 1887 leaving Lydia with six young children to raise. His wife, Lydia, was also born in England in 1852, lived the remainder of her life in Spring City, passing away 5 January 1940.

**Sarah Coles Major Ellis**, first ward Primary President, was born in England in 1811. She married William W. Major in London and was the mother of seven children. William Major, one of their sons, came with his parents to Nauvoo, Illinois in 1844. Another son, Joseph Smith Major, was born in 1845. the family arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In 1853 Mr. Major was "called" on an English Mission during which he died. Sarah later married Joseph Ellis of Spring City and moved here, but had to earn her own living selling her hand-made hats. On May 31, 1879 Sarah became the first Primary President, and also served in several other capacities until 1894 when ill health forced her to resign. Her death date is unknown.

**Anine Marie Larsen Justesen**, born November 8,

1859, in Ephrain, Utah was the daughter of Christian G. and Marie Caroline Sorensen Larsen. She was the "second white child born at Ephraim, Utah"[96] but shortly after her father was called to go to Spring Town to become its Bishop. In 1874 Anine became the first YLMIA President in Spring City. About that time she became educated in telegraphy and was Spring City's second telegrapher, helping to support her family while her father served a Scandinavian Mission. She also reportedly had the first sewing machine in town and helped her family using this machine. On October 16, 1876, Anine became Rasmus Justesen's second wife, later accompanying him to Castle Dale where her father and husband helped colonize the area. After 16 years they returned to Spring City where she remained the the remainder of her life. Anine and Rasmus had ten children. In addition to the Young Ladies Retrenchment, she was active in the other church auxiliaries. She passed away in 1942.

**Olive Allred Acord**, daughter of Isaac and Mary H. Allred, was born February 13, 1859, in Ephraim, Utah. Her parents settled in Mt. Pleasant, where her father was killed after which her family came to Spring Town where Olive received some schooling. She married to Fred S. Acord, living in Chester for a few years, then returning to Spring City. Olive was one of the first Retrenchment Society Vice Presidents under Anine Larsen then became the second YLMIA President. In 1901, after her return from Chester, she served as Relief Society Treasurer for 10 years and also was "Secretary of the School Board and took the School Census for five years."[95] Mrs. Acord also served as Primary President and Counselor, Ward Religion teacher for 12 years, Relief Society teacher, and genealogical delegate to Salt Lake and San Francisco conventions. Her husband died in 1889, leaving her a widow for many years. She also served as a Manti Temple worker for nearly nine years. The mother of four children, Olive passed away April 7, 1926.

**Eliza Larsen Crawforth,** daughter of Lauritz Larsen and Marie Thompson, was born in Spring Town in 1862. She married James Crawforth on Maryc 6, 1889; they had twins, only one of which lived. Eliza became the third YLMIA President in 1884, serving in this position until her death at a young age in 1893.

**Johannes (John) Larsen** was born December 18, 1823, in Gries, Viele, Denmark, son of Lars Johansen and Margrethe Sorenson, the oldest of five sons and two daughters. His father was a tailor who trained John and his brother Lauritz in the same trade. The brothers later opened their own shop in Copenhagen making clothes for Danish soldiers. John and Lauritz were among the first L.D.S. converts in 1850 and were baptized by George C. Dykes and confirmed by Erastus Snow. Shortly thereafter he and Anna Jorgenson were married. John served as Branch President of the Church in hsi home town of Gries Viele and also assisted in other branches in Denmark before leaving for Utah in 1856. Although Anna's parents disowned her for joining the L.D.S. Church, she nevertheless accompanied her husband and children on their ocean voyage, only to meet hunger, sorrow and pain on the Plains, arriving in Salt Lake a few days before Christmas. After several moves, the Larsens came to Ephraim then Spring Town where John continued on as a tailor and gardener. They had 11 children through the years, and built a comfortable adobe home in Spring City. John served as one of the Seven Presidents of Seventies, head ward teachers and was appointed one of the first City Councilmen. He passed away on May 13, 1895 in Spring City.

**Martin Olsen,** son of John and Karen, was born November 17, 1833 in Norway. He became an L.D.S. Church convert in 1862, arriving in Spring City in 1874. His first wife was Christina Esterlin; they had six children and his second wife was Christina Christensen with whom he had three children. Olsen took up the trade of carpentry and also engaged in farming around Spring City.

**Caleb Stoddard(t),** son of William and Margaret, born July 22, 1837, was an English convert to the L.D.S. Church, arriving in Utah in 1856 after crossing the Plains by handcart. They arrived in Spring City in 1860 among the first settlers. Caleb was a BlackHawk War veteran and went to the Missouri River after Mormon emigrants in 1868. He participated in farming in this area. He died April 2, 1925.

*Town spring, DUP monument. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*

*Old pioneer cemetery located in Spring City. (Photo by Daniel Vincent.)*

*Gravesite of Isaac Allred, Old City Cemetery. (Photo by Daniel Vincent.)*

*Small child's marker.*

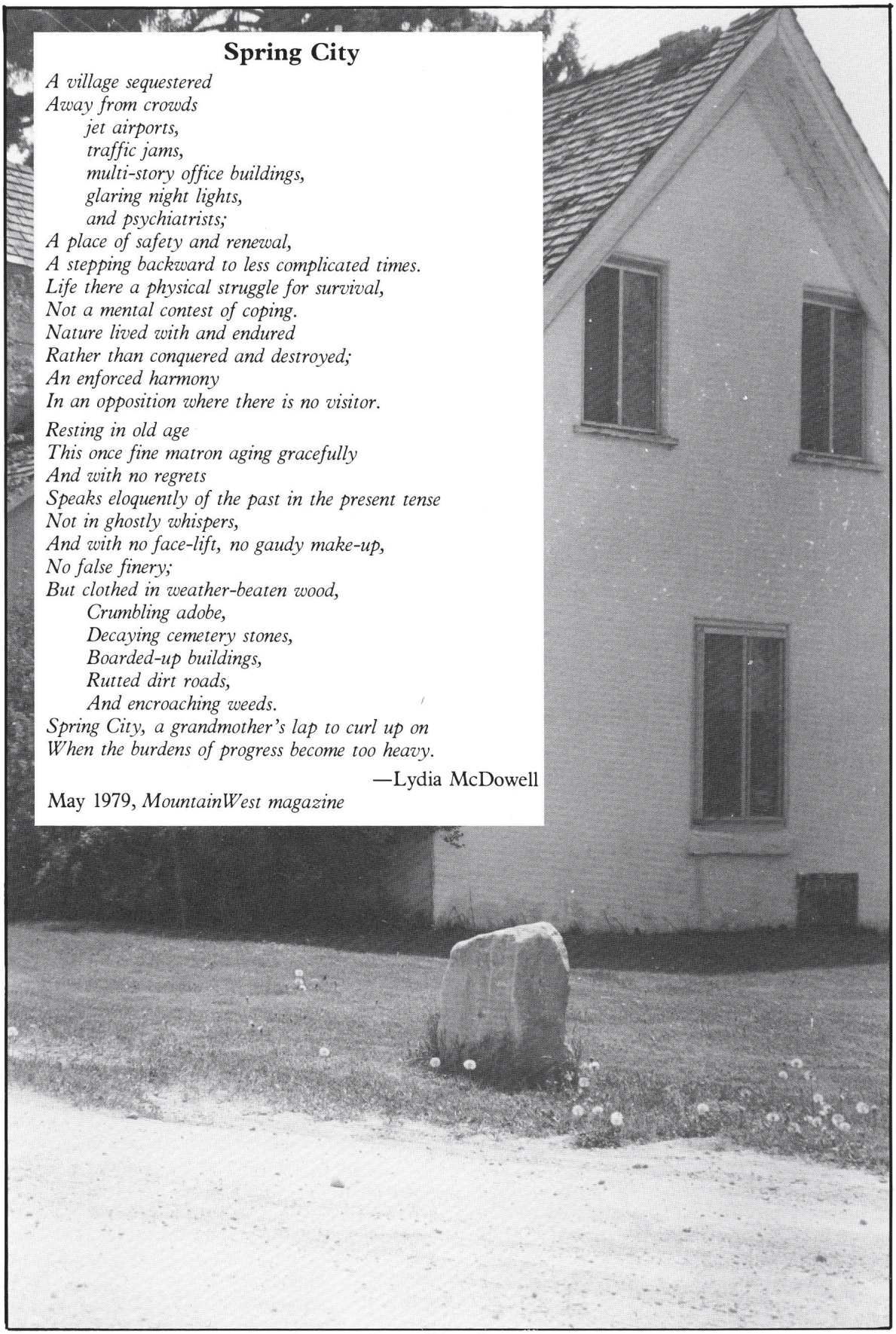
## Spring City

*A village sequestered*
*Away from crowds*
*jet airports,*
*traffic jams,*
*multi-story office buildings,*
*glaring night lights,*
*and psychiatrists;*
*A place of safety and renewal,*
*A stepping backward to less complicated times.*
*Life there a physical struggle for survival,*
*Not a mental contest of coping.*
*Nature lived with and endured*
*Rather than conquered and destroyed;*
*An enforced harmony*
*In an opposition where there is no visitor.*

*Resting in old age*
*This once fine matron aging gracefully*
*And with no regrets*
*Speaks eloquently of the past in the present tense*
*Not in ghostly whispers,*
*And with no face-lift, no gaudy make-up,*
*No false finery;*
*But clothed in weather-beaten wood,*
*Crumbling adobe,*
*Decaying cemetery stones,*
*Boarded-up buildings,*
*Rutted dirt roads,*
*And encroaching weeds.*
*Spring City, a grandmother's lap to curl up on*
*When the burdens of progress become too heavy.*

—Lydia McDowell

May 1979, *MountainWest magazine*



*Northeast town marker outside Roger Allred's home. (Photo by Daniel Vincent.)*

*In front of City Hall.*

# CHAPTER THREE
# Golden Age of Transition (1890-1915)

"Golden" implies something sparkling, highly valued and exciting. Spring City around the "Turn of the Century" was sparkling with a great variety of activities and achievements, with so many important milestones achieved during those few, short active years as our town catapulted from pioneer days into more modern life! Such never-to-be-forgotten events as Utah's Statehood (1896), the railroad's completion (1890), new elementary school (1900), new church (1911), and the arrival of such wondrous gadgets as the telephone (1900), electricity (1901), and the "Tin Lizzie" were part of this Golden Age.

Not only were the previous events important to the nearly 1235 people who lived here but many other "goings-on" were probably nearly as important. Home theater groups, weekly dances, the old Blue Hall, silent movies, rabbit drives, Old Folks' Parties, Deseret Livestock work, hometown clubs, new businesses, pioneeer celebrations, and more, were all a part of that "Golden Age."

Let's take a little closer look!

## City Fathers

As early as 1882 City Fathers began thinking seriously about a City Hall; however, because of the anti-polygamy acts of the Eighties and their negative impact on L.D.S. elected officials, many resignations occurred and city government was somewhat disrupted until the Church issued the 1890 Manifesto.

When government business returned to a more "even keel," thoughts of a new City Hall were pursued and the building completed in 1893, although it had a dual role as City Hall and school building until 1900. Our City Hall was constructed of local oolite limestone by community craftsmen including stonemasons Jens "Rock" Sorensen, John Bohlin, and John Carlson and carpenters William Downard, Marenus Mortensen, and Lars Larsen. Other craftsmen probably also contributed their skills.

During its usage as a school "the City Hall was rented by school trustees for $7.50 per month and also used by the Spring City Brass Band and the Royal blue Band."[1] After the Brass Band was granted the use of City Hall on Tuesday and Friday nights, the Royal Blue's refused to be ignored and were granted the right to practice on Wednesday and Saturday nights.[2]

During this twenty-five year period, six men served as Mayor, as follows:

Lauritz Larsen, 1890-92

*Though this photo is probably not of a Spring City street, it serves to show light poles in the center of the street.*

Ole Peterson, 1893, 1896-97, 1900-01
John R. Baxter, Sr., 1894-95
Rasmus Justesen, 1898-99
John Justesen, 1902-03, 1906-07
John S. Blain, 1904-05, 1908-09, 1912-15

Some of the thorny problems of these years included sidewalk paving, power line placement, road improvements, communications development, water usage and its ensuing problems, business licenses, revision of ordinances, setting tax rates, appointing July 4th Committees, jail improvements, garbage dump, and financing.

## Cement Sidewalk Project

Although Spring City's many wooden board walks may have served to alleviate some mud problems, in general the streets were very muddy during winter and spring. Accordingly, it was not difficult to decide that concrete was needed. Reese Bunnell, remembered that the "first concrete in Spring City was right in front of the Edgar Allred Drug Store about 1913." He further observed in a letter that another area of cement was "in front of the Anderson Meat and Grocery Store."

After some discussion the City fathers agreed to create a sidewalk district and in July 1913 Kenneth Borg was employed to complete "the engineering work preparatory to grading and laying of the cement"[3] assisted by such local men as Samuel Allred, Lester Acord and Pratt Allred.

September 1913 brought the reading of the bids with Olsen and Amundsen being the low bidders at $7,216.12. These contracts immediately began the job of installing sidewalks and the newspaper reported that the "Olsen Company of Fairview who was awarded the contract have a crew of men moving trees, fences, and hauling sand and gravel. They have a rock crusher at work in the east part of town. Work must be completed by Octobert 15."[4]

Although work was scheduled for completion on October 15, later newspaper comments would suggest that sidewalks were really completed in November. It is believed that they extended from Fourth South to Fifth North along Main Street, and perhaps in other areas. Gravel was obtained from several creek beds south of town and loaded in wagons a shovelful at a time according to some who worked on this project.

Money to pay for this special project came from property owners and the City, with Axel Tulgren lending $1500 to the City for three years at no more than 8% interest per annum.

## Road Building

A mass meeting was held on April Fool's Day, 1913 to discuss road building through Spring City. It was decided that the light poles must be moved from the Center of Main Street to one side of the road and that the required grade should be accomplished through town. A representative from the firm of Mortensen, Isaacson and Whittask of Ephraim was present and work was scheduled to begin immediately.

It appears from City records that the poles were moved and grading completed; however, cement work on Main Street was not completed until ca 1929 when a road was installed through town. Although light poles were removed from Main Street, they remained in some other sections of town; many current residents can remember them in the center of the street much more recently and that our streets sometimes resembled an obstacle course.

## Sanitation Problems

Because of the abundance of private wells, open ditches, outhouses, animals at large and a general lack of modern sanitation practices, dread diseases such as diptheria, cholera, and smallpox erupted quite often. In fact it is quite miraculous that everyone did not contract these diseases in light of accounts such as this:

> We didn't have a well at this time so we drank ditch water. The little irrigating ditch that ran past our home only had water in it once a week in the summertime, so Mother would hand two big wooden barrels by the fence and we girls who were old enough to dip water out of the ditch had to fill these barrels so Mother would have water for wash day, and we would drink it also. But in the wintertime there was no water in the ditch... for drinking water and household use we got water from the big ditch a block west from where we lived. Every day Father and I carried the water home. He would take a long pole, hang two filled buckets on the pole... Father would sometimes lead our two horses at the same time so they could get a drink.[5]

It can hardly be imagined what kinds of sewage, refuse or animal wastes were washed down into open ditches; spreading more diseases than necessary because of ignorance of modern health procedures. Wells became more widely used in later years; on the west side wells were not very deep because of the high water table while they were deeper on the east end of town.

The City Council was forced to appoint a Board of Health as early as 1873, as well as adopting several ordinances regarding contagious diseases. During widespread epidemics, nearly all travel between settlements was restricted, and other stringent rules became effective. Quarantine physicians were also appointed to care for stricken families.

## Culinary Water System

As early as March 1915, public meetings were held to discuss a culinary water system, with one main argument being that Spring City was the only Utah city of its size without one. Most people resisted the idea at first because of their close proximity to their own free water source. In addition, "Engineer R. R. Lyman's estimated cost to install a water works is $24,124."[6] At that particular time the City's bonding limit was only $16,000 and the issue was squelched for lack of funding. It was another twenty years before Spring City would be able to pipe sparkling mountain spring water from the east, and then only because of Federal government subsidies during the Depression.

## Miscellaneous

Items of general interest are included in this heading. On May 6, 1906 just after the terrible San Francisco earhquake and fire, "subscription lists for the San Francisco sufferers were placed in each of the business houses in town"[7] and it was recommended that $25.00 be appropriated by the Council "towards the relief of said sufferers."[8] On June 4, 1906 Mayor Justesen "read a letter from San Francisco acknowledging the receipt of the flour, meat and clothing sent from the people of Spring City."[9]

During several administrations City Council members were admonished to be present for meetings and the Council finally resolved that if a member were over thirty minutes late they would then "forfeit the sum of 50¢ for each and every time."[10]

In December 1912 it was determined that our jail was in desperate need of some repairs, additional bedding and a second stove for increased prisoner comfort. Also during 1912 some ordinances were revised in response to more modern needs.

In 1916 the City Council decided that stores should be allowed "leniency in regards to selling goods on Sunday through necessity and allowing confectionaries to open after 4:00 p.m."[11] This issue was debated periodically throughout the next few years.

## Spring City Chapel

Our beautiful meetinghouse, "one of the masterpieces of Mormon architecture"[12] is constructed of native white oolite limestone "quarried in the hills just west (and south) of Spring City."[13]

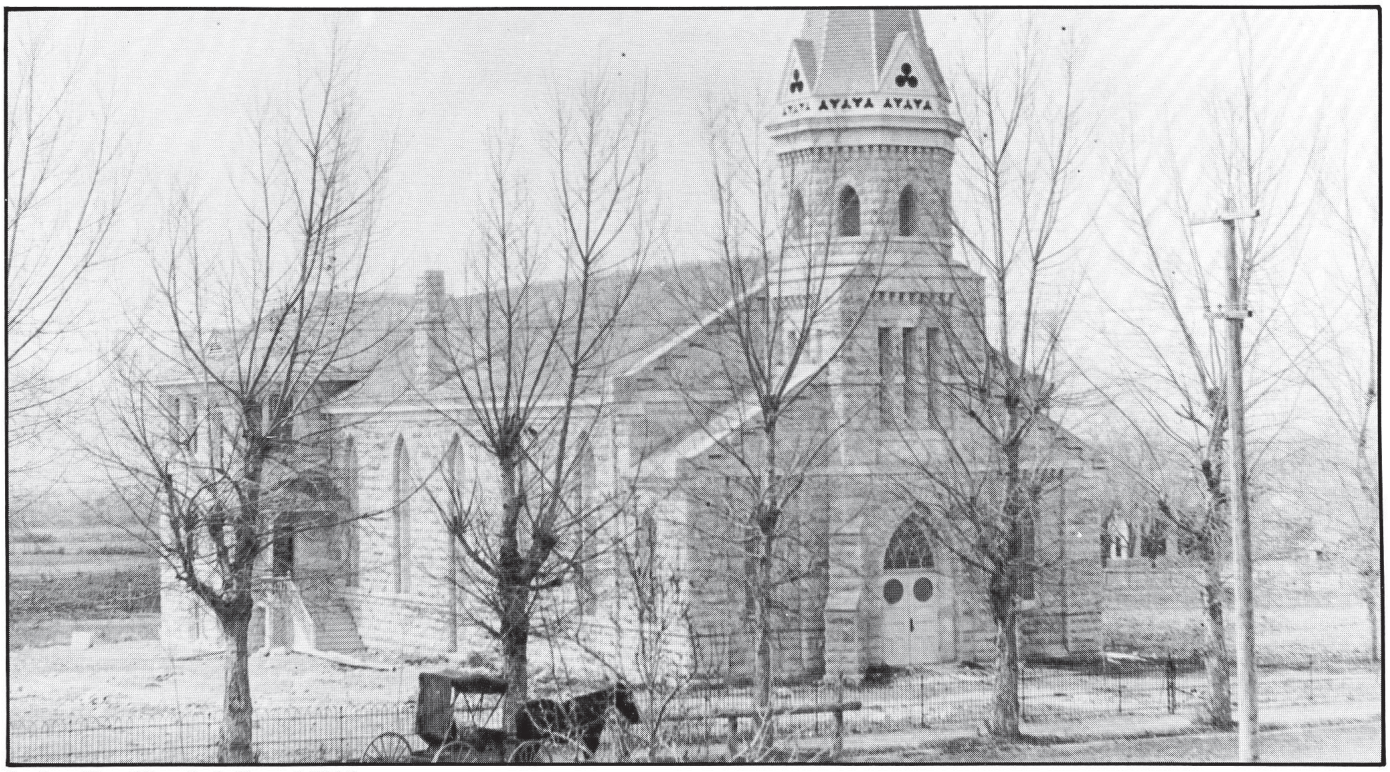
Native oolite limestone became recognized early as good building material. "As early as 1852 Brigham Young ordered Isaac Morley to prepare a block of oolite of suitable size to be shipped to the Nation's Capital for inclusion in the monument to George Washington then under construction."[14] Since that time Sanpete oolite has been shipped to many places for the construction of such buildings as the University of Utah Park Building, Salt Lake's Kearns Mansion, San Simeon's Hearst Castle, the Manti Temple as well as being used locally for the construction of homes, barns and even fences.

Limestone for the Spring City Chapel was quarried by Andrew Thompson and a few others. A description of this work is as follows:

> ... when they got a piece of good rock uncovered, they would figure out how big a piece to break off. They would draw a line and mark the distance between spots for drilling holes usually 6 or 8 inches apart... The holes were made with a hand drill and a single jack hammer. The holes were made with a 1£ drill. The depth of the hole was determined by the size of the rock to be split. The splitting chisels were made of steel in three parts. Two were flat on one side and round on one side. One was flat on both sides and tapered to the top. When all was in place they would start at one end and tap the center chisel lightly till the rock split. Then they were hauled to town where Mr. John Bohlin and Mr. John Carlson would get them ready for building.[15]

According to our Ward History, plans for this ambitious project began during Bishop James A. Allred's Bishopric (1882-1904). Fifteen prominent men were appointed as members of the Standing Committee for the purpose of erecting the new meetinghouse including: George W. Brough, John R. Baxter Sr., Samuel Allred, Henry L. Acord Sr., Simon T. Beck, Nephi Allred, John Hitchcock, Bill Scott, Ole Peterson, Rasmus Justesen, John Frantzen, Lauritz Larsen, John S. Blain, Sanford Allred and Nels Benson. Nearly every one of these men were involved in many other important city projects throughout our growth.

Actual construction on our chapel began in 1902, although it was not dedicated until March 15, 1914. The first sacrament meeting held within its walls occurred April 30, 1911, with 211 worshippers present.



*Spring City Church dedicated 1914.*

## Say It Now

*(By Simon T. Beck)*

*Speak a kind word, do a kind act*
*Ere the year hath onward sped;*
*Give me all the love and sunshine*
*While I am living, not when dead.*

*Tell me I have made life brighter*
*By the loving words I've said;*
*Tell me I have cheered and helped you,*
*While I am living, not when dead.*

*IF the way is rough and lonely,*
*And my wounded heart has bled;*
*Cheer me when the way is dreary,*
*Love me now, not when I am dead.*

*In the grave there is no heart ache;*
*We'll forget where sorrows led.*
*Speak some words of hope and comfort*
*While I am living, not when dead.*

*Tell me I have been true and faithful;*
*Tell me now ere life is fled.*
*In the grave I cannot hear you;*
*Say it now, not when I am dead.*

To raise funds for this project many fund-raisers were held to aid regular donations. During February 1913 a week-long Bazaar and Carnival was held to include a married folks dance, children's dance, auction, and Home Drama Club presentation. Booths and stands containing pies, cakes, lunches, chocolate, punch and 300 quarts of ice cream were available for sale. This event was probably not the first of its kind since the newspaper reported that "this has always been one of the best events in Spring City each year."[16] Net proceeds from the weeks' events were $350.00.

James W. Blain was given the "Honorary position of Ward Amusement Chairman and helped raise a lot of money for the meetinghouse... They had a fine dramatic organization that played about every two weeks and the money collected went into a fund to buy things... Sometimes we gave it to organizations when they were badly in need of funds but most of the time we turned it over to the Bishop."[17]

Details of our church are given as follows:

> The main hall is 80 x 40 feet, with a 75-foot tower. Ten rooms were planned for the original construction, on a two-acre plot of land, with total construction cost of $40,000. Only $6,000 was donated to the local building by Church headquarters, with the other $34,000 being raised by donation and labor. The annex contains seven rooms, a baptismal font and furnace room. The building faces east, with a pulpit on the west and a self-supporting circular gallery on the east. John F. Bohlin was the rock and stone supervisor, with stonemasons John P. Carlson, Jens Sorensen and Lars Larsen. J. R. Watkins designed the building.[18] Emil Erickson was a local carpenter "who worked on the Spring City Church house... from the day it was started until the day it was finished."[19] Other carpenters included George Brand and George Ryland of Mt

*Henry L. Acord*

*Lauritz O. Larsen*
*Bishop*

*John S. Blain*

Pleasant. Contract for the annex was given to Charles Christensen and his brother Nephi for the stone work. The seats cost $1300 and were purchased from Dinwoodey's.

Another description of our chapel from an architectural point of view is given as follows:

> The building follows a Gothic theme, both inside and out. All of the major windows are Gothic arched and recessed from the main face, giving a feeling of depth. The chapel is T-shaped with a square entrance tower topped by an octagonal spire. The interior consists of an auditorium with pulpit to the west. To the rear of the pulpit, hand-grained sliding doors open into the annex that was not envisioned in the original plans but added before the structure completion. From the original exposed flooring to the vaulted and beamed ceiling, the interior is repleted with beautifully detailed woodworking. The pulpit and the handmade rostum chairs for the ward leadership are skillfully carved. The pew ends are decoratively milled as is the sacrament table. A most impressive feature is the curved horseshoe gallery with its sloping floor and access stairways from the tower... The significance of this chapel transcends the limits of Spring City.[20]

At last the lovely meeting house was completed and ready for dedication. At a Stake Conference in March 1914 President Anthon H. Lund, First Counselor to President Joseph F. Smith, dedicated our chapel, assisted by Orson F. Whitney. A contemporary newspaper article noted that the meeting was "one of the largest conferences ever held in North Sanpete"[21] *with beautiful weather and good roads contributing in making the conference "a record breaker."*[22]

Additions to our chapel, as well as repairs, have been made throughout the years; these will be discussed later.

With such a large building to care for, workers were needed to help keep it in good condition. Orson Pratt Hansen, one early custodian, was able to continue in this assignment for a number of years. His daughter remembered some of his work in the following description:

> "... the building was kept warm by firing a furnace, and many times things would go wrong. He would often have to leave home in the winter time at 3 or 4 in the morning to have the building warm for Priesthood and Sunday School. We girls always had the job of helping him clean it each week, and our brother in later years used to cut the lawn... Dad also had the job of cleaning the snow off the sidewalks in the wintertime, with a horse and three-cornered snowplow."[23]

Many other custodians have taken great pride in their assignment to keep our meetinghouse as beautiful as possible so that we of the present may enjoy it. Although a few names may have inadvertently been overlooked, the following men and women have been caretakers: Chris Christensen, John Coleman, Fred Allred, Frank Peterson, Robert Graham, Hugh Downard, Godfrey and Etta Larsen, Jack Edmunds, Hubert Blain, Reed Martin, and Douglas Owen, and at present Glen Everitt.

## Bishopric

Up until 1904 James A. Allred served as our Bishop. Replacing him on 29 May 1904 was **Lauritz O. Larsen** ("L.O.") who remained in this position until his tragic death on Sept. 28, 1913, at age 48, from the effects of spinal meningitis. Bishop Larsen should be remembered as the man who saw our chapel to its completion, although he was not able to see its actual dedication.

Henry L. Acord became Bishop Larsen's Second Counselor and also remained in this position after the bishop's

1913 death. See Prominent People section for further details on these men.

**Samuel Allred**, son of Isaac and Mary Henderson Allred, became the Bishop after L.O. Larsen's death, serving in this position from 16 November 1913 to 9 September 1928. John S. Blain was replaced by John S. Peterson on 20 April 1924, being set apart by Orson R. Whitney.

## Old Folks Parties

The on-going tradition of Old Folks Parties began on January 26, 1899. Members of the first standing committee for this purpose were James A. Allred, John Frantzen, Rasmus Justesen, Henry L. Acord and Samuel Allred. Margaret Osborne was the first Food Chairman, with four other committees being organized to help with the Party—Program, Invitations, Tables and Rides. For this first celebration five men furnished their teams and carriages, escorting the older folks to the 10 a.m. party. Everyone over age 60, as well as widows and missionary wives were welcomes. The food committee spent the astounding amount of $16.75 to provide the food for 102 old folks for the party in the old Opera House. Tables were "made by turning the benches facing together, backs out and boards laid across them and other benches used for seating."[24] To make this day a memorable event, a program was given with a dance afterwards. In the evening a dance was held for everyone in town, regardless of age.

Old Folks Parties continued along these same lines until 1903 when the affluent Henry L. Acord donated 1/10 of the food and fifteen couples were chosen to provide the remainder of the food. Sarah S. Baxter recalled that since her family raised pigs, they usually donated the hams for this party. She also recalled that they always marked their silverware in some way so it wouldn't get lost.

Something new but unsuccessful was ventured in 1905; the party was held in the Mt Pleasant park but only 55 older folks atended. After this venture the date returned to January.

This tradition has continued through the years with each year bringing a variation to make it more memorable. In the 1920's dishes and silver were purchased and stored during the year in wooden candy buckets in the old tithing office. Just before the party they were taken out and washed and set on the tables, then returned to storage the day after the party. The bounteous menu might have looked like this one:

Chicken and Dressing
Meatballs and Gavy
Vegetables, Potatoes
Parsnip Balls
Fruit Salad, Cole Slaw
Pickles, Beets
Angel Food Cake, decorated
Chocolate Cake
Ice Cream, Pies
Hot Chocolate

Until the 1950's the Old Folks Parties remained about the same, with creative yearly variations. During his Bishopric Reid H. Allred assigned R. Burns Allred to supervise a project at Victory Hall to increase the storage area for the silver, dishes and linens which had been purchased just for this party. These were then stored upstairs at the east end of the building.

During the late 1950's Bishop Roger Allred had cupboards, electric stove and water heater installed on the stage in Victory Hall to make kitchen work much more convenient for large groups such as these Old Folks Parties.

The last Old Folks Pary to be held in the old hall was in 1977, thereafter it has been held in the church recreation hall, with its modern kitchen, large stage and other facilities. The first Old Folks Party in the new building was held in June 1978. By then a Standing Committee of twelve couples was in charge, with nearly everyone in town asked to furnish either money or food for this annual event.

## Sanpete Stake Divided

Until 1900 all of Sanpete County was included in one L.D.S. Stake. In December 1900 this one stake was divided into North and South Sanpete stakes. The new North Sanpete Stake Presidency included Christian N. Lund, as President, Peter Mattson, First Counselor and George Christensen as Second Counselor.

In 1929 the North Sanpete Stake became the Moroni and Mount Pleasant Stakes. President Soren M. Nielsen and his two counselors Daniel Rasmussen and Henry C. Jacobs presided over the new Mount Pleasant stake, which included Spring City.

## L.D.S. Missionaries

Great financial, emotional and other sacrifices have been made by many L.D.S. families in Spring City so that they could assist in sending husbands, fathers and/or sons on extended foreign and home missions. A few specific examples of these sacrifices are shown in the following excerpts:

While her husband went on a two-year Danish mission in 1905, Mrs. "Tinker' Jensen "raised the sheep, sheared and washed and carded the yarn and knit shawls, socks and vests. She sold them to keep (him) on his mission."[25]

Mrs. Deseret Larsen, wife of Lauritz O., created beautiful women's hats, using frames, flowers, chiffon and lace while her husband served a Central States mission from October 1, 1897 to April 1, 1900. At the same time as she helped support her husband, she was raising several small children. Mrs. Larsen's hats reportedly never sold for over $3.00.

Many missionaries left their wives and small children to serve L.D.S. Missions. Joseph G. Schofield was one of these, leaving for his British mission in 1896, when his wife, Nora, had five small children to care for, the oldest being eight. During his absence, Nora, took in washing to help earn money, as well as receiving some aid from her parents. Joseph returned in 1898 having "interviewed many of our relatives, preached the gospel to some of them and baptized a few."[26]

If only they were available to us, many other stories of sacrifice and dedication could be related.

It should be noted at this time that the converts from the nations where missionaries preached came pouring into Utah and Sanpete—the Danish, Norwegians, English, Welsh, Irish and Germans who responded to the Gospel's

*Ellen Tulgren (1850-1923), wife of Axel.*
*Relief Society President*

good news. Perhaps they would affirm that any sacrifices were worth the results.

## Relief Society

Under President Ellen Tullgren's leadership the Relief Society sisters gathered many Sunday eggs and completed other projects so that they could contribute a total of $3,681.25 to the new church building fund.

After the 1906 San Francisco catastrophy, help was sent to the victims through contributions of quilts, food, soap, clothing and cash.

## First Relief Society Annual Day

All sisters were invited to attend the first Annual Day celebration held in March 1892 to commemorate the Relief Society's birthday. President Frantzen directed this celebration which consisted of songs, testimonies, dialogues, reminiscences, readings and so forth. Each sister brought her own lunch basket prepared to spend the day. there was a dance in the evening for the sisters and their partners. A fee of 10¢ was collected from each woman over 18 "as a means of assisting in the general expense of the Organization."[27]

In 1901 a Mother's class was organized which was a forerunner of the printed Relief Society lessons of later years.

## Primary

During the 1890 and 1891 **Anna Marie Erickson** became the Primary President with Hannah Hansen continuing as Counselor and Emma Peterson as Second Counselor.

**Ellen K. Bunnel** became President Erickson's successor, with Sarah E. Hyde and Emma Peterson as Counselors, and Elmira Allred as Secretary. In 1892 Anne Schofield and Lille Schofield were the Secretaries. By this time Primary enrollment had reached 140 children. Many changes in Secretaries are noted in the Nineties.

On December 30, 1904 **Victoria Kofford Erickson** became Primary President with Counselors Janet J. Baxter and M. Myrtle Madsen.

On January 30, 1909 **Janet J. Baxter** became the sixth Primary President with Margaret Osborne and Emmeline Blain as her Counselors, and Geneva Strate as organist. On 31 January 1910 Laua Peterson took Emmeline Blain's position. Primary meetings at this time were held at 4 p.m. and consisted of a prayer, hymn, separation for 20-minute classes, then closing with a hymn and prayer.

President Baxter was released in 1917 after which **Minnie D. Barney** took over her responsibilities, with Counselors Ruth Osborne and Margaret Sorensen and Jennie V. Allred as Secretary and Treasurer.

## Sunday School

After the new elementary school was completed in 1900, it appears that Sunday School was held there for a while as found in the following description:

> Our little adobe meetinghouse was getting too small for the number of children who came. We had to separate the classes by curtains. Now that we had this fine new school, the Bishop got permission of the School Trustees to hold Sunday School in this new building. That was wonderful! We had the large assembly room for opening exercises and a room for each class for their lessons.[28]

It is unknown how long the school was used for Sunday School, perhaps just until the new church was completed in 1911.

## YLMIA

After President Eliza L. Crawforth passed away in 1893 she was replaced by Mary Ellen Allred (Acord) and Counselors Amanda R. Bunnell and Sarah J. Aiken, with Secretary Leolette Johnson and Treasurer Mary J. Schofield. In 1894 Lawrina Jensen became a Counselor and then Emma Bunnell. The order of business at that time was Singing, Prayer, Singing, Roll Call, Minutes, Lecture, Questions & Answers, Music, Readings, next week's program. There was good attendance, particularly when a joint meeting with the YMMIA was held.

On October 20, 1902 Emma Bunnell became YLMIA President with Sarah Clawson and Olive Acord her counselors. Because of numerous changes in positions, we will present only a few names of leaders.

On September 23, 1906 Emma B. Nielson continued as President with May Larsen and Maud Blain as Counselors and Stella Larsen as Secretary-Treasurer.

February 3, 1907 found Orissa Acord as President, with Counselors Maud Blain and Ethel Blain, and Hilda Rasmussen as Secretary-Treasurer. On September 1, 1907 Eva Allred and Hilda Rasmussen were Counselors and Olive Allred the Secretary.

On September 25, 1908 Olive Manett Allred became President with Counselors Myrtle Madsen and Hilda Ras-

mussen, and Olive Allred as Secretary.

In 1911 Nettie Justesen became Second Counselor and on September 11, 1911 Libbie Allred replaced her as Second Counselor. Nettie Clawson was released on December 21, 1913 and Libbie Allred became First Counselor, with Olive Mortensen as second.

## Ward Tithing Office

During L. O. Larsen's Bishopric a new tithing office was built (1905-06), initially to receive tithing in cash and produce and to store ward records. Special meetings were held there in later years. Large graneries, a cellar and barn were also built on this lot to store donated produce.

In 1934 and 1935 the Tithing Office was designated as the Relief Society Hall when the old Adobe Meetinghouse showed definite signs of deterioration. Many Relief Society meetings were held in this building including quilting, as well as canning projects. Sunday eggs were gathered to aid in the remodeling of this building.

## YMMIA

On October 20, 1890 Nels Benson became YMMIA President, with Carl Hansen and Marenus Mortesen his Counselors. On November 16, 1891 a musical class was organized under the direction of Jens P. Christensen. It must be noted that there were many other officers and teachers in this organization which cannot be listed.

In 1892 John P. Johnson was appointed President, with Stephen L. Bunnell and Milan R. Anderson as Counselors. During these years a newspaper was published monthly, by various editors.

Stephen L. Bunnell became President on December 17, 1894, with Anthon M. Hansen and Milan R. Anderson his Counselors.

On October 12, 1896 Nels Benson again became President, with Christian Larsen and Willis Allred to assist him. Average attendance was 37 to 42.

John S. Blain, L. O. Larsen and Osman Justesen became the Presidency on September 9, 1900 and on October 8, 1901 L. O. Larsen, John T. Blain and Stephen L. Bunnell took charge.

On October 15, 1901 MIA missionaries were appointed from the Spring City Ward. September 23, 1906 Christian A. Larsen Fred C. Sorensen and Pratt Allred were the new Presidency, with average attendance of 57.

On January 2, 1910 a joint MIA meeting was held in the annex of the new meetinghouse.

October 12, 1913 the new president was John T. Blain, with John R. Baxter Jr., and Lee Allred his Counselors.

On June 4, 1916, Moses W. Bigelow, a physician, took charge, with James F. Ellis and M. William Peterson as his Counselors; however, Bigelow served only until October 22, 1916 when he was replaced by James F. Ellis.

## Religion Classes

A fore-runner of the present day Seminary and Institute programs of the L.D.S. Church Religion Classes was organized in many locations, including Spring City. This organization took place on January 20, 1896, although the first officers and teachers are unknown.

In 1897 Anton Hansen was the Religion Class President, with James Blain Secretary and Stella Black assisting. Meetings were held in City Hall. On September 21, 1897 Leolette Christensen became the presiding officials with teachers as follows: Hannah Johnson, Olive Allred and Leolette Christensen.

By 1900 teachers included: James W. Anderson, Osman Justesen, John S. Blain, Leroy Johnson, L. O. Larsen, S. E. Hyde, Retta Osborne, Emma Bunnell, John R. Baxter, M. A. T. Hansen.

In 1904 additional teachers were added as follows: Joseph G. Schofield, A. E. Allred, James W. Blain, Olive Acord, Sarah Allred, Iris Lawry, Myrtle Madsen, Edith Larsen, Lovinea Barber.

By the 1909 school year Leolette Christensen, Olive M. Allred, Sarah Hyde were officials with Florence Brough the Secretary.

In 1917 it is noted that "once each week the pupils of each grade remained (after school) and their teacher gave them religion class lessons"[29] which included singing, prayers and lessons. It appears that religion classes were incorporated by regular school teachers and held during school hours throughout most of the years they were held at least until objections were raised by one particular local and rather vocal resident.

After these objections were raised, the Junior Seminary was moved to the Tithing Office near the school and classes were held after school hours.

## Education

As Christie Bunnell mentioned City Hall was used as a school from 1893 to 1900, with other schools continued in the Danish meetinghouse on First North and Second East, where John S. Blain, a teacher, had to put up with such shenanigans as holes being bored in the back of the building to remove some adobes to "let in the fresh air."[30] Of course the teacher was none too pleased with these boyish pranks. Other small school continued to function in town including John Frank Allred's school in the southern part of town. One of his pupils recalled the following sequence concerning her school life there:

> (The distance) was too far to go home at noon so we took our lunch with us. Mother would spread two slices of bread with grease and put between them a slice of fried ham or some bacon. Another two slices were buttered and had jam in between them. She would wrap them in newspaper and tie a string around them. It was so much fun with our friends to sit under a shade tree and eat our lunch at noon. It tasted of the newspaper but was good anyway.[31]

Late in 1899 a large two-story red-brick building was completed at 114 East Center Street which became the pride of our community and a place where the young people could obtain an adequate education. Contractors were Grace Brothers of Nephi with many local men being hired to provide the labor. The school has Victorian architecture with large corbeled chimneys, revived Gothic lines, Dutch stepped gables, a parapet over the Main Entrace and the usual romantic Victorian arcade entry way on the west. J. Richard Watkins of Provo designed the building. Strate's

*Spring City Elementary on the occasion of the laying of the capstone and completion of brickwork.*

brickyard provided the hand-molded sand-rolled red bricks which were fired in a kiln "in the second holler" west of town near the cemetary. The bricks were light red in color with darker red bricks furnishing the trim over each of the 64 windows, doors and the front entrance. One former resident remembers using a derrick and horse to raise these bricks to builders.

The new two-storied building had eight large rooms with a spacious hallway on each floor and a wide circular stairway connecting the floors. Each schoolroom was equipped with its own large pot-bellied stove which had to be fed often to keep out winter's chill.

When the goal of dedication of this lovely new school was reached on February 5, 1900, it had "cost $10,200... the exercises consisted of singing and speeches..."[32]

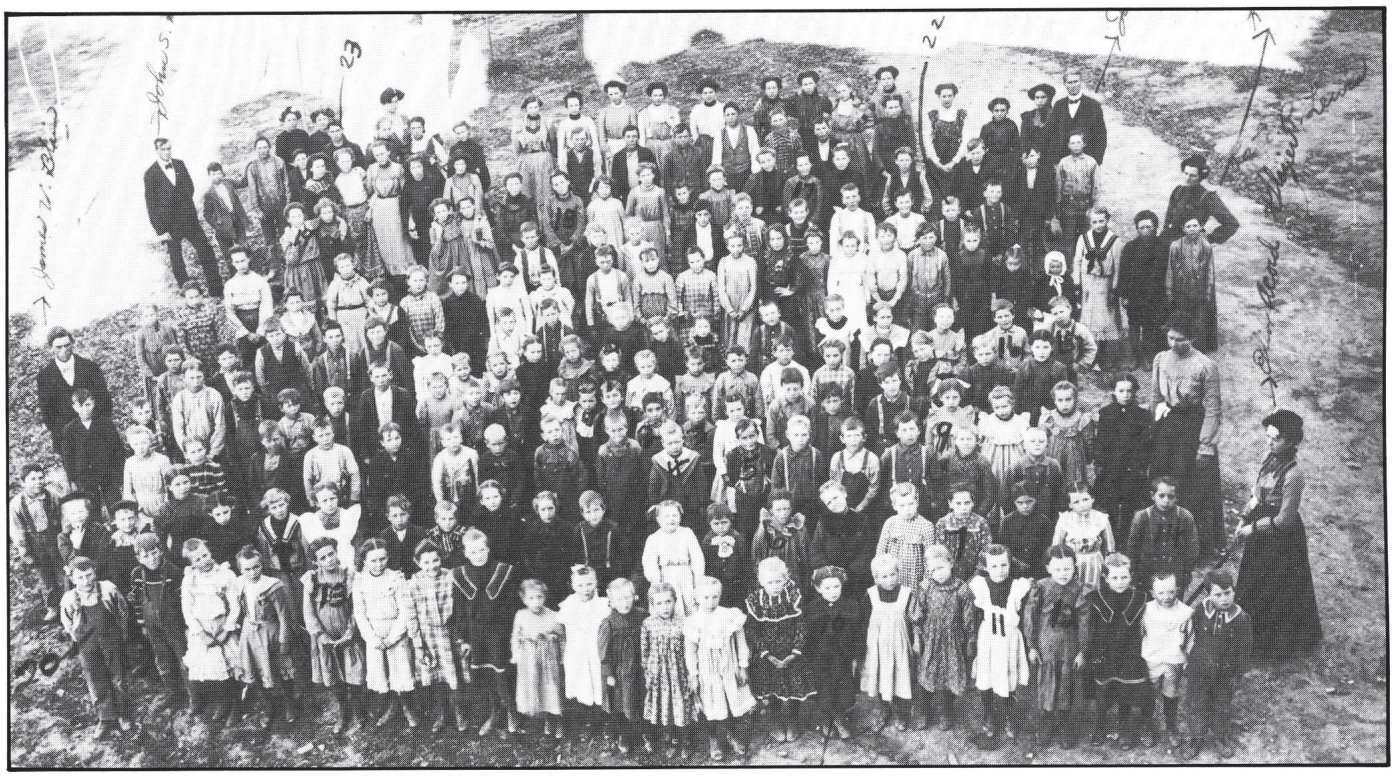
Eight grades were located in the eight classrooms, with one through four on the first floor and five through eight on the second. Those who were close enough might rush home to eat and do their chores then rush back to school before the bell rang lest they receive severe punishment.

When Ethel Blain (Larsen) began teaching first grade in Spring City around 1906 she was assigned the northeast room of the new building and "given a wage of $35.00 a month"[33] for teaching 72 children. She also remembered the following interesting details in her history:

> ... Many had to sit two in a seat. They went all day from 9 in the morning until 3:30. We had in our room a big black stove for heat to keep the room warm. The boys were assigned two at a time to go in the basement to get buckets of coal to keep the fire going. At the back of the room on a bench was our water bucket with a dipper in it so the children could get a drink of water when thirsty.[33]

Fresh water was obtained from Grandmother Allred's well across the street. Miss Blain's salary was raised to $50.00 for her next year with only 53 children assigned to her first grade class.

Discipline was quite severe during these developmental years. A pot pourri of incidents follow which were collected from various sources. Whisperers were required to stand with their noses pressed on a circled area of the blackboard or a rope might be hung from the ceiling, tied around the offender's hands and then tightened until his toes barely touched the floor. Another torturous method of discipline was to hang a boy by his belt on a coat hook which in turn



*Spring City school children, taken 1901 by G. E. Anderson.*

squeezed his stomach until he vomited or went blue in the face, whereupon he fainted. Of course when revived the victim had to clean up his mess. Punishment for boys was usually more severe then for girls. Bumping heads was also common.

As times changed, discipline became less severe; for example, one of Henry Schofield's teachers, LeRoy Johnson, would stand at the back of the classroom with a wooden pointer in his hand waiting for someone to whisper. He would then crawl up the aisle and whack the bench loudly with the pointer frightening the students and restoring order for a short time. When young Elsie Billington stood on top of her desk and threw her books at Everitt Strate, she was reprimanded. Edith Osborne managed to steal the teacher's hat, place it on the end of a broomstick and parade down the stairs with other students marching along behind. Unfortunately the broomstick poked a hole through the top of the hat bringing thoughts of real punishment so Edith hid the hat behind the organ. When or if the hat was found is unknown. Reese Bunnell when caught whispering was ordered to write "Whisper" 500 times on his paper.

The school's location marked the "Mason-Dixon" line between the Danish population on the north from the non-Scandinavians on the south. Unless a fight broke out, this imaginary line went virtually unnoticed; however, some students claimed their treatment in school was dependent upon whether the teacher was a "Northwarder" or a "Southwarder."

(Note: These "wards" were political divisions and totally unrelated to an L. D. S. Church "Ward.")

Many children, such as the Strates who lived about one mile west of town, had to walk every day to school rain or shine. Upon their arrival they were forced to stay outside the school building until time for school to begin. At recess the children were not allowed to remain in the building even during coldest weather. Students were required to form exact lines outside the front doors and march directly into their classes, keeping in step all the way. Some children, rather than march in at the end of the line, would stand in line throughout the recess instead of playing. Many fights occurred over a position in the line and those who were out of step with the others were jerked from the line and punished.

Recess games of the day might have included "Old Sow," "One Old Car," "Foot and a Half," "Spats and Spurs," "Purg and Square" and of course the old stand-by Marbles.

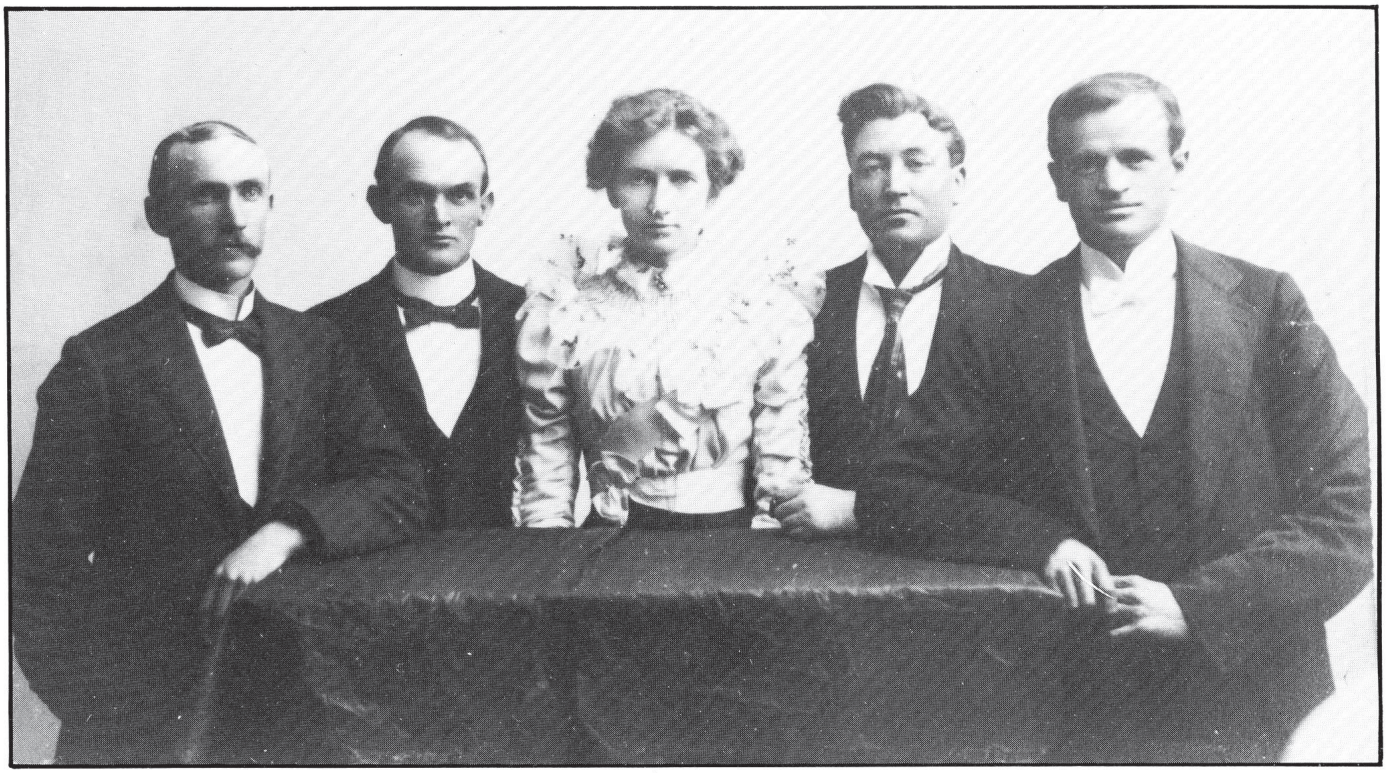
During his second year of teaching in 1912, Reid H. Allred recalled that his fellow Spring City teachers were: James W. Blain, David Thomas, Ariel Jensen, Manett Allred, Evelyn Madsen, Blanche Childs and Eva Allred (Erickson).

Other teachers during these years included: Anthon Hansen, Leolette Christensen, Dora Johnson, John S. Blain, Osmond Justesen, LeRoy Johnson, James W. Anderson, Jennie Clawson, Olive Acord, Jennie Watson, Vera Blain, Everett Griffiths, Eva Kofford, Kate Musich, Sarah E. Allred and Golda Acord. It is hoped that this list is relatively complete; however, early detailed records are not easily obtained.

About 1912 older students were transported to Mt. Pleasant's new high school by team and wagon or sleigh to receive some form of higher education, with Joe Schofield's Livery furnishing most of the transportation. A covered wagon complete with stove was sometimes used in very cold weather before the earliest buses.

*Group of early teachers. Standing: Manett Allred, Mr. Tomas, Evelyn Madsen, Ariel Jensen, Eva Erickson. Seated: Reid H. Allred, Blanche Childs, James W. Blain.*

*Manett Allred's class.*



*Elementary school teachers (left to right) Antone Hansen, Osmond Justesen, Leolette Christensen, Milan Anderson, and John Blain.*

*(Left to right, back row) James W. Blain, Austin Erickson, Jennie Waston (Barney), Manett Allred, Fred Strate, Eva Allred (Erickson). (Front row) Reid H. Allred, W. Lee Allred.*

*Strate home, torn down when U.S. 89 was built.*

## Coming of the Railroad

The extension of the Sanpete Valley Railroad on the west side of the valley to facilitate coal mining in Wales was only the beginning of railroad expansion and influence. By 1890 the eastern side of the valley received the rails it so greatly needed to become more modernized and in touch with the rest of Utah and the world.

At least two men who became Spring City residents were very instrumental in D&RG Railroad track construction south from Thistle.

> ... in the 1880s (Jim and Will Watson)... with the help of their father, Robert, formed Watson Brothers Construction Co. to engage in the construction of the railroad beds in Utah for the D&RG and Union Pacific Railroads. In the late 1880s they constructed a section of the D&RG Railroad bed south .. which was a great challenge as all work at that time was done by manpower and horse drawn equipment.[34]

Both Will and Jim were subsequently attracted to this area, purchased a number of acres of land and became involved in farming and stock raising. Will married Jennie Clawson, a Spring City native, and both Jim and Will remained here throughout their lives. Many of their descendants have contributed to the growth and development of Spring City through the years.

Undoubtedly one of the most important events of the Nineteenth Century was the day the railroad arrived. This single event greatly affected the lives of nearly everyone up and down the line because of the ease and speed of travel, increased markets for local goods, more and better imports for local stores, and positive effect on the local economy.

Many celebrations were held when the railroad finally arrived, although a specific Spring City celebration could not be located. The old railroad depot was built near the tracks at what is referred to now as "Strate's Junction" where U. S. 89 crosses Utah 117. A newspaper description of Manti's celebration gives us some idea of the excitement of that special day:

> Early in the day teams began arriving from the surrounding settlements. Nearly every part of Sanpete and many parts of Sevier County being represented.
>
> The streets presented a busy appearance... Across the street from Tuttle's store to the Co-op was strung a number of colored banners, each bearing a letter, all together spelling out 'Hail R. G. W.'
>
> In front of the Tabernacle a grand triumphal arch had been erected, containing three doorways, the main one being towards the east while smaller ones faced the north and south. On one side of the arch were hung the names of Ephraim and Spring City.... Higher still was a locomotive having R. G. W. painted on the tender, while above all the rest floated the Stars and Stripes.
>
> ... At 1:46 the warning notes of the advancing train were heard and about three minutes after the train puffed in amid the cheers of the assembled multitude and the booming of loaded anvils.[35]

Many speeches were delivered and the hope expressed that the narrow gauge would be replaced by full-sized tracks in the not-too-distant future.

As a special Introductory Offer Round Trip fares for a trip from any station in Utah cost only a single trip fare; for example, from Mt. Pleasant to Salt Lake was $4.65 on December 24, 25 and 31, 1890 and on January 1, 1891.[36]

Although train schedules were occasionally interrupted by such small events as mudslides, cattle herds or other calamities, the train provided a much-needed service to other parts of the State and Nation.

*Spring City Railroad Depot, ca. 1920.*

Area children looked forward with great anticipation for the next engine to puff by, smoke trailing behind. Sarah Strate (Baxter) lived with her family near the tracks and benefited by the association. She and other children would wait for a train in great hopes that the man in the caboose would lob them a rare orange or other delicacy. She also remembered having the luxury of indoor plumbing in their home because of the creative utilization of the water tower's excess water.

In later years many townspeople took the opportunity to drive their cars down to the depot on Sunday afternoon to watch the train arrive just for something to do.

In 1910 the D&RG was able to purchase the Sanpete Valley Railroad but just a few years later the development of highways throughout the state brought the beginning of the end for railroad services. By 1932 D&RG officials proposed the closure of the Spring City Depot because of a lack of profits and passenger service was finally discontinued on August 27, 1949. The Depot was torn down about 1950, although water tower and corrals remained for a while.

While the railroad functioned here it was a great asset. One very necessary part of the railroad's success was the station agent whose jobs included care of passengers, mail handling, freight, livestock and creamery product arrangement, and ticket sales. J. M. Aldrich, local agent for 18 years, tells of his years in our depot:

> It was in 1906 the RG Railroad transferred me from Bingham Canyon, Utah, where I was employed as Dispatcher, telegrapher operator for the railroad and Western Union Telegraph Co.
>
> As Railroad Agent, Express and Western Union, I checked the rates, took care of all freight carload and less, inbound and outgoing express, telegrams and cables; three big corporation all doing business in the same office, all bookkeeping, reports, billings, tickets, baggage, money, all done by the Railroad Agent.
>
> The Depot was a good looking frame building, nicely kept, it had a good sized waiting room, always clean and presentable, a modern railroad, express and telegraph office and a large enough warehouse to accomodate all inbound and outbound shipments. It was located a mile from the business part of town (Spring City) and served the towns of Spring City, Chester and Wales, Utah.
>
> My home was a modern 5-room house on a half acre lot across the street north from the school building, with nicely improved grounds, garden and outbuildings. I worked seven days a week, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., the railroad salary was $65 per month minus hospital dues, plus Express and Western Union commissions.[37]

Joe Schofield who operated the town's only livery stable, delivered passengers to Spring City from the train for 25¢ as well as taking the stage to Mt. Pleasant.

As stated William G. Billington was the mail carrier after 1891, serving in that capacity for a number of years, as well as engaging in farming.

It is an understatement to say that the local economy was stimulated by the coming of the railroad—farmers and poultry growers could ship their products by rail much more quickly to northern markets, sawmill owners could ship lumber or shingles by rail and local milk products could reach their Salt Lake destination in much fresher condition.

Between 1949 and the Thistle Slide disaster in 1983 the "Sanpete Swift" as some called it, carried freight from some Sanpete locations, not including Spring City.

## Sawmills

Numerous sawmills were in operation during these years,

*The vehicle known as "The Hack" which transported mail or passengers to town from the train station.*

as well as related businesses, such as shingle mills:

> About 1909 John Larsen built a shingle mill in the mouth of Oak Creek. He ran the mill for six seasons. Oxen were used to haul the logs down to the mill, they were sawed in to pieces, then placed in a sweat box and steamed until they were moist. They were then removed from the sweat box, squared, then chipped by a large broad blade into chips or shingles. After 500 shingles had been cut they were bailed. Mr. Larsen was able to cut about 15,000 shingles in one season.[38]

It was probably to this sawmill that Vera Blain Larsen went with her new husband, Newell, on their honeymoon so that she could do the cooking. Of course she was good-naturedly teased about her less-than-soft "Bride's Biscuits."

After six seasons the Larsen mill was destroyed by a flood but not being willing to give up, Larsen "bought a shingle mill in Fairview which he moved to Black Canyon in November of that year (1915). He ran it for two seasons but could only cut about 7,000 shingles in a season. Edgar Allred and James Coverts' homes were shingled with native shingles."[39]

Sanford Allred also had a shingle mill in Canal Creek.

In January 1892 the newspaper reported that "Andrew Olson had started his sawmill and will run until spring if the timber will hold out."[40]

A few years earlier James Rasmus Nielsen operated a shingle mill at the mouth of Oak Creek. His description of the area follows:

> It was during this period that grazing reached its peak. Too much grass and other protective vegetation was eaten off which left the ground surface unprotected. Several times they had to run for their lives from flash floods. Because of flooding the shingle mill was torn down.[41]

James Clawson was one of those who freighted lumber from Dougal sawmill "to Nephi to Foot and Whitbeck in the summer."[42] No doubt there were many other men of Spring City involved in freighting lumber to various points of export.

Another man who worked in the mountains was Soren Louis Larsen who supplied "light poles for Fountain Green's city power."[43] He would cut and deliver these poles to Fountain Green for "the price of $1.00 per pole."[44] As an older man his eyesight failed somewhat but this skilled woodsman could "feel a tree and tell if it was straight enough to cut down for a light pole."[45] Larsen also supplied maple (hard wood) spraggs to the different mines in Carbon County for use in blocking their coal cars as they left the mines.

Lumbering and its associated industries have never been without risks as shown by the following recollection of Henry Schofield:

> Mother and Father worked at the sawmill at the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon. At that time, the first large flood came down and did a great deal of damage to the sawmill. My father, trying to pull the water gate, was thrown into the stream and narrowly escaped losing his life.[46]

Mention is also made in the early 1900's of the Sorensen Mill Company which was located between Third and Fourth North and First and Second East near the Big Ditch. It is believed that this mill operated for a number of years.

Another lumber-related industry was the Ole Peterson planing mill located in the next block south of the Sorensen sawmill. Peterson's mill operated through the use of an overshot water wheel with water then returning to the ditch. Peterson produced a certain type of wooden fence which

*Larsen Sawmill, Spring City Canyon.*

may still be seen, at least on the south side of the Spring City cemetery. People would provide their own lumber for Peterson's planing process; many homes in town were built using his products as well as other materials. Poor health forced Peterson out of business around 1910 when he and his family moved to Idaho.

## Postmasters

John P. Johnson, a future Mayor, was appointed as Spring City Postmaster on 6 September 1894 with Hannah Kofford employed as his assistant. Johnson was very active in Spring City in various leadership positions, both civically and religiously, throughout his life.

Carl Hansen became Postmaster on 27 December 1898 and on 3 January 1905 Simon Wesley Beck was appointed in that position with Enid Nielsen (Baxter) as his assistant. During this time the Post Office was located south of the Young Men's Co-op in a yellow building. Previously it had been located across the street on the west side of Main and south of the Allred Drug Store. In later years the little yellow building may have been taken to the "Chimney" area by the Beck family.

On 8 July 1913 James W. Blain succeeded Simon W. Beck with Hortense Allred, Ada Christensen and LaVon Allred becoming assistants over the next eight years. During these years the Post Office building was located north of Victory Hall in the small white building on Main Street.

*John P. Johnson*
*Postmaster and Mayor.*

*Hannah Kofford Mickel*

*Carl Hansen*

*Simon W. Beck*

*Post office on the west side of Main Street.*

*James W. Blain*

*Hortense Allred Peacock*

*This building served as many stores, including the post office during its years on Main Street.*

## Retail Stores

During the early 1900's Spring City supported four general merchandise stores, "two meat markets, a millinery shop, a watch repair shop, a drug store, several blacksmith shops, livery stable, a creamery, a combination saloon, pool hall and confectionary."[47]

The four general merchandise stores were (1) the Young Men's Co-op later Johnson's Mercantile, (2) The Spring City Co-op, later Johnson Merc then Beck's Mercantile, (3) Larsen and Andersons, and (4) Baxter and Blain, later Schofield Merc.

The Spring City Co-op discussed earlier was located on the west side of Main Street and had been "doing busines here for about 40 years"[48] when it closed its doors in February 1913 and was the "oldest mercantile institution in our city."[49] It was reported at that time that an inventory was to be completed on the stock and the goods sold; however, the business was sold to Johnson Mercantile located on the east side of the street where the Young Men's Co-op had been. On April 4, 1913 the newspaper reported that the "Johnson Mercantile remodeled the Spring City Co-op inside and have recently moved into their new quarters across the street."[50] Perhaps the old Young Men's Co-op building was in poor structural condition or larger floor space was desirable. At any rate, the old Young Men's Co-op building was torn down in a few years and Strate's Garage was built in approximately the same location.

## Larsen and Anderson

Previously to his L.D.S. mission in 1897 Lauritz O. Larsen, son of Lauritz (Lars) had been the Young Men's

*Beck Mercantile, aka Johnson Mercantile and Spring City Co-op.*

obtained."[57]

*Local residents in front of Larson & Anderson store.*

*Original Spring City Meat Market operated by Niels J. Anderson, ca 1900.*

his mission in April 1900 he, along with his wife's brother James Anderson of Fairview, established a mercantile store in June 1900 which became known as Larsen and Anderson, located on the Southeast corner of Main and Center Street. It was made of brick with dimensions of 25 feet in width and 50 feet in length.

Lauritz's father also owned a small part of this store but Bishop L.O. Larsen operated it with some help from his brother-in-law until Bishop Larsen's untimely death on September 28, 1913. After Larsen's death, his wife Deseret, who had clerked in a Fairview store before her marriage, managed the store. In 1928 Mrs. Larsen sold out the merchandise along with the building and lot.

Subsequently to its sale this building became the Post Office for the next 30 or more years. Local children, now grown, remember its large windows with shelves on which they could sit and view the street outside. The building became vacated when the current Post Office was built; however, it stood vacant for some years and was not demolished until 1968. The lot is presently vacant.

## Anderson Meat Market

Niels J. Anderson built and operated a frame building just north of the Spring City Co-op which became known as the Spring City Meat Market before 1900. In 1901 he built a brick structure just a little south of the old market which was operated by him for a number of years, then by his sons Arthur and Joe, and later by Arthur's widow, Ethelyn. As Niels became advanced in years he turned the operation over to these sons, with Joe doing most of the slaughtering and cutting, and Arthur keeping the store. Besides providing meat for their own store, the Anderson brothers sold and delivered meats to markets in a variety of locations including Otto Johansen's in Mt. Pleasant, Jensen's in Moroni, Barney Hyde's in Helper and even to Wendover, Nevada in their little Ford pick-up truck. Of course the meat was firmly packed in ice so that it would arrive in A-1 condition.

Anderson's slaughter house was located and still can be seen at approximately Sixth North and First East. Animals were slaughtered, then hung in this building before being

transported to the ice-packed storage of the meat market. Large blocks of ice secured in Downard's Pond (west and south of town) during the winter were packed in sawdust and used during spring, summer and fall to keep products cold. Interestingly enough, McKay Anderson, Arthur's son, told us that their ice house had no roof, thereby preventing its temperature from climbing too high during very hot days.[51]

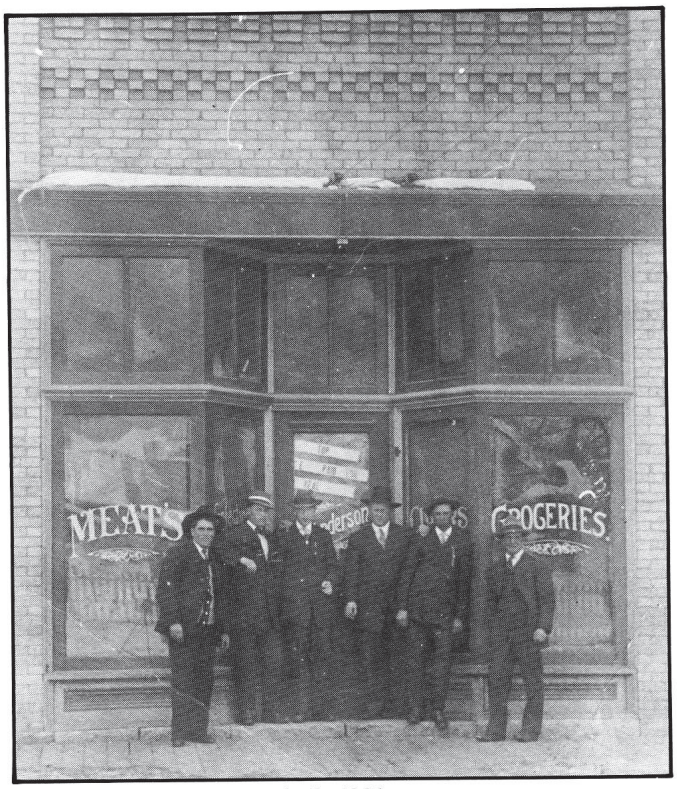
Many grocery items were stocked in the store, including vegetables, fruits, and canned goods, in addition to meat products. J. Major Domgaard, salesman, not only sold products to the Andersons and the Red and White store, but also hauled Anderson's veal to the Salt Lake Sausage Company for processing.

As automobiles became popular (about 1917) gas pumps were installed on Main Street in front of the store.

After a series of heart attacks Arthur succumbed to a heart attack in 1944 after which his wife, Ethelyn, ran the market for some years, probably until about 1955 when it was sold to the Nunleys. Because of poor sales, it was given back to the Andersons a short time later. This was probably about the time that U.S. 89 by-passed Spring City with a very negative effect on local businesses.

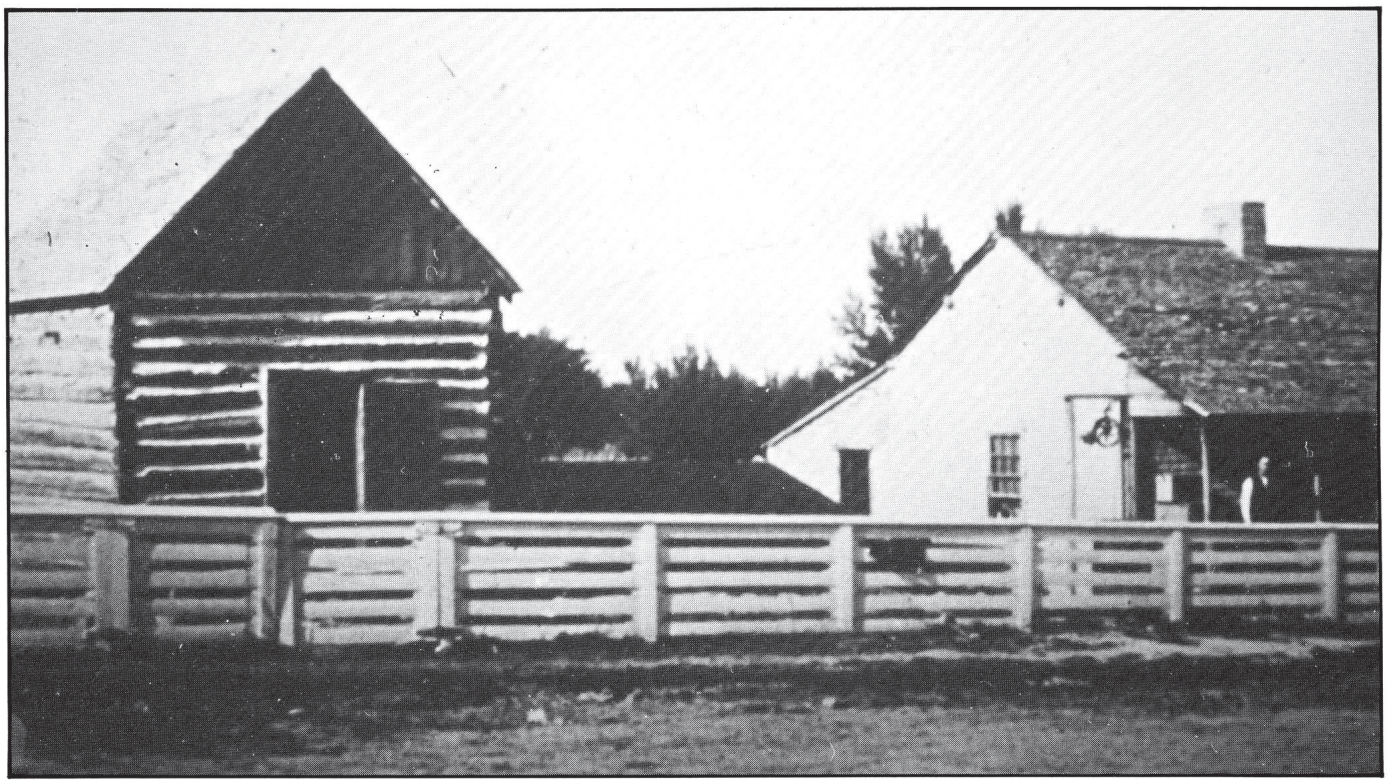
Other family members including Dick, Hal, Phil and McKay Anderson also assisted Ethelyn and Arthur in the store's operation at various times.

Some years after its closure, McKay Anderson gave permission to the Spring City Clean-up Committee headed by Morris Bunnell to tear down his dilapidated building.




*Anderson's Meat Market, built 1901.*

*Arthur Anderson, co-owner and operator of Anderson's Meats.*



*John R. Baxter, Sr. on porch of home on 2nd North.*

*Baxter & Blain Mercantile on Main Street and 2nd North.*

*John R. Baxter, Sr. and his wife, Janet Jack Baxter.*

## Baxter and Blain

John R.Baxter, Sr., who worked for the Spring City Co-op for some years became disgruntled with its management and about 1895 decided to operate his own retail business, in partnership with Robert Blain. He began this mercantile in one room of his small home on Second North until his trade increased sufficiently to build the store on the corner of Second North and Main. Baxter and Blain were known about town as the "Gold Dust Twins." Many grocery items were sold in addition to other general merchandise items such as coal oil, sewing materials, shoes, etc. A pot-bellied stove at the east end of the store kept out winter's chill and a small sample room was built on the south side of the store to accommodate traveling salesmen known as "drummers" and their fascinating wares.

Baxter is also remembered by local residents as one "who never sold the last of a particular item on his shelves, for then he would be out."[52] Robert Blain was forced to retire from the retail business when he became blind; however, he lived to the advanced age of 83.

This store flourished for a number of years until Baxter's old age dictated that it be sold. In 1924 a son-in-law, Claren Schofield, husband of Jessie, bought the store and operated it for a number of years, after which it also ceased operations.

## Johnson Meat Market

Although its origins are somewhat hazy, the building currently occupied by Bennion's Pottery at one time was operated as a meat market by Arthur Johnson, son of Judge Johnson, ca 1916. It is believed that it previously was a Confectionary and Pool Hall owned by Alvin E. Allred. Johnson mainly sold meats but also had a few grocery items for sale. This building stood unoccupied for years, but was also used as a home before being purchased by Bennion, who has somewhat enlarged it for his pottery operation.

## Millinery Shop

Lavinia B. Rasmussen. a widow who was forced to support herself and one small son, Gladstone, operated a millinery shop on Main Street between Center and First North in what became the Billard Parlor. Mrs. Rasmussen had living quarters in the rear half of this building, while the front half was devoted to displays of her beautiful hats, some of which were her own creations, in addition to gloves, scarves, handkerchiefs, veils, parasols and other small notions for the delight of Spring City's ladies. She also sold ice cream. It is not known exactly when Mrs. Rasmussen ceased her operation; however, it was sometime after February 1915.

## Aldrich's Saloon

Yes, its true! At one time hard liquor was available in a Spring City saloon. Aldrich and Rasmussen are mentioned in City Minutes in April 1904. Most of the time Liam Aldrich is referred to in the records as the saloon operator. The frame building was located approximately across the street from the north L.D.S. Church parking lot, and also held a pool table.

In 1910 Jess Billington "asked for the privilege of running a pool hall on Main Street between C and D"[53] in the Aldrich building which privilege he was granted for three months upon payment of $37.50 for each pool table.

Some mention is made in City minutes of Prohibition groups appearing before the City Council to propose the cessation of further liquor sales in Spring City. On June 27, 1911 a special election was held solely to determine "whether intoxicating liquor should be permitted or prohibited from being sold within Spring City, Utah."[54] Out of 287 votes only 23 were cast for the sale of liquor. After October 1, 1911 the sale of liquor was declared to be illegal in Spring City. It was later of small note when National Prohibition became effective from January 16, 1920 until December 5, 1926.

Aldrich's Saloon was transformed into a candy store, selling ice cream, popcorn and soda water; however, it was stated by an anonymous source that bottles were still available to Aldrich's friends. Hugh Davis and others remember that in their younger days it was a special treat to purchase a 5¢ ice cream cone, rootbeer or popcorn at Aldrich's on such holidays as the Fourth of July. He also sold furniture for a short time. Still later this building sat vacant after Aldrich moved to Mt Pleasant, where he operated a candy store at Main and State Streets.

Another saloon frequented by Danishmen is rumored to have been located on 6th North and 4th East.

## Sandstrom's Store

Will Sandstrom operated a small grocery and candy store on Main Street south of the Allred Hotel. One pool table

*Spring City's Main Street Saloon.*

was located in the rear of the store, and the upstairs used as a dance hall. When the dancers were actively engaged, the downstairs hanging lamps would also dance in unison with the floor's vibrations. When Sandstrom was accidentally killed in Wyoming about 1911 his wife's brother, Alvin Bertelson operated the store for a short time selling candy and tobacco.

Later this building became the Post Office, with Postmaster James W. Blain. In more recent memory it was operated as a grocery store by several different local owners until it ceased operation. It is also believed that several other businesses operated in this building.

## Isaac Edgar Allred's Drug Store

Although the years of operation are vague, Edgar Allred owned and operated a peculiar smelling drug store in approximately the same location as Osborne's Mercantile, now referred to as the Horseshoe Grocery building (vacant). Allred's drug store was made of lumber. Previously he had a small candy store south of the saloon.

A Post Office was erected south of the store and was used at different times by Charlie "Watchmaker" Nelson for his watch repair business. A barber was also located there at one time, and later Allred's soda fountain tables.

Edgar Allred was a self-appointed dentist by whom you could get rid of your ailing teeth "if you didn't care how much it hurt."[55] Seldom were there repeat customers! His drug store also included a soda fountain, with this notice posted above the counter: "We have trusted 'till we're busted and we can't trust anymore. If you want to keep up business, just pay up wht you owe."[56] Allred concocted his own ice cream and root beer, along with any medicines ordered by local doctors for people or animals.

In 1913, by Allred's request to the City Council, his business license was reduced to $25.00.

The building was bought by Pratt Osborne who operated it as a store for a few years then tore it down and constructed a new brick building in 1930.

## Hotels

Several hotels of varying sizes and kinds have been operational in Spring City at various times during its beginnings. For the most part they have consisted of rooms in larger homes set aside for hotel purposes.

One of the first hotels was known as "Frantzen House" which was operated by John and Mary Ann Frantzen "where clean neat rooms and excellent meals were obtained."[57] Further details are unknown.

The Osborne Hotel was operated for a few years in the William Osborne home across the street to the south of the L.D.S. Church block. According to tax records the home was built in 1894 and it is believed that it was operated as a hotel around 1896 by Margaret Osborne. A granddaughter, Marcell, remembered that as local men were arrested they were bedded overnight on Osborne Hotel floors and fed by Margaret. Of course, they also had more reputable customers such as traveling salesmen, etc.

Henry and Christina Acord operated a hotel in their large home for many years with many prominent people of both church and state being their guests. This home was located at Center Street and Second West where the Strates now live.

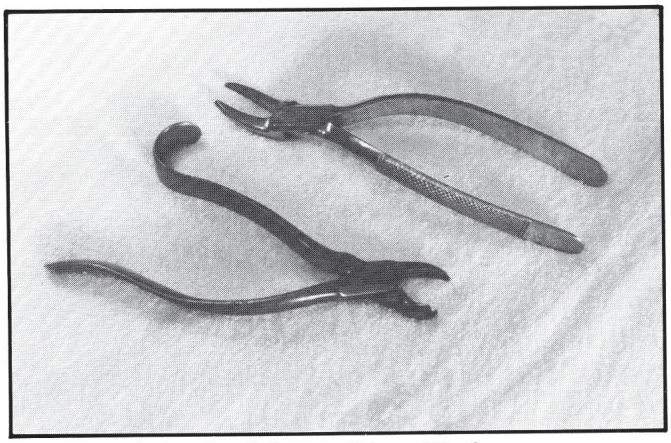
*Edgar Allred Drug Store on Main Street.*

Little is known of the details; however, overnight rooms could also be found in the large Johnson home.

Around 1904 the Baxter family "decided to branch out into the hotel business,"[58] for the following reasons:

> Spring City at that time was very much in need of hotel accomodations. Mother was a very fine cook. It wasn't long until 'Baxter House' became noted for the fine meals that Mother served to her guests.
>
> Besides caring for her family and also her father-in-law who lived with them in declining years, the Hotel management was quite an undertaking for Mother, but she was determined to carry on, and willing to work hard, so the Hotel project was very successful.[59]

This home, now being remodeled by the Soper family, had five bedrooms upstairs, and four or five rooms downstairs.



*Dental tools believed to belong to Edgar Allred.*

## Allred Hotel

It appears that the main Hotel in Spring City was the one owned and operated by Orson and Lorena Sorensen Allred near the center of town.

This structure was built by Jim Crisp in 1884 after he became wealthy hauling freight to Nevada mining camps. Mr. Crisp's untimely accidental death was caused by a violent thunderstorm which frightened his horses who in turn pulled a grain binder over on Crisp, crushing him to death. The Crisp home was later bought by the Allreds for their home, but after a few years a hotel operation began.

In July 1913 the *Pyramid* reported that Orson was making some hotel improvements so that he could serve his customers better than before, i.e. addition on the rear of the building including five bedrooms upstairs on the west side, a larger kitchen on the west downstairs, and a front porch on the east.

During Crisp's ownership the upstairs east rooms were used for dances.

In a recently discovered Hotel Log a great variety of guests were noted in this Hotel including traveling salesmen from such companies as Singer, White and Studebaker. Other occupations represented were teachers, politicians, Salt Lake newspapermen, an industrial census taker, several doctors, the County surveyor, the 1915-16 Football Team, a Justice of the Peace, and approximately 34 different traveling entertainment groups between 1912 and 1928. Mentioned also are wedding parties, dinner parties, dinner meetings, and special dinners for visiting dignitaries for men such as Senator Reed Smoot who ate in the Hotel

*John R. Baxter, Sr. home, ca 1903.*

*Allred Hotel operated by Orson and Lorena S. Allred.*

*Spring City Roller Mills located east of 4th South and 5th East.*

before his speech in the Opera House.

After the Hotel ceased its operations, it became simply a home again mainly lived in by LaVon A. Allred and her family, who made many improvements to the home including stuccoing, kitchen modernization, electric heating system, etc. Because she was alone in recent years, the large upstairs was unused and unheated.

Part of the surrounding land on the same block was sold off to other people including Frank Allred, who built his home and barns and Wes Thompson who built a Sinclair station on the corner.

Since LaVon's death this large home has been rented to several families.

## Roller Mill

Peter Monsen, a Swedish miller who emigrated to Utah in 1859 with his wife Bertha settled in Springtown. One of the earliest grist mills was made by Monsen who also was a "builder of mills, made like windmills driven by the wind."[60]

Monsen also repaired these mills when there were operational problems. The product of this type of mill was "very dark and not plentiful,"[61] totally different from the white enriched flour turned out in today's flour mills. Sometimes Bertha Monsen "washed all day to get a tiny plateful of flour."[62] Monson became a farmer after disappointment in the milling business.

Henry and Barney Stephens built another grist mill which was also very crude in nature (year unknown). Some individuals ground their own grain into flour.

The flour mill which had such a long-lasting influence on Spring City's residents was the SC Roller Mill which was incorporated in 1900 in the amount of $10,000, each stock being sold at $10 per share. Large stockholders included Jocob Johnson, Simon T. Beck, J. Morgan Johnson, Emil Erickson with Andrew Madsen being the President. Of

course many others also participated in this large venture. Henry L. Acord Sr is also shown as President for two years. Herman Hermanson and "Miller" Johnson were among the first millers in this operation.

Henry Schofield has been a wealth of information about the Roller Mill since he worked there as the miller for many years becoming known as "Mills" Schofield. Following is information related by him:

> In 1900 by contract the mill was built by Ole Peterson and Andrew Larson. Milling machinery was installed which was made by the Barnard & Lee Co. Charles Waterson, a millwright, gave me further training as a miller. I had previously worked and learned to operate the mill. I ground or milled from 17 to 20,000 bu of wheat each year which had been deposited and bought and stored in the mill.
>
> Making mill products of flour, bran and sharts and other wheat products, I kept a ledger of office books which consisted of a grist book, a day book for cash sales, a ledger of outstanding accounts, and also a cash book accounting for the money I turned to the Treasurer... This roller mill being a grist mill. There was exchange of flour and bran for wheat. 100 lbs of flour and 42 lbs of bran for 3 bu of wheat or 180 lbs of wheat. There was exchange on all mill products. The housewife turned to baker's bread. The milling business began to fail until 1 mill after another closed its doors."[63]

Other officers included Orson Allred, Henry Acord, Reese Bunnell and Henry Blain; shares were selling for $100 per share.

## Women in Occupations

Although at most times in the past, and even at present, women have been looked upon as "having their place at home," we have found that Spring City's women took their places alongside their men in almost every aspect of life.

Everywhere we found stories of courage exhibited by the women of our town. This, therefore, is a short tribute to our ancestor mothers who crossed the Plains, walking and carrying babies, sometimes tiredly pregnant, in scorching sun and freezing rain, perhaps ill, supporting and sustaining their husbands and children who needed them. Some women sadly buried child or husband in a shallow grave, while others succumbed to disease or disaster themselves to be buried in some lonely prairie, to be reunited in the hereafter.

Later some of these women both here and throughout the West fought and fed the Indians, nursed the sick and wounded, tended and prepared the dead for burial, taught Sunday School, cleaned log cabins till they sparkled, baked bread, spun cloth, sewed clothing, milked the cows, cooked for the thrashers in huge amounts, planted and harvested gardens, brought babies into the world only to lose many of them to disease, operated the telegraph, supported husbands on L.D.S. missions and longed for the spare time that we now have available.

These same women and their descendants have been school teachers, nurses, store clerks, and operators, midwives, weavers, telegraphers, milliners, Registry Agents, City Treasurers, Relief society presidents, cooks, camp tenders, beauty operators, welfare workers, and postal employees in Spring City.

Today's women are a bit more flexible; in addition to being chauffeurs, cooks, nurses, maids, teachers, etc. for their families they also have full or part-time employment to provide additional funds for their families or perhaps to fully support their family, by working in turkey plants, grocery stores, service stations, on the farm, in schools, hospitals, or anywhere else they can to help their families, with some time left over for recreation and hobbies thanks to many labor saving devices.

We of Spring City present salute the courageous women of Spring City past! Where would we be without them?

## Midwives and Doctors (Uarda Blackham)

Spring City's 1852 company of pioneers as well as those who followed at later times were fortunate to have among them some special men and women who were gifted in the care of the sick, and bringing new life into the world, although many of them lacked formal medical education. These special people were indeed rightly called "Guardians of the Hearth."

Many babies were born in Spring City, and many diseases were found here for various reasons. George Brough wrote about one of these diseases to the *Deseret News* editor during October 1868: "For the past two months considerable sickness has prevailed in this place among the children, quite a number of whom are down very low at the present time." A smallpox epidemic was reported in 1873; diphtheria prevailed from 1880 to 1882. Schools and meetings were often suspended, families quarantined and travel between settlements with contagious diseases restricted. In 1918 schools were closed and public meetings banned because of the Spanish flu epidemic. As early as 1873 (and perhaps earlier) a Board of Health was appointed here to take care of such problems.

As we think of those who cared for the sick and newborn in the pioneer days, the midwife comes to mind; these women gave unstintingly of their time and talents in serving others, often at great cost to their own families. A fitting tribute to such women was written by Dr. D.C. Budge of Logan:

> She calls no hour of the night or day her own
> Through heat and cold she goes her way alone,
> Here to bring some mortal into being,
> There to ease some soul that must be fleeing.

Some of the compassionate women of Spring City who served as midwives during the early pioneering era and early 20th century were Jane Johnston Black, Lucy Ann Allred, Nancy Cynthia Allred, Margaret Stoddart Christiansen, Anna M. Christensen Ellis, Elizabeth Hudson Brough, Marie J. Borresen, Fanny M. Kofford, Mary Commander, Mary Lambert, Anna Hansen Hansen, Elvira Burdick, Emma Lucas Robinson, Dorcas Blain, Victoria K. Rasmussen, Margaret A. Nielsen Griffiths, and Anna W. Backman Billington. Each of these women had similar experiences in their midwifery practice in that they gave much service for little reward. A midwife would deliver a baby, provide care for both mother and baby for ten days, doing washings and other chores, for a three dollar fee which often was paid in produce if at all. These women also helped to prepare the dead for burial, and made burial clothing. Many stories of courage, hardship, perserverance

and compassion could be told of each of our midwives but only a few of special interest will be cited.

Jane Johnston Black, a noted midwife and former Methodist minister, was among those who resettled Spring Town in 1859. The following information has been taken from the diary of Jane's son, Joseph Smith Black, concerning their life:

Jane and her husband William and their family were converted to the L.D.S. Church in England in 1838. Jane and her sons came to Nauvoo in 1840 while William was serving with John Taylor on an Irish mission. She was warmly received by the Prophet Joseph. At the time of the Prophet's death in 1844, Jane attended to John Taylor's wounds, helping to remove the bullets from him. Throughout the course of her 90-year life, Jane reportedly delivered more than 3,000 babies without losing one mother or child. She never required payment but accepted provisions offered to help support her family.

After the September exodus from Nauvoo, Jane with her two sons pulled their loaded wagon across the icy Mississippi. In Montrose, where other cold, destitute Saints were camped, Jane had a tent erected and women in labor were brought to her. She wrote in her diary:

> We had nothing only a half bushel of meal and a half dozen cucumbers. There were a great many sick among the Saints and nothing to comfort them and nourish them but corn meal, until the Lord sent quails among us, which supplied our wants. I got a tent from Brother Johnston and had women that were being delivered of child put in it. I was the mid-wife and delivered nine babies that night.[64]

This remarkable midwife resided in Spring Town from 1859 to 1862, during which time she gave of her kindness and used her special abilities as a midwife in at least one known birth—Alvin E. Allred, born March 3, 1860, son of Isaac M. and Mary Henderson Allred.

Fanny Merrick Kofford was another example of a compassionate woman gifted in caring for the sick. She was skillful in using herbs as a medicine, having learned many useful practices from a friend in England. When the frozen hand-cart company arrived, she took a mother and daughter in who were suffering with frozen hands and feet and saved their limbs through her tireless efforts. During one diphtheria epidemic in Spring City, one woman related that her whole family was ill with the dreaded disease but that everyone was too frightened to come near except Aunt Fanny (Kofford) who came and stayed until all were out of danger.

Lucy Ann Allred, wife of Reuben Warren Allred, Sr. went among the sick ministering to their wants and alleviating suffering and brought hundreds of babies in the world through her midwifing skills. Some of her simple but often effective remedies are still used by some of her descendants. Lucy Ann would furnish the horse and cart and attend the family for ten days, charging three dollars for her services.

The following is found in Hulda J. Hansen Staker's biography of her mother, Anna Hansen Hansen:

> When we were very young, about four and six, Mother went to Salt Lake to learn to be an obstetrician, which she practiced for about 25 years. She was away from home a lot and that left Bertha and me with the responsibility of caring for the younger children. There was always a new baby to care for... Mother would make her calls just the same. It was hard on her when Father was on his mission (to Norway).... For every baby she would deliver she would go for five days and take care of them for $5.00; if she went ten days it was $10, and most of the time they didn't pay her. She always carried a small bag or satchel that she had her medicine and instruments in. Bertha and I could never make out how a baby could get in that bag, because we never saw her put it in.... It wasn't just baby business, but she was called out for every kind of sickness. She was called Doctor Anna.

*Margaret Nielsen Griffiths, midwife in Spring City.*

Margaret Allred Nielsen Griffiths was a courageous Spring City woman whose husband, Hans Peter Nielsen, died at a young age, leaving her with five small children and no visible means of support. He brothers and sisters encouraged her to attend formal midwifery training in Salt Lake City and she left her children in the care of relatives to attend training under Dr. Margaret Shipp Roberts in 1900. For 30 years Margaret diligently and skillfully practiced the midwife profession in Union, Circleville, Millard County, and many years in Spring City's southern end.

Another midwife, who is still remembered by many residents of Spring City, was Anna W. Backman. (Note: She was married five times to Malmquist, Nelson, Peterson, Billington and Jensen but was known as Sister Billington while a Spring City midwife.)

After being converted to the L.D.S. Church in 1860 Anna and her family left Sweden in 1878 to gather to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on the 18th of July. Anna grew up, married, and became a widow with children to support. She had previously gone to the University of Utah for two years and taught school. She decided to take up midwifery and moved from Bountiful to Salt Lake City to take a six-month course in midwifery from Dr. Romania B. Pratt. She was set

*Anna W. Backman, Malmquist, Nelson, Peterson, Billington (Jensen), Spring City midwife for many years.*

apart by Apostles John Henry Smith, John W. Taylor and Rudger Clawson to be a midwife at the Salt Lake Temple on April 3, 1901. Anna moved to Spring City upon her marriage to Ole Peterson, a widower, and practiced her profession for over 20 years. After Peterson's death, she married Zeke Billington , and in her 76th year married Daniel Jensen.

Anna left her family a very unique legacy in the form of two small notebooks in which is recorded the listings of 438 of the births at which she officiated in Spring City beginning with Joseph Lamont Sorensen in 1901 and ending with Eva Mae Downard, born on May 21, 1921. At the beginning of her record, Sister Billington recorded the baby's statistics only but later began recording the parents' names and ages as well. She also has left us with a very interesting record of remedies for such illnesses, as dropsy, canker, diphtheria, malaria, hacking coughs in children, hemorrhage and others. In her small book were several pages of boy and girl names as well as some of the questions she had been required to answer in order to pass her midwife examination. Her records reveal her as an interesting, intelligent and loving woman. Mrs. Billington was probably the last midwife to practice as such in Spring City. Her daughter, Ivy, writes of her:

> She, over the years, mothered the little town of Spring City, and was beloved by all who knew her. There was never anyone in trouble, but they knew they could come to her and get help, morally and physically. During her life she officiated at the birth of over 700 babies. Many of them were children and grandchildren of the first babies she helped bring into the world. She was always full of love and compassion for her fellowmen and always had a smile and a song of her lips. She never lost faith in God or in her church and would never tolerate profanity or disrespect for the church from anyone.[65]

In addition to the midwives, many women did nursing duties for friends and neighbors.

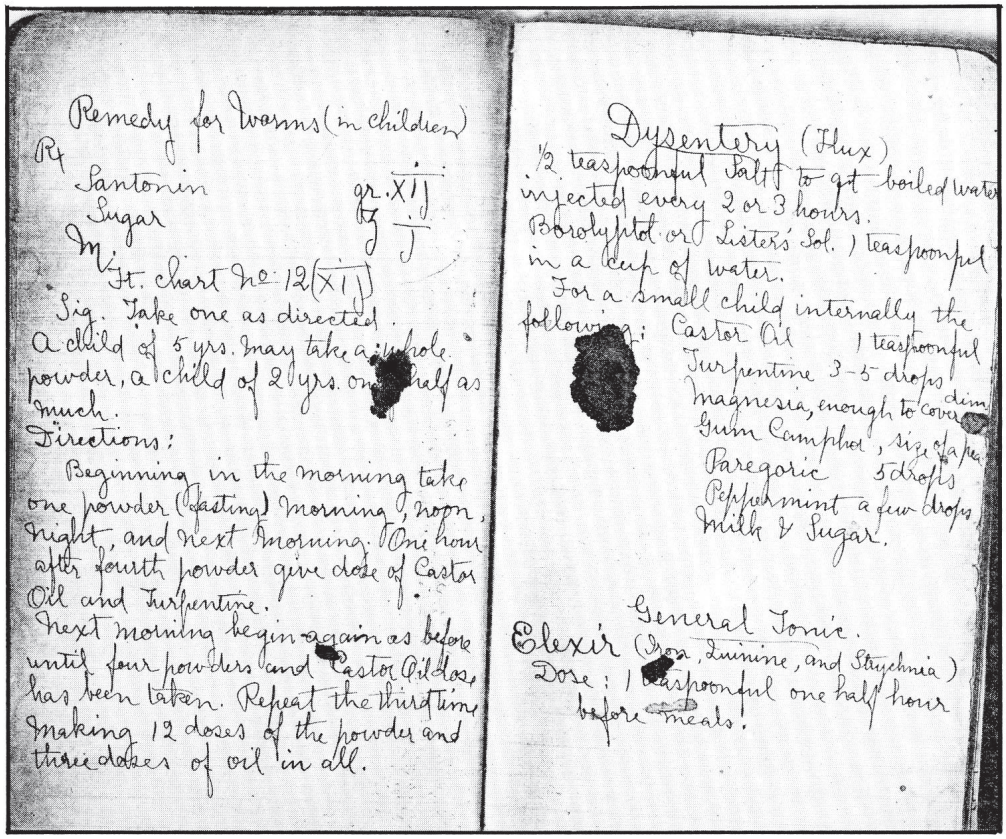
## Doctors

Several men who came to Spring City had natural abilities in treating and caring for the injured and sick. One of these early pioneers was Wiley Payne Allred who arrived here in 1852, and came back at the time of resettlement in 1859, although he moved to Fountain Green in 1862 and then to Castle Valley in about 1892 where he spent the last 20 years of his life. He and his family endured the Missouri and Illinois persecutions with the body of the "Mormons," and Wiley was the Prophet's hired man and lived in his home in Nauvoo, in addition to being his bodyguard. Some excerpts from his history written by a granddaughter tell of his medical skills:

> It was while Grandfather was living in the Prophet's home that the Prophet told Grandfather he was a natural doctor and for him to follow that as a profession. He gave him a special blessing and a doctor's book on herbs and their uses. He told him he would be able to put his finger on the spot where the trouble was in his patient, and he was able to do this. Grandfather had known the names of the different herbs since he was seven years of age. He studied and used the book carefully and treasured it throughout his life. He and his family have thought and regarded it as something sacred. It is still in the family. In the late years of her grandfather's life he made the claim that no person living knew or loved the Prophet more than he....
>
> During all this time, Grandfather was the doctor in each community in which he lived, using herbs as his medicine to fight diphtheria and other diseases, crude instruments to perform many surgical operations, having faith in the Supreme Being and the blessings in which he had been promised. At one time a man who had moved to Idaho sent for him to come and doctor his wife who had dropsy. Grandfather saddled his horse and started out. He made the trip and the woman recovered. For payment for his service, he was given a cow which he drove back to Fountain Green, he walking and riding at intervals. People had a great deal of confidence in him. As a pioneer doctor he deserves a prominent place in history.[66]

Samuel Allred was another Spring City man who was blessed with natural abilities in cases of sickness, as well in the setting of bones and limbs. He claimed that he did not have one bone set wrong in the many with which he worked. In some cases Samual assisted in the amputation of limbs, or used the needle in sewing up the wounds of his patients. He also boasted of the many dozens of teeth he had pulled. His knowledge was not acquired in school, but he was an instrument in God's hands in relieving people of their unwanted suffering.

Another pioneer dentist/doctor was Isaac Morton Behunin who lived in Spring City for many years and practiced blacksmithing. He made a pair of forceps which he used left-handedly to pull teeth. "People would come to his blacksmith shop suffering from toothache. he would stop his work long enough to get rid of the offending tooth.[67] In addition, Isaac M. also "did much doctoring of the sick, often making his own medicine. He was a man of much faith and believed in asking God for help when he didn't know what to do for the sick."[68]



Remedy for Worms (in children)

℞
Santonin gr. XIJ
Sugar ʒ J
M.
Ft. chart No. 12 (XIJ)

Sig. Take one as directed.
A child of 5 yrs. may take a whole powder, a child of 2 yrs. one half as much.

Directions:

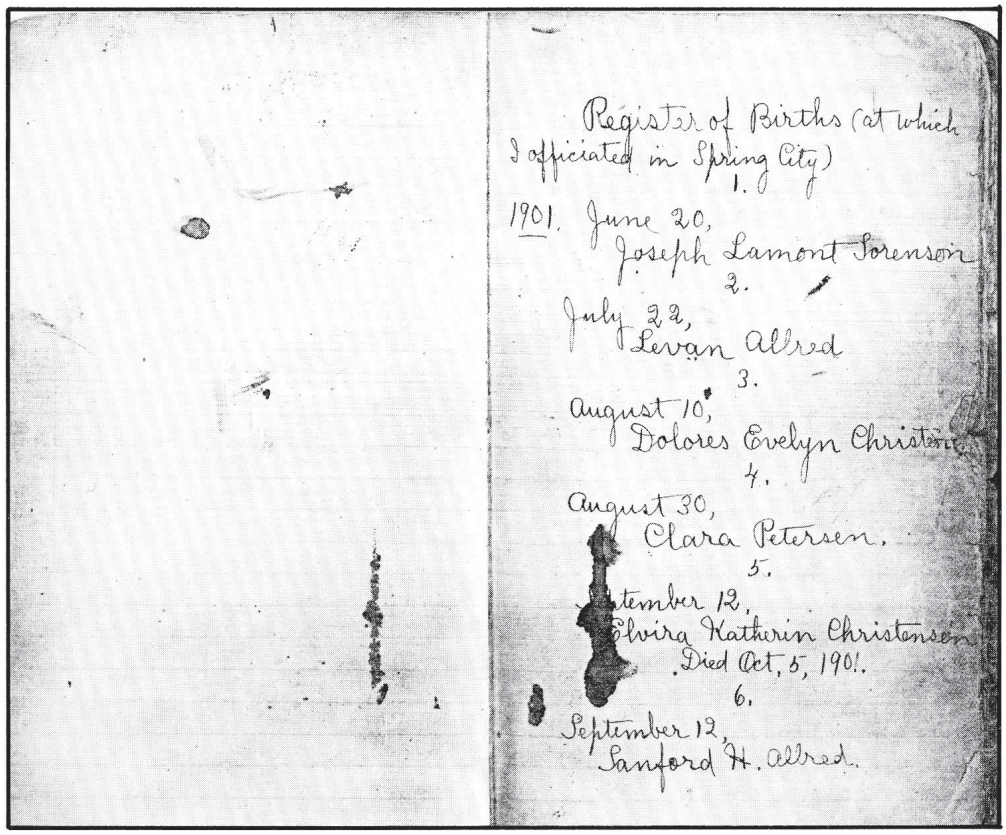
Beginning in the morning take one powder (fasting) morning, noon, night, and next morning. One hour after fourth powder give dose of Castor Oil and Turpentine.
Next morning begin again as before until four powders and Castor Oil dose has been taken. Repeat the third time making 12 doses of the powder and three doses of oil in all.

Dysentery (Flux)

½ teaspoonful Salt to qt boiled water injected every 2 or 3 hours.
Borolyptol or Lister's Sol. 1 teaspoonful in a cup of water.
For a small child internally the following: Castor Oil 1 teaspoonful
Turpentine 3-5 drops
Magnesia, enough to cover dim
Gum Camphor, size of a pea
Paregoric 5 drops
Peppermint a few drops
Milk & Sugar.

General Tonic.

Elexir (Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia)
Dose: 1 teaspoonful one half hour before meals.



Register of Births (at which I officiated in Spring City)

1.
1901. June 20,
Joseph Lamont Sorenson

2.
July 22,
Levan Allred

3.
August 10,
Dolores Evelyn Christen

4.
August 30,
Clara Petersen.

5.
September 12,
Elvira Katherin Christenson
Died Oct. 5, 1901.

6.
September 12,
Sanford H. Allred.

*Page from diary of a midwife.*

During one awful diphtheria epidemic some of his grandchildren were very ill and after doing all within his knowledge and "fearing that they would surely die, he earnestly asked God to let him know what to do. He was inspired to get certain drugs and mix them. He then swabbed the white throats with wonderful results.[69] These desperately ill children recovered, thanks to their grandfather's humility and skill. Isaac M's forceps were given to his son, Isaac William, who used them successfully to extract many teeth in Emery County.

The first real physician, that is, with professional medical training, to arrive here was Lutellus Burdick in 1871. The Burdicks had joined the Church in 1830, moving to Nauvoo where they became acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith. While in Spring City, Burdick was appointed City Physician and had a good local practice. In 1902 he received $25.00 per year as the City Health Officer, according to City Minutes of February 3, 1902. He also served as City Justice, Precinct Justice and Notary Public and was the maker of fine leather boots. It was said that Dr. Burdick never overcharged his patients. His wife, Sarah M., was a midwife; they had 11 children. His second wife was Ellen Nordstrom. Dr. Burdick died on September 13, 1914 at the age of 84, having given much service to humanity through his medical skills.

Dr. Moses Willard Bigelow arrived in Spring City shortly before Dr. Burdick's death. His second wife, Amy Ilene Allred, was a daughter to John Frank Allred, local schoolteacher, but the Bigelows were only here from April 1914 to October 25, 1916, when they went on to greener pastures in Panguitch, Utah.

Ross Anderson is a doctor mentioned in the newspaper as having Spring City office hours on Fridays from 10 to 12 Midnight, although little more is known of him.[70]

Since Dr. Bigelow's departure in 1916 Spring City has had no permanent medical care within the city limits except for midwives. Residents have had to rely on doctors' visits from other towns in the areas, particularly the North Sanpete vicinity. Doctors who are remembered by long-time residents have been as follows:

A. Bjornson
A. J. Stewart
William P. Winters
F. E. Abbott
H. F. Syndergaard
P.O. Holman
O. Nunswell
G.B. Madsen
Dr. Dice
Dr. Rigby
Dr. Linebough

Some of doctors found in the City Death Record are shown below; although little else is known about them, their location or services:

Allen
Woodring
Betelsen
Cassidy
Field
Jensen
Dowd
D. Hyde (1902)
Peterson
Gowers
Ray
Richards
Bean
Norris
Logan
Geo. W. Middleton
Sondberg

During the Spanish flu epidemic in 1919 and 1920 Dr. Sundwall was Spring City's physician; in 1936 Dr. Madsen was the City Physician, receiving $3.00 for the first call in the City and $1.00 for each additional call.

*Dr. Moses W. Bigelow*

Several small hospitals have served Spring City's residents in recent years including those of Drs. Winters and Madsen in Mt. Pleasant, the older Sanpete Valley Hospital on Mt. Pleasant's State Street and the current modern hospital south of Mt. Pleasant. Doctors serving our area at the present time include: Robert D. Armstrong, Kim Bateman, Bruce Burnham and Gene Speakman. Bruce Harless has also served our community in recent years, although he is not now in private practice. Halvard Davidson of Manti, who recently retired, has also been the area for a number of years. Several dentists also are practicing in surrounding towns along with a few specialized doctors.

## Electrical Development

Many years after Edison patented his electric incandescent light Spring City's power plant came into existence. During the "dark ages" prior to electricity many tallow candles were made and used extensively—a dozen tubes of metal held together tapered to an open point at one end and threaded with cotton yarn tightened throught he center. Melted tallow was then available to burn.

Coal oil lamps were also favorites among those who could find and afford the necessary coal oil. Kerosene lamps, too, were also widely used before electricity.

As electricity spread throughout the country and Utah, local men had the "bright" idea of installing an electric power plant in the same building with the Roller Mill so that the same water could be used to operate the two different activities.

During the summer of 1901, according to one history, the SpringCity Light and Milling Co. was incorporated listing

the same men as "owners of this new company, its purpose to install and equip an electric light and power plant."[71] Stanley Crawforth, an engineer from Manti, was in charge of setting up the project. Sheridan Allred was probably the first power plant operator.

By February 1903 "Simon T. Beck spoke to the (City) Council concerning the granting of a franchise to a company for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant in Spring City,"[72] which was favorably received by the council.

In July a committee designated for that purpose "reported that the electric light company would furnish the city three 32-candlepower lights for $2.00 per month."[73] It was then recommended that the city buy 12 32-candlepower lights and that they be put on the street crossings and that the lights be placed in such position as would be most favorable to lighting the street crossings."[74]

This small beginning was vastly exciting to most of Spring City's residents. Both Vera D. Sorensen and Osmer Beck recalled in 1974 the excitement generated by the first lights. Said Vera of this wonderful event:

> Main Street was the first. They were these carbon lights that don't give off much light. Everybody in town rushed down to Main Street to see that little glimmer come over the wires.[75]

Osmer was just a young boy when he tagged along after his father, Simon T., who was involved in seeing that the power poles were set correctly in the middle of the street.

Evidently the Light and Milling Company entered into a contract with the City to provide a certain amount of electricity until 2:00 a.m. Each family was, in the beginning, limited to just one light bulb or "drop" for their whole house, for a fee of 50 cents per month. As one woman observed regarding this single light bulb:

> "... that was wonderful because we used to study by lamp light; and it's no wonder we all have to wear glasses today, with the poor light we had from those kerosene lamps, and of course, it was coal stoves and such as that."[76]

If the observers of that first small surge of light up and down Main Street could see all the modern usages of electricity, they would be totally amazed! As Mrs. Sorenson further observed, "When you think what we have today for the use of electricity it's entirely out of our wildest dreams; we never dreamed of anything like that."[77]

Osmer Beck's description of the flour mill/electric generating operation was "that the (water) power would come from the canyon and run on a big water wheel and it turned the flour plant and power plant both."[78]

In its early days the mill ran on certain days or nights of the week to provide enough power for particular activities, i.e. "often the flour mill ran late grinding flour on Monday for the power to wash with."[79] If there were late night dances or wedding parties to be held, it was imperative that specific arrangements be made with the plant operator so as to be sure that enough power was generated until the designated hour. Sure enough, the inevitable happened when one evening during a wedding reception "the folks ... forgot to tell the Marshal and they shut the power plant down at midnight."[80]

As early as 1910 city purchase of the electric power plant was discussed but later was defeated by only two votes in a 68 to 66 vote during an April special election. Purchase price would have been $11,500 at that time.

Again in 1914 a mass meeting was held to discuss a Municipal Light Plant with the hall packed and many interested in the idea. At that time a committee was elected to see that an engineer was brought "to look over the work;"[81] however, it was another two years before the City actually purchased the power plant.

## Law and Order (by Boyd Blain)

The rip-roaring days of the old West did not entirely bypass Spring City; law and order was an important part of the city's social structure at the turn of the century. The pioneer stock from England and the Scandanavian countries reflected the Victorian concept of justice and moral reservation inherent in their cultural backgrounds.

While Justice of the Peace Courts never dispensed a Judge Roy Bean type of justice, to the recalcitrants, such as they were, in this church-oriented community. Some appeared a number of times on the docket as if they were slow to learn while the wheels of justice ground on to try and help them overcome their inadequacies.

The universality of wrongdoing is evidenced by the variety of misdemeanors that filled early court records. The miscreants made do with the means at hand. Before automobiles they were charged and fined for "... riding a horse in a wild and reckless manner upon the streets of Spring City."[82] Curfew violators were frequent visitors to our court as were those who shattered the town's peace and tranquility. Other transgressions warranting punishment included gambling, pool playing, card games and "operating a dance hall within the Spring City limits."[83]

The agricultural nature of the community stressed the importance of an attitude expressed in a Robert Frost poem, i.e. "Good fences make good neighbors." Townspeople were not hesitant to haul anyone into court whose chickens or other livestock were permitted to trespass. Stealing irrigation water was particularly reprehensible and exacted swift retribution by the court. Dogs were to be kept muzzled and owners of hitched horses that were left untied and unattended as the buggies and wagons were parked, were fined for their carelessness.

A hint of compassion is noted in the court's handling of youthful wrong-doers—"After thoroughly catechising each defendant and considering their extreme youth and their willingness with a promise to do better, Court dismissed them."[84]

The transition from horse and buggy to the age of the automobile was first noted in court records in 1918 when five boys were apprehended and brought before the Court and found guilty "...of willfully and unlawfully taking, stealing and carrying away about five gallons of gasoline and appropriating same for their own use."[85] The first operator of a motor vehicle to appear in the court records as a violator was charged with "...operating a motor vehicle upon the streets of Spring City at an immoderate and dangerous rate of speed."[86] A $5.00 fine was imposed.

Guardians of justice who filled the Justice of the Peace chair from 1900 to 1930 were J. Morgan Johnson, prominent rancher and businessman at the turn of the century who served through 1902; Carl Hansen whose first tenure extended through 1905 and then continued from 1916 through 1927 when he was replaced by S. W. Allred (1927-

1930). John P. Johnson served between Carl Hansen's terms.

Spring City Marshals who served as the strong right arm of the justice system and whose responsibility included the service of warrants for the court were selected from the ranks of the citizenry and included the following men who served from 1900 to 1930.

J.W. Kofford
Eugene Allred
F.P. Frandsen
William C. Barney
Orson C. Allred
Martin B. Walker
Lester Allred
Joseph Frank Hansen
Leon A. Allred
Floyd C. Draper
Cloyd Blain

The Outlaw Connection in Spring City is two-fold: The killing of Sheriff James "Jim" Burns by Jim Mickel and Moen Kofford in a shoot-out at the sheep corral on Reeder Ridge on September 26, 1894 and the slaying of Marshal Lon T. Larsen of Mt. Pleasant by Hiram BeBee on October 15, 1945 with subsequent speculation that BeBee was in fact the infamous Sundance Kid of Butch Cassidy fame.

The gunfight at the Burns' Corral is probably the most often related and discussed event from the early history of Spring City. Unfortunately, so much legend has been added to the facts surrounding the incident that a true and factual account has not surfaced at this time and we can only speculate on the actual events leading to Sheriff Burns' death and subsequent efforts to apprehend the men who shot him.

The mountains which ring the Sanpete Valley to the east have been utilized for summer grazing by valley residents since the founding of valley towns and Reeder Ridge where this shooting took place, lies just over the top of the mountain between "Temple Fork" and the "Little Horseshoe Mountain." The ridge overlooks Joe's Valley to the east and from its top a number of basins and ridges, extending along both sides of its length to the bottom of Reeder Canyon, offer lush grazing for both livestock and wild game.

The exact location of Burns' killing on Reeder Ridge has been accurately identified. Parts of the old sheep corral, which was named the Burns' Corral after the gunfight, are still in evidence and the general conformation of the corral is easily recognized. Reeder Ridge starts its plunge to the valley floor at the base of Little Mountain and the first basin on the Black Canyon side of the ridge is Buck Basin where a sawmill was operating and where Sheriff Burns purportedly spent the night before climbing up the ridge to the sheep corral and his gunpoint confrontation with the alleged sheep rustlers.

On September 26, the *Manti Messenger*, a Sanpete County newspaper, gave this account of the slaying:

> Intense excitement prevailed in this city on Wednesday afternoon when a telegram from Spring City announced that James Burns had been shot and killed. His assailants were Moen Kofford and a partner known as Peter Mickle. The shooting took place in Spring City Canyon about noon Wednesday. Conflicting reports have been received in this city, but it seems that it was a willful, malicious murder.
>
> According to one story the Sheriff accompanied by two men went to a sheep corral to secure some sheep for which he had a writ of replevin. The men refused to deliver the sheep. A short parley of words resulted in the shooting of Burns. It is said that he was riddled with bullets having been shot several times. The murderers took everything including guns and horses, and escaped for their headquarters in the San Rafael country.
>
> A posse of nine men headed by J.T. Henrie, city marshal, left this city (Manti) Wednesday night for the purpose of trying to head off the assassins in Castle Valley. If not caught before they reach the San Rafael bluffs, there will be but little use of following them....

One account of the tragic events that occurred has been compiled by Dean Allred from conversations with various members of the older generation, including Fred Mickel, Rulon Dahl and Orthell Allred, who had knowledge of this shooting. Dean's companion has not been authenticated but does relate a possible sequence of events relative to the killing and its aftermath. It has been suggested by several Spring City residents that Sheriff Burns acted in a high-handed and provocative manner which in turn incited the two young men to their act of violence, but whatever the real story, time has blurred fact and the legend of the Burns' Corral has been firmly established. Dean's version follows with some inserted explanations.

> It all started when a man named Chris Link reported seeing some bloody ears in Fred Mickel's sheep herd that were being herded by Fred's brother Jim on Reeder Ridge. Moen Kofford and his brother Ab were herding their own herd of sheep down in Reeder Canyon.
>
> The first we hear of Jim Burns, Sanpete County Sheriff, was when he showed up at Sammy Allred's home in Spring City, Utah. He turned his mules in Sammy's corral and spent the night. He told Sammy he was going to Reeder Ridge in the morning and arrest Jim Mickel and Moen Kofford for stealing sheep from the Moroni Co-op herd. (Another version indicates that the sheriff had breakfast with James Clawson.) Sam asked him if he had a warrant for their arrest and he replied, patting his .45 pistol on his side, "This is all the warrant I need to take those boys." (He indicated to Clawson that he had the papers.)
>
> Jim Mickel was camped at the head of the Dry Basin on Reeder Ridge. Fred had been in town for supplies and came back to camp that day. Fred usually carried a .45 pistol but had for some reason left it home that day and didn't go back after it.
>
> When Fred got to camp it was about night time and when he got there he saw Jim Burns and Heeb Yipson, better known as Heeb Anderson. Scott Bruno and Joe Brewer were also there at camp. Fred asked his brother Jim what the Sheriff was doing there and the Sheriff spoke up and said he was going to arrest Jim and Moen Kofford and take them to court. Fred said, "What for?" The Sheriff replied, "For stealing sheep, there's some freshly marked sheep in your herd and they belong to the Moroni Co-op herd." (The possession of stolen sheep was never denied; however, whose they were was not established.)
>
> Joe Brewer, who was with the sheriff, was an expert on marks and brands in a wide area of the county. (A brand and mark book had not been published at that time.) The sheriff had brought him to help identify the sheep. They had a bunch of ears that they claimed to have found which would match the ones supposedly cut off their sheep tied up in a red handkerchief.
>
> Fred turned to Jim and said, "Is there some freshly marked sheep in this herd?" Jim said, "Yes, it's those that

Moen turned over to me on that horse trade we made." Fred said, "Oh, that's all right," and then turned to the sheriff and asked him if he had a warrant of arrest with him. The sheriff had a .45 six-shooter on one side and a .38 caliber on the other, strapped on him. He patted the .45 and said, "That's all the warrant I need to take those boys." Fred then told him, "You've taken us before without a warrant and I told you we would never go with you again unless you brought a warrant of arrest, and we won't go." (This incident had taken place not long before with no conviction taking place.) The sheriff laughed and said, "I don't need one, this .45 is all I need to take a couple of beardless kids!"

At this time Jim Mickel was 17 years old and Fred was 19, with Moen Kofford being 19, also. Jim and Fred weighed about 145 pounds with Moen being larger, tall and raw-boned, with a sandy complexion and very wiry. Jim also had a sandy complexion and was wiry but Fred was a little darker complected. (Note: Jim Burns' son became a Castle Gate Sheriff and was killed by a black man, who later was lynched.) Scott Bruno was short and built small, weighing about 130 pounds. Heeb Anderson was a larger man, weighing about 175 to 180 with a dark complexion, while Joe Brewer was about 155 pounds.

Fred asked the sheriff and his men to stay the night, so they unsaddled and hobbled their horses. They gave them supper and a bed, but before going to sleep they had a book of Utah law which they read to the sheriff. It stated that when a sheriff went after a man he had to have warrant for his arrest. The sheriff just laughed and again said that the .45 was all the law he needed.

After breakfast the next morning they took the herd to the corral at the head of Hogan Basin, about a mile away. Fred argued and quarreled with the sheriff on the way to the corral and at one point told him, "You lied about me in court last time." The sheriff replied, "If you're not careful, I'll put you under arrest right now." Moen then rode up, which was the first time he had been seen that day. Moen told the sheriff that he was a liar and the sheriff told him, "Young man, I'll take you off your horse and slap your ears!" Moen replied, "If you want to I'll get off then you can get all the slapping you want." Fred then went to the other side of the herd where his brother, Jim, was and asked him how many bullets he had for the big .45-70 caliber gun. Fred told him that, "I can see this can't be settled today without our guns." Jim told Fred he had only a few shells for the big gun but had plenty of shells for the .44 rifle in camp. Fred told Jim to go to camp and get the .44 rifle and the bullets which Jim did. Fred told Jim to give him the gun because he was the oldest and it was his sheep herd but Jim told him, "No, I've got it and I'll keep it."

By this time they had reached the corral with the sheep which was not large enough to hold the entire 2,000 head so half the herd went into the corral and the other half was held outside.

The sheriff and his men then went into the corral and Moen and Jim began to pick out the sheep that were freshly 'earmarked." As the herd outside began to drift, Fred went to hold them near the corral. After they had picked some out, Moen followed the sheriff around, cussing him, and finally said to the sheriff, "You can't take any more out, you've taken enough!" The sheriff's men went over the fence out of the corral and Scott Bruno went to where Fred was holding the other half of the herd—then the shooting started!

(At this point details become increasingly disparate.)

Several shots were heard in a very short time and the men knew someone was down but not their identity. Scott Bruno wanted Fred to go and see who was killed but Fred told him, "No, if I go in the corral and Burns is alive, he'll kill me, and if you go in and Moen is alive, he'll kill you—we'd better stay here a few minutes until we can tell who is down." Fred didn't see the shooting but was later told by Jim and Moen what happened and this is that version:

Moen told the sheriff, "You can't pull any more sheep out, you've got enough." The sheriff said, "Young man, I'll put you under arrest right now." The sheriff reached for his gun and Moen reached for his. They both drew and fired at about the same time but the sheriff's gun hit Moen's gun cylinder and glanced off, hitting Jim's wrist and on into his side. Moen then emptied his .45 into the middle of Sheriff Burns' stomach whereupon the sheriff fell forward on his face. Moen stepped over him, rolled him over, unbuckled his .45 and said, "I might need this," and buckled it on himself, leaving the other gun.

(Another version says that Jim also got off a shot or two at the sheriff after being hit. A large tree in this corral contained many bullet holes.)

Scott Bruno and Fred outside the corral heard a horse coming on the run around the pines and Moen was on Jim Burns' horse and had Jim Mickel on behind him. When Moen saw Bruno he stopped and pulled his six-shooter, dropped it at his feet and said, "You're the dirty *N! that is the cause of all this, pick up that gun and defend yourself." Scott threw his hands in the air and just stood there. Moen looked at him for a moment, got off his horse, picked up the gun and slapped Scott Bruno's ears, kicked his rear end and got on his horse and headed to camp.

Bruno had a pair of what was known as 'stove-pipe chaps' and Fred Mickel unbuckled them and pushed him over, shook him out of the chaps, kicked him and told him to get down the canyon and Bruno took off on a dead run leaving his horse behind. (Evidently the other men also left their horses but this is not really clear.)

Moen went to camp where he wrapped a flour sack around Jim's bleeding wrist (he was supposedly also wounded in the stomach or side) and they continued to another camp after taking some food with them. Warren Allred and Claus Clawson loaned them another horse and they continued down Straight Canyon into Joe's Valley to a Doctor Moore's home. After taking the slug out of Jim Mickel he held it up and said, "Here's the slug, who fired it?" Moen Kofford said, "Jim Burns fired it and he's dead." Doctor Moore failed to report this incident to the authorities because he said, "I would rather be a live coward than a dead hero any old time...."

From the Doc's house he went to the Paradise Ranch owned by Pete Mickel and Clinton Clawson and they hid Jim in the potato pit. (Another version says he was hidden by the doctor for three days while he recovered sufficiently to continue riding.) At the ranch, reportedly Aunt Hannah Livingston Adler treated Jim for his wounds. Later Jim was rotated to various homes while he hid from the posse.

When the posse took up the chase they headed up Black Canyon to a sawmill where Lorenzo Aiken and Zeke Billington were working and asked to be shown the trail up to Reeder Ridge, telling them about the killing so "Ren" Aiken led the posse that night to the "Burns' Corral." The posse then went down into Joe's Valley and met up with Warren Allred and Clause Clawson who refused to show them the trail off Reeder Ridge.

Various hiding places are mentioned for both Jim and

Moen, including Sam Caldwell's home, McCarty Canyon, and Deseret, Utah. On his way to Deseret he reportedly stopped in Spring City to see Pete and Anina Mickel and their new baby daughter. Moen and Jim were to meet in Texas but although Jim reportedly bought a Texas ranch and lived there until his death, Moen Kofford was never heard of again. (Another version told by Elliott Watson returned Moen Kofford home when his mother died. While Jess Blain and Zeke Billington were watching Mrs. Kofford's body during the warm night as was the custom, saying, "Fellows, I'm coming in so don't move and make any trouble. I won't be long and no one will get hurt." After standing by Mrs. Kofford's body for a time he went back out the window, telling Blain and Billington to "stay put" which they did and the man rode off into the dark night. Elliott also believes that he saw Jim Mickel about 1920 while herding sheep near Fiddler's Green. A man who talked to Fred for several hours one night by lantern light was described to Elliott's father, William E., who knew Jim and said, "That's Jim Mickel.")

Jim Mickel reportedly corresponded with Sam Caldwell from Texas and changed his name, not telling his family of his past until his deathbed. Jim also was the manager of a clothing store in Helena, Montana. But neither Jim nor Moen's demise is known for absolutely certain.

Other reports of these victims of circumstance were found in newspaper accounts of the day. The *Manti Messenger* of October 12, 1894 reported the following information:

The latest news from Castle Valley is to the effect that all the searchers for Kofford and Mickel have left. The officers from Provo have returned and the murderers have left to roam at leisure for the present. They were seen several days ago and commanded to surrender which was not done. A firing fusilade was the result. The fugitives escaped. The officers found their camp outfit and some of their horses. It is now suspected that they are heading for Mexico. Some parties report having seen them in Blue Valley. The only hope for capturing them is to head them off in Arizona. This probably cannot be accomplished. Further efforts may be made to capture them but at present all is quiet and the men are moving off to parts unknown.

The Salt Lake *Deseret Weekly* of October 6, 1894 reported three items of interest from our area as follows:

(Dateline Mt. Pleasant Sept. 28) Hans Nielson is just up from Spring City. He says it is true that Jim Mickel is wounded. He has sent word to his mother that he is wounded in two places but that he has stolen no sheep nor has he killed anyone. It is evident that the brothers of the murderers know of their whereabouts. Jim claims that Burns shot him. If Burns did any shooting, his pistol was taken by the murderers after they killed him.

(Dateline Provo, Oct. 2, 1894) Deputy Marshal Berry returned from Mt. Pleasant today. He says yesterday a man came in from the posse in pursuit of Kofford and Mickel and reported that the officers had them surrounded in the southeastern portion of the territory and expected to capture them. They are watching Mickel's brother who furnished the fugitives food and medicines and expect to locate them through him. Mickel is badly wounded. The bullet that wounded him was fired by Kofford. It passed through Burns' body and lodged in Mickel's body over the kidneys. (A different version completely.)

(Another article) Prosecuting attorney (Jacob) Johnson of Sanpete County, who was in this city (Salt Lake) Thursday wrote Governor West asking him to offer a reward for Kofford and Mickel alias Peterson, the murderers of Sheriff Burns of Sanpete County. He also wired the Court and offered a reward for the capture of the murder(ers). Mr. Johnson received a telegram yesterday from Spring City which stated that James Peterson had met the murderers and that Mickel was wounded.

The two alleged murderers were never apprehended. The vast wilderness of Utah's San Rafael Desert enabled them to evade the law and become a part of the outlaw legend that had its inception with Butch Cassidy and the Robbers' Roost gang.

**Hiram BeBee**

The case of Hiram BeBee, second of Spring City's outlaw tandem, is much easier to document and legend enters in only when speculation attempts to establish the killer of Marshal Lon T. Larsen as the Sundance Kid. Facts of the fatal shooting as they relate to a later time in Spring City's history (1945) are accurate and factual.

BeBee, a short-time Spring City resident, who lived at 93 East 300 South, reportedly had strange goings-on at his home with large and vicious dogs on the property to discourage friendly visits. On October 15, 1945, he reportedly became abusive and threatening to patrons in a Mt. Pleasant barroom. Marshal Larsen entered the tavern at this juncture and forcibly ejected BeBee from the building and accompanied him down the sidewalk to his parked truck which was in front of the Lorain Beck Barber Shop. Marshal Larsen picked BeBee up bodily and put him in the truck. As the marshal turned to go back up the street, BeBee extended the barrel of a Colt Army Special 32-20 through the truck's open window and shot Marshal Larsen through the side. The bullet passed through Larsen's chest and smashed him into the gutter. As the Marshal struggled to rise, BeBee stepped from the truck and said, "Take that, you little pup!" and fired another slug into the embattled marshal, got into the truck and sped away from the scene. Don Ruesh of Mt. Pleasant attempted to stop BeBee's escape by jumping on the truck's running board and trying to pull the killer from the moving vehicle but Mrs. BeBee pointed a gun at Ruesh and forced him to jump off. The BeBees and another companion drove to Moroni where they were stopped by Marshal Russell Bailey who attempted unsuccessfully to apprehend them. They then drove to their home in Spring City presently lived in by Claude and Evelyn Acord.

BeBee's home was surrounded by an armed posse and approximately two hours and forty-five minutes after the fatal shooting the group was taken into custody by Spring City Marshal Albert Puzey and Sanpete County Sheriff "Lish" Larsen, assisted by Royal Allred, Odell Blain, Paul Christenson and others including Bill Blain and Yale Beck.

BeBee was found guilty of first degree murder of the Mt. Pleasant Marshal Lon T. Larsen during his trial held at Manti, Utah, with the verdict returned on February 15, 1946 after the jury had deliberated for less than one hour. The jury made no recommendations for leniency. Seventh District Judge John A. Hougaard imposed sentence February 25, 1946 and under Utah's unique law for capital punishment, BeBee was given his choice of death by hanging or by

a firing squad. This sentence was appealed; however, and BeBee lived out his life at the Utah State Prison where he died on June 2, 1955 at the age of 85.

During BeBee's testimony he told the court that he was a "young man during the Civil War"[87] and admitted shooting Lon T. Larsen in front of the Mt. Pleasant tavern but contended that he had acted in self defense. It was at this time that recommendations were made that all City Marshals wear uniforms to identify them as police officers acting in an official capacity.

As a result of the proximity of Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch to Utah and Sanpete counties, speculation arose which attempted to identify Hiram BeBee as the notorious Sundance Kid. This legend was fueled by the fact that both Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid could have known Sanpete well since evidence links them to south-central Utah where they apparently hid out during the days when they were the scourge of the West. Other accounts have recorded members of the Wild Bunch wintering in Mt. Pleasant and older Mt. Pleasant residents remember old Doctor Winters treating several of these outlaws. No substantial evidence has been presented to validate this particular speculation and the BeBee connection adds just another mysterious note to the ever-growing legend of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.

**Robbery of Zeke Billington**

The only other noteworthy event involving an outlaw tradition in Spring City occurred in 1931 when Ezekiel (Zeke) Billington and his wife, Anna, were seated at their living room table having their nightly card game of 7-Up when two men with dark handkerchiefs over their lower faces entered through the front door. The entry was easily accomplished since the doors were seldom locked.

The Billingtons, while startled, were not especially alarmed, thinking that someone was pulling a prank. Anna smiled and asked, "What do you boys think you are doing?" One of the gunmen struck Zeke across the back of the neck with his gun and said, "This is no joke, lady! We want your money!" It was then that the Billingtons realized that this was an event of deadly force.

Zeke told the outlaws that there was no money in the house except what he kept in his old snap purse amounting to a little over $1.00 in change. They took his purse and a pocket watch and instructed the two victims to stand while they bound their hands behind them with cotton cord. The couple were then taken into the bedroom and forced to kneel in the clothes closet while the robbers systematically ransacked the home. All drawers were dumped onto the floor, pillows and mattresses were cut open and their contents strewn about the house, bookcase overturned, etc. as they searched for any cash.

The Billingtons had two grandsons living with them, Hubert and Boyd Blain, who presently still live in Spring City. Traditionally, children played under the light poles of their neighborhood on warm, summer nights until they heard the tolling of the 9 p.m. curfew bell at City Hall. At that time they would reluctantly abandon their games of "Run, Sheepy, Run" or "Kick the Can" and head for home. The Billingtons knew that the boys would be coming home shortly after the ringing of the curfew bell and asked the gunmen not to frighten the boys more than necessary when they returned home.

The gunmen, after thoroughly ransacking the house and finding no money, took the two old people from the closet and forced them to lie on the bed, saying, "We have ways to making you tell where your money is." At this juncture the youngest of the two grandsons, Boyd, aged 10, heeding the curfew bell, arrived home. The boys were never permitted to use the front door and as Boyd opened the kitchen door and started into the room, he was confronted with a series of startling impressions. The kitchen floor was littered with the contents of cupboards and drawers, and just across the threshold of the living room stood a man with a black handkerchief tied across his face, a cap on his head, a whiskey bottle protruding from his pocket and a gun in his hand. As the gunman started toward him, the boy backed out the door, slamming it after him and ran through the garden to an irrigation ditch at the bottom of the lot. He hurled himself into the ditch and looked up toward the house to see if he was being pursued. When he became convinced that no one was chasing him, he quickly climbed the fences and ran to the marshal's home, just two blocks away on Main Street. At the marshal's home he related what he had seen at home; however, Marshal Cloyd Blain was at first reluctant to believe the boy's story but agreed to accompany him home to see what had happened. On the way to the Billington's home they stopped at Lester Allred,'s a former marshal, and got him to bring an additional gun and go with them to investigate.

The two gunmen, realizing that the boy would probably go for help, hastily put the two old people back in the closet, and one said,'Old Bill, if you stick your head out we'll kill you!" and they left the house. The Billingtons had just managed to free themselves from the closet when the marshal's party arrived at the home, finding the couple emotionally distraught and the house in a shambles.

A few minutes later the marshal unsuccessfully attempted to apprehend a car speeding through town, but he managed to get the license number. Later, two men were arrested in Salt Lake and charged with the crime. After being tried in Manti the jury found reasonable doubt and acquitted the men despite the fact that caps and guns were found under the back seat of the car. The fact that this type of crime would come to rural Spring City shocked the town's inhabitants and changed forever the trusting nature of the city's residents.

Additional burglaries occurred from time to time in John Baxter's Confectionary and Pratt Osborne's Grocery but they were usually solved rather quickly by the apprehension of local juveniles who were after candy and cigarettes. More recently the small corner store has been robbed of beer, etc. The frequency and type of crimes in Spring City is probably representative of the many other small towns throughout Sanpete County.

## Agricultural Development

Sanpete County retained claim to the "Granery of Utah" title for some years, all the while trying to diversify so that one bad year would not be so devastating.

In and before 1900 (a drought year) sugar beets were grown in Sanpete communities, including Spring City. A

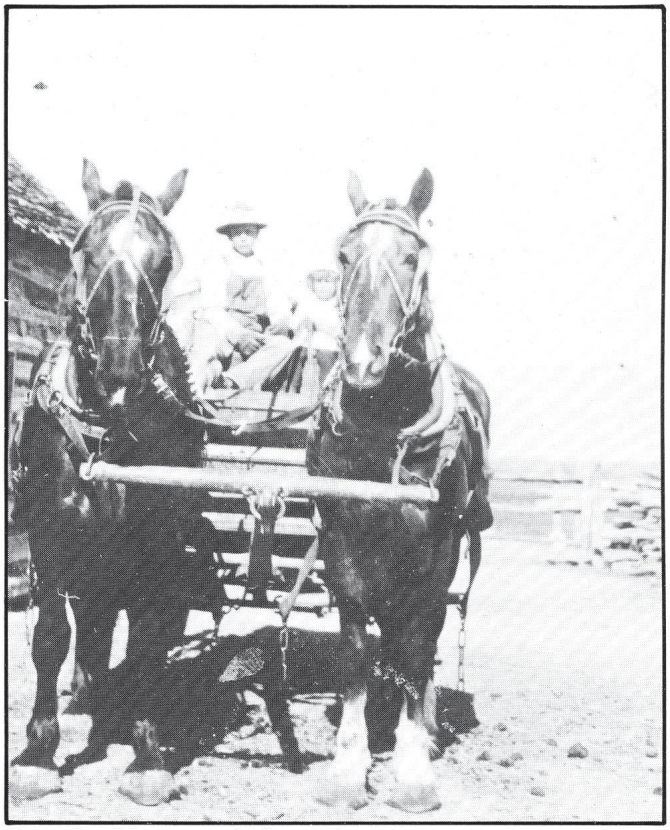
total of 111 acres were in production here in 1900, with 317 tons produced for a total of $5,299. Scarcity of water along with grower inexperience were excuses put forth for the poor crop. At the beet growers convention held in Manti and reported on November 27, 1900, the growers were asked not to get discouraged and plan to take good care of their beets. George W. Brough of Spring City was quoted as saying "that many of those who planted beets in that town this year were discouraged but that many people propose to try again next year."[88]

This industry never gained the popularity that was projected for it, but it did furnish some income for those who became involved in the various aspects of sowing, harvesting and turning the product into sugar.

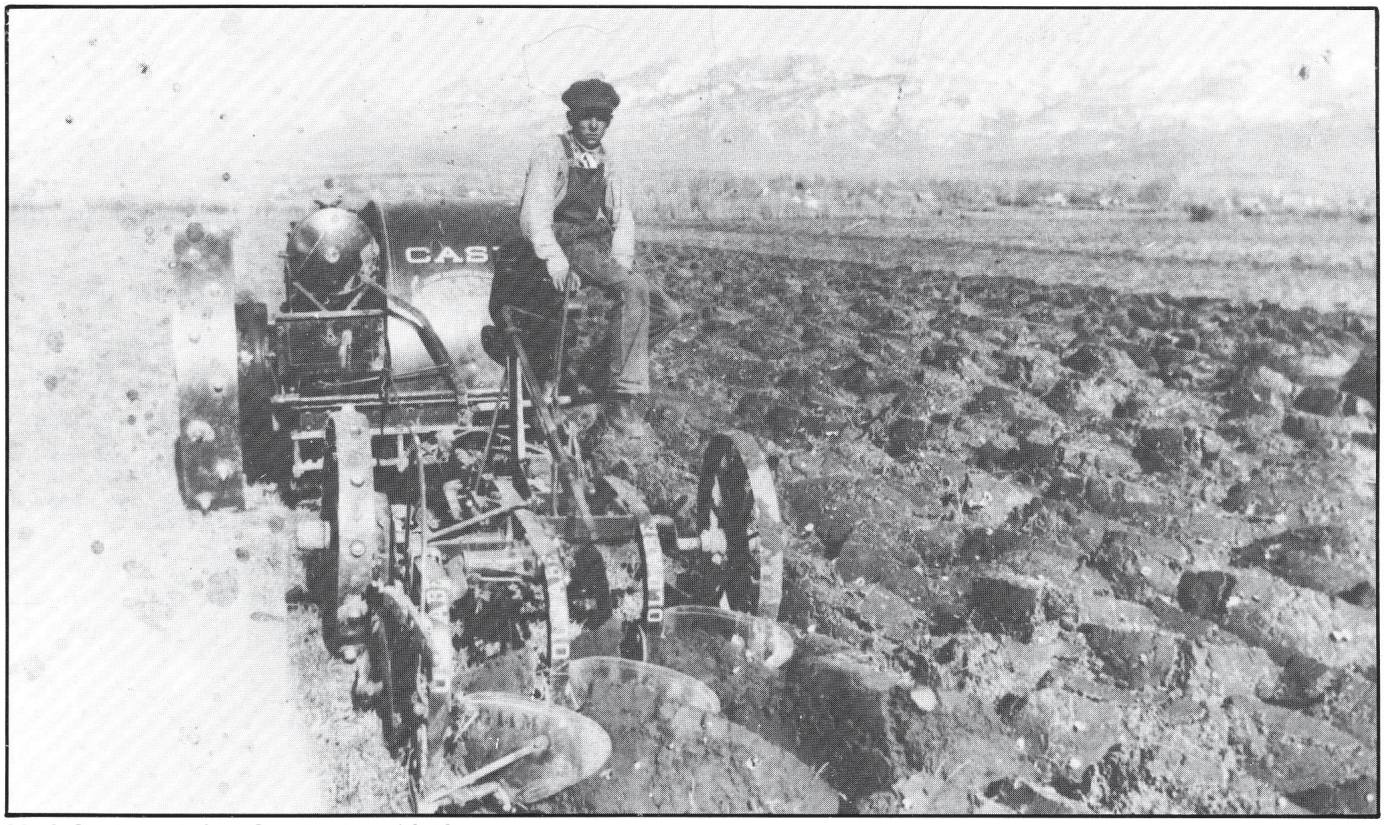
**Sheep Production**

The creation of the Manti Forest Reserve in 1903 is the most significant event in the history of sheep production in this period. If not for this reserve, livestock producers may well have "cut their own throats" by continuing to overgraze the lush mountain forage. By reducing and restricting this use, long-term production was aided, although many producers were, and still are, unhappy with the Forest Service.

Over the years many men have worked as sheep shearers traveling throughout the Intermountain West, working in groups to shear the wool from large herds of sheep beginning in the early spring and continuing for several months. In 1909 some of those involved in these yearly sojourns were George Allred, Fred C. Sorensen and Albert Sandstrom who were gone from April 1st through August.



*Example of horses ready for work.*



*Mark Strate, seated on Case tractor with plows.*

*Sheep crew at work docking lambs in early summer.*

Joseph Aiken also "went with a group of men sheep shearing and did so every spring for 35 years. He was considered one of the best shearers in the group. When he first began to shear, pay was 3 cents a head but (the) price increased through the years until pay was 20 cents a head. Joe usually did from 80 to 90 a day and sometimes reached 100."[89] Per head price for shering now is around $1.70 per head.

Some of the local men involved with sheep production were John F. Justesen, Joseph A. Justesen, Moroni Brough, Simon T. Beck, the Crawforths, Jensens, Blacks, Jim and Will Watson and Warren Allred.

**Modern Agricultural Equipment**

In 1908 it was reported in the newspaper that "the regular fall threshing of grain began on Wednesday. Three machines will be running this year. Rasmus Strate and Hyrum Peterson have just purchased a Reeves steam machine which is the first (steam) threaser owned in Spring City."[90]

According to one history, new-fangled machinery as follows came into Spring City:

> Abram Acord, James A. Allred, Bishop Larsen, John Frantzen and John Lambert owned the first threshing machine in Spring City. Ras and Simon Beck owned the first hay rake in town. James A. Allred had the first grain harvester. Ben R. Justesen brought the first tractor to town."[91]

In September 1913, the newspaper commented that "a steam thresher is expected daily. A company consisting of Simon T. Beck, John M. Johnson, Andrew Madsen, Joseph Downard, Joseph Bagnell of Chester was formed and bought a new steam lease outfit."[92]

Evidently, ownership of these threshers changed over the years. Since this area produced approximately 80,000 bushels of grain each year, more than one machine was necessary to thresh the grain here and in other areas. During the threshing season wives and families would prepare a large, tasty meal for the threshers and family workers, thus producing the old saying "fixing enough for the threshers."

Not only were nicknames given to townspeople, but these threshing machines were also given names to designate who had arranged for a particular job. These nicknames are given as follows:

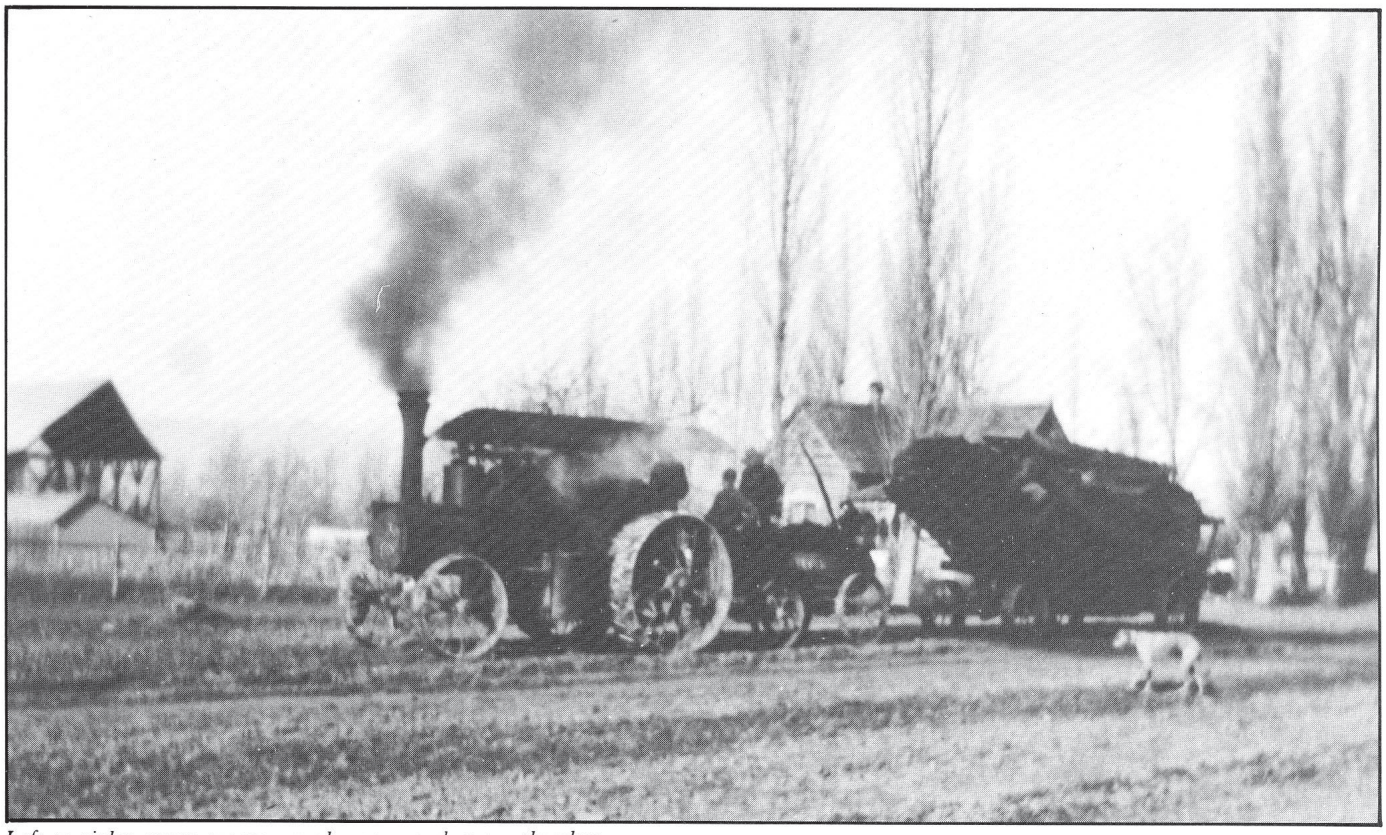
> "The Economy King," Owners—Lon King, Roan Irving and Jim Crisp; "The Danish Choir," Owners—Jens Sorensen, Fred Thompson and Lauritz Jensen; "The Annie Morgan," or "Morgan Johnson" Owners—Jim Jensen, Andrew Madsen, Morgan Johnson and Simon T. Beck; "Strate's Eight," Owners—Rasmus Strate and Hyrum Peterson. Later Rasmus Strate and Maybert Strate

Later the Schofields also operated a threshing machine which was steam powered. Often, instead of charging cash for their services, the Schofields would take 12 bushels of grain for each 100 bushels threshed.

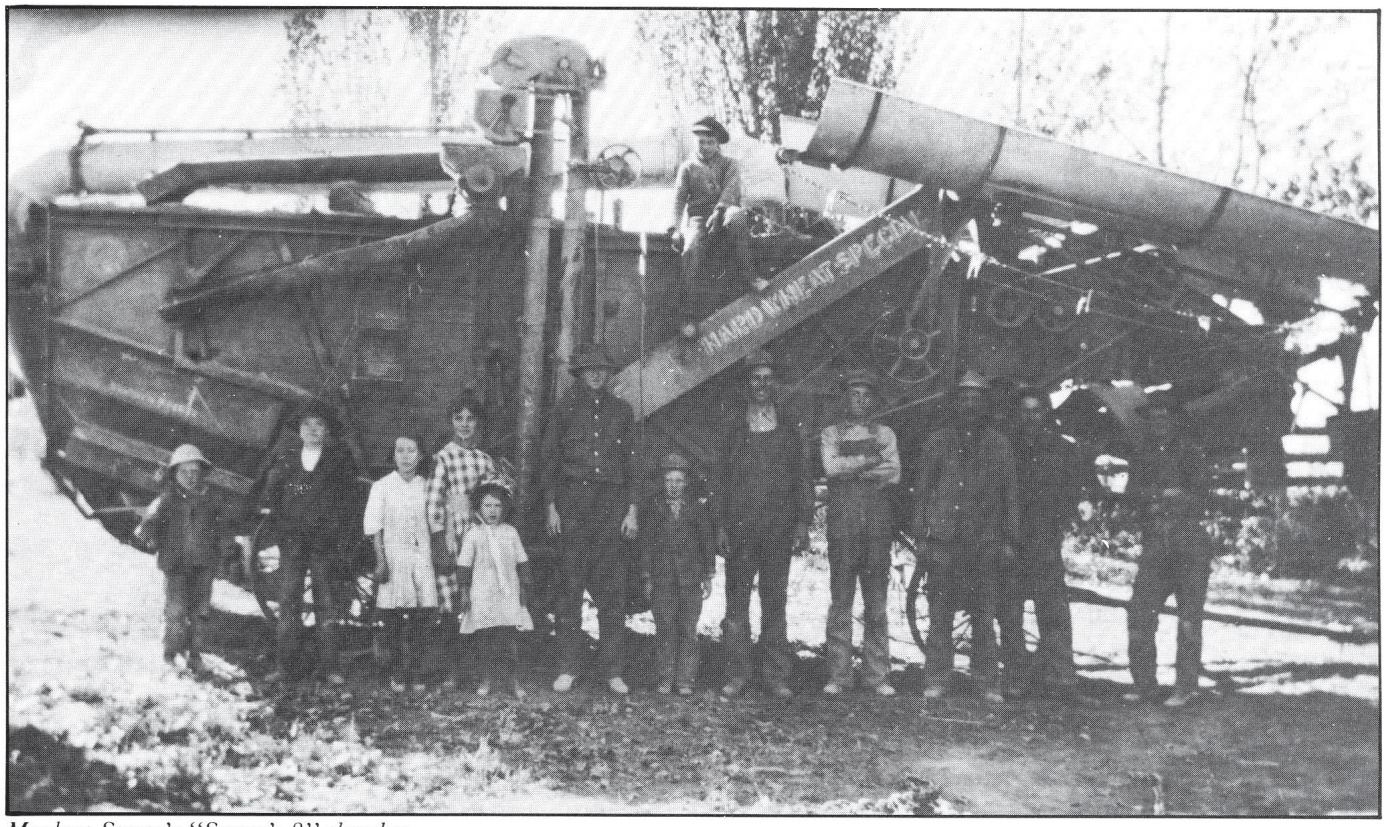
Jimmy Jensen creatively put together the four nicknames above into this sentence, "Will the Danish Choir help the Economy King sing Annie Morgan and sing it Strate?"

More detailed information is available on the Strate threshing operation as outlined in the following paragraphs.

Chris Thompson operated the steam engine while Rasmus State took care of the thrashing operation. When Rasmus' son, Maybert, was 17 he and his father bought out Peterson's one-third interest in the business. After Rasmus' death the entire thrashing operation was left to his sons to maintain and increase, if possible. Maybert's crew included



*Left to right: steam tractor, coal wagon and steam thresher.*



*Maybert Strate's "Strate's 8" thrasher.*

*Thrashing crew on location.*

Jess Zabriskie, Lyman Christensen, Edson Allred and Marius Christensen, all of Spring City, and Ras Rasmussen of Mt. Pleasant, and others. Many thousands of bushels of grain were threshed by this crew throughout the Sanpete area for many years.

In 1915 a Buffalo Pitts Separator was purchased and the Strate family were able to thresh 35,000 bushels with that machine. This hardy machine was not retired from its 45-year season until 1960, averaging 20,000 to 25,00 bushels per season beginning in August and ending in November.

A Belle City threshing machine was obtained in 1960 and then in the Fall of 1964 Kent and Ray Strate bought a Massey-Harris combine which was thought to be much quicker and cheaper.

**Grain Cleaning**

One early method of grain cleaning entailed spreading a canvas on the ground on a windy day, pouring the grain onto the canvas and letting the wind blow away the chaff.

Andrew Bradley and wife, Leanie, began cleaning wheat and other grain with a hand-turned fan which would blow out the chaff as the crank was turned—a very slow, hard method. Both methods left the "smut" or spoiled grain kernals in the crop, which in turn, would contaminate it, resulting in a poor yield.

James William "Will" Schofield responded to farmers' needs by cleaning their grain for them for the small fee of 10 cents with a machine having moveable screens, a fan, spouts for the cleaned grain to be carried to the sacks, and another spout to carry off weed seeds, smut or other contaminents to be used for animal feed. "Will" also contrived a gasoline engine for this operation to reduce the amount of manual labor involved. Morgan Johnson furnished him with a one-horse dray on which the machine was loaded and taken to each farmer needing the service. At first, after the grain was cleaned it was treated with "Blue Vitro" to kill any disease or smut; later formaldyhyde was used.

Some years later "Will" built a building to house his cleaning machine and obtained an elevator which carried the grain from the wagon to the top of the machine where it could proceed through the screens to be cleaned. This machine still stands in its building, ready to be used at any time.

"Will" also obtained a grain chopper but only used it a little because of objections raised by roller mill operators. Also, a $25.00 license was required for that operation which he felt was exorbitant. This grain chopper is now owned by Ronald Christensen who used if for a while to chop sawdust for his operation.

**Spring City Creamery**

One of the first creameries in our immediate area was reportedly located in "the first hollow;" however, the main Spring City Creamery was located about one and a half blocks west of Second West on the Chester Highway. For many years Chris Thompson, assisted by Charlie Thompson, operated this cooperative effort. A recently discovered Creamery Company leger book lists expenses during the period July 5, 1905 through 1926 with Emil Erickson shown as the Treasurer. Other officers are unknown but many affluent men of Spring City were involved in this business, such as Judge Jacob Johnson.

Business with the creamery probably proceeded in the following manner: Milk was delivered to the creamery or

*Spring City Creamery.*

picked up by one of the haulers (Jess Blain, John Blain, William Hackley Allred, Jim Covert or others) where it was dumped into a large vat and weighed. Each milk can was numbered for easy record keeping. Milk samples were taken for butterfat testing each day and left to accumulate for about two weeks while apink pill helped in the preservation process. Sample containers were then placed into a spinner and a gauge indicated butterfat percentages in each sample. Results were charted and producers paid in accordance with butterfat percentages. The cream was kept by the creamery and the skim milk returned to the producers for use in feeding other animals.

The last hauler of the day delivered the milk to the train depot for shipping to the Mutual Creamery in Salt Lake each day about 2:00 p.m.

Creamery personnel pasturized the cream by placing it in a large metal vat located downstairs and then heating it. The cream then was placed in 10-gallon cans and set into cold water to cool, using ice to keep the water temperatures as low as possible. Milk bottles were sterilized by using some type of "caustic soda and hot water"[93] in a large vat.

Orders for butter and cheese could be placed by leaving a note for the hauler. Eggs were collected by the Thompson family for shipment to Salt Lake. After two or three cases accumulated, "Jess Blain would pick them up and haul them down to the train."[94] Since almost everyone in town had chickens and eggs, this process could have been completed in a day or two.

Cheese in those days came in large packages which could be stored in "cheese cloth" and kept cool and edible in a cellar for many months, with a little mold scraped off now and again.

In 1912 the newspaper reported that the Spring City Creamery received a 95 rating out of a possible 100, based on the criteria of "exerior and interior appearance, construction and condition of floors, drainage, refrigeration, efficiency of machinery, status of repairs and sanitary construction of machinery and purity of water used."[95]

It is unfortunate that this facility had to dwindle because of government regulations or other reasons, as explained in the following paragraph:

> The family cow and even many commercial dairies eventually disappeared when State laws passed regulations stipulating minimum sanitary standards in corrals, barns, milking sheds and storage facilities. Such modernization... made small herds of dairy cattle unprofitable..."[96]

## Miscellaneous Topics

Although the Spring City Corporation had been a main administrator in water problems after the L.D.S. Church ended its jurisdiction, on "March 24, 1894 the Spring City Irrigation Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of $3,000 fully paid up by the citizens owning land watered by Canal, Oak Creek and one half of Cedar Creek. The Big Hill Reservoir Co. was incorporated February 27, 1886, with a capitalization of $4,000,"[97] although little more is known of their accomplishments and activities.

## Telephone Service

During the year 1900 telephone lines and services were expanded throughout the Sanpete Valley and on October 27, 1900, a telephone was installed in the Allred Brothers store in Chester. The Spring City Council minutes record in October 1900 that the Rocky Mountain Bell Company made a request for a telephone franchise which was granted

by the council via an ordinance on October 26, 1900. Then on a very momentous day, November 2, 1900, "the line was opened to Spring City."[98] Although there may have been some telephones in town that no one remembers, early telephones are mentioned at the J.M. Johnson home in 1902, the Young Men's Co-op store in 1905 and a few years later in the Joseph Schofield and Joseph Downard homes (1916).

Those of advanced years recall that early telephones were also to be found in the Baxter Hotel, the Allred Hotel, Royal Allred's home, James W. Blain's home, and also at the homes of John S. Blain, Jacob Johnson and in Anderson's Meat Market. Royal Allred was involved for a number of years in delivering groceries for the stores and would delivery telephone messages to people in town without phones. The various stores kept a phone for their own convenience in placing orders, etc. and would also take messages for townspeople.

In addition to the Bell system, an intra-city telephone system was also installed for communications between city officials and those involved in the Spring City Roller Mills, City Power Plant, city government, and in the homes of such men as Horace Larsen, George Downard, Frank Hansen, Andrew Madsen and others.

## "Tin Lizzies"

During this period of transition in transportation, you might have seen wagons, carriages, buggies and surreys traveling beside the much maligned and distrusted "Tin Lizzie" or "horseless carriage." Most local roads were only fit for travel during dry spells since wet weather brought roads full of ruts and mud which made travel very hard for any wheeled vehicle.

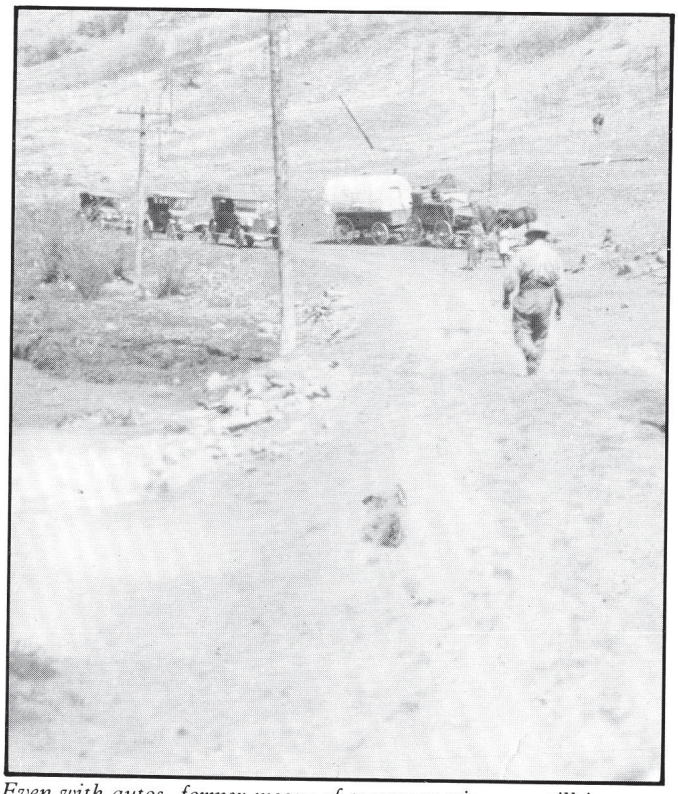
In our ward history, it is stated that Stephen Durant of Salt Lake, a frequent visiting salesman "is credited with bringing to Spring City the first automobile,"[99] although the year is not stated, and Dr. W.P. Winters came to town in an early Buick.

In 1913 a Ford five-passenger touring car was found to have sold for $695.00, which, of course, was really a lot of money at that time.

The newspaper stated that in 1915 C.H. Strate was the happy new owner of a new Oldsmobile which he had purchased in Salt Lake and that same year Merrill Benson purchased a 35-horsepower five-passenger touring car from J.M. Aldrich of Spring City.

It seems that everyone would claim the honor of a "first" and so we must add a claim of the first automobile owned by Lyman Aldrich.[100] Orson Pratt Hansen also claimed that they had "one of the first ones (cars) in Spring City,"[101] a Model-T Ford, of which they were very proud.

When questioned as to their memories of early new-car owners in Spring City, some of our oldest residents remembered Niels Dahl, J. Morgan Johnson, Milton Allred, Simon T. Beck and Cliff Anderson. By 1916 Joseph Schofield had switched most of his horse-drawn livery services to an auto-based operation for local townsfolk and visitors. And when Strate's Garage was built on Main Street, he brought an auto dealership and repair facility into the heart of Spring City.



*Even with autos, former means of transportation are still in use.*

By 1919 George Crisp and James Thompson were added to the list of new automobile owners in town and as the roads were improved, more and more horse-drawn vehicles were discarded for the faster horseless carriage, until there were few, if any, non-autos on the streets. By 1922 George Crisp had owned a Halliday, Model-T, Chevrolet and Essex automobiles and by his death, Crisp had owned a total of 32 vehicles.

## Square Dance

by Amanda Meade Brewer

Push back the tables and the chairs,
Bring Jim, the fiddler, in;
Now choose your partners, take your places
And let the dance begin.

Everyone clap hands to the music's sound;
First couple lead out...
Chase the rabbit, chase the squirrel,
Chase that pretty girl 'round the world.
Do, si, do,
Swing your opposites, then swing your own.

Next couple lead out,
Cage the bird and three arms around,
Bird hops out and crow hops in,
Three arms 'round and gone again,
Right, and left.... Don't be so slow.

Now the Grapevine Twist
With a double elbow swing,
'Round and about you go
And everybody swing.

*Spring City Brass Band, taken in 1905 in front of City Hall.*

Oh, Blue Wing is a pretty little thing,
All dressed out so fine,
Her hair is streaming down her back,
And the girls can't beat her time.

Last couple toward the left! Move forward!
Now the set's all through, let's wheel!
Now tune your fiddle, then down the middle,
We'll do the Virginia Reel.

Play the Ocean Wave to close...
Wave of the ocean, wave of the sea
Bring that pretty girl back to me...
Bring her back across the foam,
Now balance all, and promenade home.

## Entertainment

Around 1890 members of the Spring City Brass Band "decided the town needed (another) amusement hall. They were only boys then and just put into it whatever they could scrape together. It was a real struggle to accomplish what they did."[102] Musicians included Emil Erickson, John Blain, Daniel Beckstrom, William Osborne, Simon T. Beck, Christian Anderson, Henry L. Acord, S. Peter Sorensen, Carl Hansen, Christian G. Larsen, Joseph Hyde, Fred and Adolph Strate, Erastus Osborne and George Hyde. This amusement hall is referred to as "The Hall," "the old opera house," the "old Blue Hall," or just "the opera house."

The Blue Hall was better equipped than the "old Hudson Hall" had been, with "a good stage and a hardwood floor,"[103] as well as a "little balcony on the north end, one ticket office, one cloak room, two dressing rooms on the south end and a coal shed."[104] From another source we find that the building was "painted blue, had lumber steps on the north end, had a stage with a curtain across it."[105] Dimensions of the building are listed as "35 feet by 75 feet... built with 20,000 feet of lumber at a cost of $3,000."[106]

Recreational activities in the Blue Hall for the next 25 years included weekly dancing, home dramatics, bazaars, concerts, traveling troupes, wedding receptions, and much more. The first movie shown in Spring City thrilled audiences in the old Blue Hall, and once "an Indian tribe (Kickapoo) came to put on a performance. Five hundred people crowded into the building to see the Indians perform.... There was little money in the community those days so patrons paid in poles, posts, wheat and scrip—mostly scrip. People could exchange grain for scrip at the old co-op store."[107] Admission was 25 or 50 cents. Many political meetings were also held in this building, including speeches by various candidates.

For many years Henry L. Acord acted as manager, along

with Ennis Erickson and later Albert Allred and John R. Baxter, Jr.

**Dances**

Dancing in the "Old Blue Hall" was an entertaining experience for Spring City's townspeople. To begin the evening's fun the floor manager would "call for a plain quadrille by saying, "Fill up the floor for a plain quadrille."[108] This was the looked-for signal! The eager young gentlemen on one side of the room would quickly cross the floor to ask their choice young lady for the dance. A circular parade followed until the floor manager calculated that the right number of couples were on the floor for that dance. Then the fun began as the orchestra sent forth their lively music. Calls would be made as the dance proceeded with much vigor. "An intermission was held at 12:00 midnight because the dance lasted until 2:00 in the morning."[109] To alleviate the need for babysitters, "people would bring their children, put them to bed on the benches so they could sleep while the parents danced."[110] These dances were held regularly "every Friday night" in the late 1800s and early 1900s according to Elmira A. Aiken's history, while most holidays were extra occasions for a dance.

Peter Sorensen is remembered as a Danish man who was an excellent dancer even when he was quite old.

Rinda Billington was a woman of special talent who performed at some of these dances in the "old Blue Hall." She loved the bands. She also sang solos for dances and programs. She tooted any instrument (with her mouth) such as the coronet, sax, and clarinet or violin."[111] People were always asking her to "toot her horn" and she could render nearly any song.

No section on entertainment could possibly be complete without a generous mention of the locally famous fiddler, "Jimmy Riddle," whose Americanized name became John Davis. Young John's arrival in the United States from Italy was quite unique since he arrived with a traveling troupe of boy musicians when he was about 10 years old. After their leader was robbed and killed in Denver, John found his way to Salt Lake, residing with a Davis family, hence his name. Some years later he found his way to Spring City, to ultimately settle down and marry a local girl, Pearl Allred. The couple had two boys, Stanley and Hugh.

At a very early age John, while learning to play the violin, could not position the instrument correctly because of his short arms and placed it on his lap. He continued to use this unique position for fiddling throughout his life. John passed away in 1950 at the age of 88. During local dances John fiddled, Pearl chorded, Lute Zabriskie played the horn or banjo, while Albert Allred occasionally filled in with the coronet.

Many people in this area still have very fond memories of these musicians and the many happy hours they spent dancing to their beautiful and lively music. Although other orchestras played at the many dances, "Jimmy Riddle" is the one most often mentioned.

**Home Dramatics**

Apparently every Sanpete County town had its own dramatic organization which performed whenever the opportunity presented itself, either at home or in other towns. Many times plays were given for the benefit of some ward organization or the building fund. A 1909 newspaper report

*88-year-old John Davis, alias "Jimmy Riddle" demonstrates unique fiddling position.*

indicated that "The SpringCity Dramatic Club presented the pretty drama 'Myrtle Ferns' to a large and appreciative audience Saturday night. They are all experienced players and Spring City may well be proud of them and claims one of the best dramatic companies in central Utah.... Net proceeds were $80."[112]

Some of the townspeople involved in this activity were James Clawson, John P. Johnson, Hannah H. Johnson, John S. Blain, Jane Schofield, Mary E. Acord, Lawrence Allred, Joseph G. Schofield, James W. Blain, Sarah C. Johnson, Maud H. Anderson, James P. Hansen, Henry Blain, Milton Allred, Dora J. Calhoun, Lola Backman and Bishop J.F. Ellis, who enjoyed playing the villain's part. These and other players received no monetary rewards for their efforts, just a pat on the back.

The Forrest Taylor Dramatic Company was remembered by Orland L. Hansen, a member of the cast as follows:

> "The President was John T. Blain and the promoter was Eva Erickson, directed by Melvin Blain. The cast included Adlade Madsen, Jane Donaldson, Dona Allred, Azera Bradley, Chris Thompson, Ray Blain, Joseph Anderson, Dean Schofield, Arnold Allred, Osten Ericksen, Orland Hansen and James W. Blain."[113]

Some other townspeople mentioned in various newspaper accounts of these presentations are Allen Blain, Reid H. Allred, Hortense Allred, Ariel Jensen, Mrs. Prude Thompson, Jennie and Will Watson.

Other local dramatic companies playing at the Opera House included the Snow Academy Dramatic Company in 1912 and the Fairview Dramatic Club in 1915.

**Clubs**

Many other home clubs and organizations flourished

during these "golden years" such as the Home Culture Club, Dale Sewing Club, the M.C.U. and the T.G.Q. (Note: These last were found in newspaper articles; however, no one remembers what they were.)

**Home Parties**

Home parties have always been popular, especially among the younger set. Teenage parties were usually held in a home, each taking their turn, and playing such games as Musical Chairs, Pass the Button, Paint the Plow, Post Office, Wink, etc.

In the winter bobsleigh rides were popular with everyone, with the sleighs gliding across the snowy roads and sleigh bells jingling merrily on the crispy air. And, of course, in the summer horseback riding into the mountains was sought by many, especially those who wished to avoid work.

Swimming in local creeks and ponds was also very popular in the summer, especially for the young boys, who reportedly often went "skinny dipping."

**Ice Cream's Delight**

It would appear that nearly every store in town at one time or another sold candy. Ice cream is also mentioned as a popular favorite in several personal histories. One such account concerning John T. Blain states:

> (He) decided to make and sell ice cream on Sunday nights. He built a long table and put it in (his) barber shop room. He had plank boards on each side of the table supported by rocks. Mother put quilts on the boards so the ladies wouldn't get fuzz on their skirts."[114]

This account goes on to relate that Ethel's mother "would make a 10-gallon freezer full of ice cream each Sunday morning. At night the young people would come."[115] Her father would generously serve "a square dish full of ice cream and a glass dish full of sweet crackers and they could have all they wanted for 10 cents."[116] What a bargain!

And, of course, Baxter's Confectionary was a by-word in sweets for over 50 years.

## Childhood Pleasures

For Ethel Blain (Larsen) memories of childhood included "playing the streets after sundown... hide and go seek, Pomp, Danish ball... building snowmen, Eskimo huts and high towers of snow... running home when the curfew rang at 9:00 p.m."[117] She also remembered being fascinated by "the shavings fly(ing) or the water splashing over the big wheel at the planing mill by the big creek (Ole Peterson's)."[118]

**Circuses**

Circuses, complete with elephants, tigers, lions and monkeys, arrived nearly every year in Spring City, establishing their colorful tents and animals in the area behind the Baxter home on Main and Center, where spring water provided ample supplies for the animals.

Upon their arrival there would be a parade along Main Street so that everyone could become properly enthusiastic about the coming attractions. Other locations were also used through the years such as west of "the lane," on the school grounds, south of Strate's garage and west of the church.

## Evenings of Long Ago

by Ruth B. Field

When nights turned cold and north winds blew
We gathered 'round the hearth,
For there were countless things to do
Mixed well with joy and mirth.
We'd make a spiced pomander ball,
A wishbone doll maybe
Or string old buttons on a string,
Cut paper filigree.
The fire glowed, the kettle sang,
We looked at picture books,
Made patchwork squares,
Played paper dolls
Or read in cozy nooks.
Sometimes we'd sing the good old songs
Blended with the organ's tone,
Pop corn above the flowing coals,
Hear the new gramophone.
And when the old clock chimed out eight,
We'd climb the dark steep stairs
And snuggle into feather beds
When we had said our prayers.

**Rabbit Drives**

Because of their destructive capabilities, it was necessary for community members to band together to reduce the rabbit populations.

> (Early in this century) "rabbitdrives became popular social and sporting events, with teams from one community challenging other communities to try to out-do them in rabbit-slaying proficiency. The losing team agreed to provide dinner for the rest. At other times a rabbit drive was a simple, cooperative community effort. All participants were asked to form a long line to drive the rabbits into a large enclosure where they could be disposed of."[119]

Many Spring City people remember these rabbit drives since they were held until recently. Rose Schofield recalled that these drives were held in the winter time "between the north and south parts of town The team getting the most rabbits enjoyed going in free to a dance in the evening while the losing side had to pay for the music."[120] Of course, everyone in town was invited to these dances.

Several newspaper articles were found concerning local drives, one of which was in December 1912, pitting the single men against the marrieds, with the singles coming out the winners by a score of 252 to 232. Consequently, the married men paid for the dance held that night in the "old Opera House."

A large drive scheduled for February 1913 was advertised as the "Mammoth Rabbit Drive" because of a special D&RGRR train which was scheduled to arrive from Salt Lake and intermediate points—"ladies will not be barred."[121] Two engines pulled this special train to Thistle, while three engines were required for the climb over Hilltop. Round trip tickets cost $2.00 from Salt Lake and $1.75 from Springville or Provo. Locally, a mass meeting was held to provide teams, wagons and pickers for this group; wire fence enclosed about 10 acres of brush to trap the destructive bunnies. Later it was reported that over 20,000 bunnies were exterminated during February at various drives.

## Sports

Baseball was beginning to catch on as The National Pas-

*Baseball team in front of Eagle Hotel, Manti, about 1910.*

time in the early 1900s and Spring City was certainly no exception to that trend. Each Sanpete Valley town had its own baseball team and hotly competed to be the champion, just as they still do, on a lesser scale.

A County Baseball League was in existence in 1914 and possibly even before. In 1915 the Spring City Mutual team played Wasatch, beating them 10 to 7. That particular team consisted of Claren, Vao and Holly Schofield, Roy, Pratt and Lee Allred, Osmer and Merrill Beck and John Baxter.

Other baseball players remembered by old-timers of our town were Horace Major, Pratt Osborne, Barney Hyde, Mont Schofield, Austin Erickson, Newell Larsen and Fletcher Acord. Pitchers of note were Don and Fergus Johnson.

"During the summer there was lots of playing ball; even the farmers would take Saturday afternoon off and choose sides to play."[124] When farmers take off from their farming chores, that is popularity!

### Basketball

Spring City men and boys also participated in basketball games, beginning in the "old Blue Hall" and continuing later on in the Victory Hall and the Junior High Gym, although its starting time is unknown.

## Holiday Customs

**New Year's** was the Occasion for another dance, as were most other holidays.

**Valentine's** is described by a life-long resident in this paragraph:

> ... shops were loaded with ugly Valentines, with all manner of looking pieces of humanity, old maids and old men... the school teachers got a host of those ugly Valentines from the kids... You would sneak up to a person's door and place your Valentine on the doorstep and hollar 'Valentine' and run. And they would come and open the door and find their Valentines and pick them up—in some cases they tried to catch the person who left it... A trick played on some older people was to 'tie a string to a Valentine and hide behind a bush and hold this string and call 'Valentine'. When they would come and see this pretty Valentine on the doorstep, as they leaned over to

pick it up they'd pull the string![125]

Valentine cards were not commonly sent through the mail, as they sometimes are today.

Another party of that holiday tradition was the Valentine Dance. "...the boys would go (to the dance) and draw a Valentine. There would be a hat you'd draw from and on the Valentine would be the lady's name and that would be his partner for the night of the dance."[126]

**Easter** picnics were very common when weather permitted or when Easter was a little later in the Spring.

**Fourth of July** celebrations included "a parade and I guess what we thought was the biggest thing... Ed Allred used to make ice cream and sell it for a nickel a cone. We used to try to save up our money so we could buy some of that ice cream."[127]

The 1912 Fourth of July celebration was detailed in the newspaper as follows:

> Citizens to assemble at the Tabernacle at 10:30 a.m. Call to order by Master of Ceremonies J. Morgan Johnson. Singing by Choir/Invocation by Chaplain Simon T. Beck/Singing by Scandinavian Choir/Reading Mrs. Dora Johnson/Duet by Conest Sisters/Speech by Goddess of Liberty Miss Cleo Justesen/Vocal Solo Mrs. Prude Thompson/oration Honorable George Christensen/Duet Thompson Sisters/Speech Bp L O Larsen/Singing by Choir/Benediction by Chaplain Beck

Other activities during that particular day's celebration included Music by the Band, afternoon sports, and a ball game between married ladies of the Northern and Southern parts of town.

Bargetta Jensen recalled the Fourth as having "an early sunrise shooting, a parade, a meeting in the afternoon, games in the afternoon and a dance at night."[128] Some of the better hay racks in town were decorated for these parades with red, white and blue bunting. A Bar-B-Q was held during some celebrations. As automobiles became more widely available, they also became part of these parades.

**Pioneer Day** Henry Schofield's memories of both the Fourth and Twenty-fourth celebrations included the shooting of muzzle loaded shotguns with black powder and paper wads loaded into them on the evenings of the Third and Twenty-third. He further describes the July 24th celebration in this way:

> Giant firecrackers were shot and loads of giant powder were set off with blasting caps and was done all through the night. Patriotic meetings were held in the morning. Athletic sports in the afternoon included broad jumping, running, races, pole vaulting and ballgames, also ending with an evening dance. In the afternoon refreshments were sold at the old bowery or the old meeting house lot.[129]

The Sixty-Fifth anniversary of Pioneer Day was celebrated in 1912. Seven people who had crossed the Plains before the Railroad's completion were in charge. The oldest pioneers present were Isaac Morley Allred and Annie Eliza Hyde who came to Utah in 1849. This special celebration day was crowded with special events such as the quarter-mile long parade which took an hour to pass, and included pioneer scenes of special memory. Road builders, pioneer wagons, handcarts, 1849 pioneers, 1859 pioneers, pioneer trades, farm and home costumes followed by the Brass Band, clowns and 25 Indians, all were part of this parade.

At 10:30 a.m. an Encampment was held on the public square with campfire, old-time singing and dancing, also complete with an Indian camp, mock attack and a burning wagon. Thirty-five people who had crossed the Plains by ox team and five who had crossed by handcart were present during the festivities. Fifty people were involved in various committees for the day's events, with William E. Robinson assigned as Marshal of the Day. A 2:00 p.m. program was followed by sports and an evening dance. Brigham E. Griffiths was General Chairman, with Joseph G. Schofield the Parade Chairman. A children's dance was held at 4:00 p.m. in the Opera House.

Ah, for a time machine to aid us in returning to the scene of such a celebration.

**Halloween** is remembered for acts of vandalism, sorry to say. Henry Schofield remembered that the vandalism could even include "killing a man's horse."[130] Some of Henry's father's horses were removed from their stable and hidden next door; however, his father knew the boot tracks and so recognized the culprits.

Another malicious piece of trickery was "to take down the fences newly built of poles, cedar posts and poles in panels"[131] and then build some type of three-cornered pigpen in the middle of the road causing the property owner "to go out and find his gates and posts and gather them up and put them back and re-fence the property."[132]

Reese Bunnell recalled Halloween with a twinkle in his eye as he told of dismantling Fat Hansen's wagon and reassembling it on the second floor of the elementary school. He also recalled that a favorite yearly Halloween trick was racing to be the first to tip over the outside outhouses near the Danish meetinghouse and playing "Tic Tac" on local windows after dark to produce strange rattling noises.

**Thanksgiving** has usually been a day for a traditional holiday meal, in addition to an evening dance held in one of the halls.

**Christmas** even at the Turn of the Century were sad affairs compared to what our spoiled children of today receive. One man recalled that:

> about the only thing we had for Christmas was just plain cake... If mother could afford it... maybe she'd cook some rice and we'd have some cinnamon on it. that was quite a delicacy to have rice with sugar and cinnamon on it. That was our Christmas meal.[113]

One of "Tinker" Jensen's grandchildren remembered one of her Christmas gifts as follows:

> One day as I was going from school to the church for Primary, I stopped at Larsen's store to look at a big red candy horse. It was expensive, 25c. Grandpa was there. He always gave us kids something, so he ask me 'what I'd like.' I said, 'that horse.' He bought it and gave it to me... When mama saw it, she was furious.
>
> (After being told to take it to Grandpa) With a heavy heart I walked slowly down three blocks to grandpa's house and gave it back to him and told him what mama had said. He being a wise man, never said anything, but just took it back.
>
> On Christmas I was so happy as here came grandpa and gave me the (candy) horse. I put it up on the mantle by the clock and just looked at it. It was too pretty to eat, but in July or August it was so hot it started to melt, so mama told

me to take it down and all of us kids ate it.[134](

A long-time resident, Audra Blain, related in 1985 that most toys when she was a child were only available at Christmas and that when they were carefully arranged in the Main Street store windows. Spring City's children would breathlessly arrive at the store fronts to contemplate with sparkling eyes the wonders that might find their way to their house on Christmas Eve. Many of these children may have been disappointed because of the poor economic conditions.

Ethel Blain (Larsen) never forgot her first Christmas when:

> ... our mother pinned our stockings, long black knitted ones, to the table cloth. When we awoke Christmas morning there was a small doll for each of us. Blanche's doll had a white china head—mine was a black china head. They had sawdust bodies but china feet and arms. They had no clothes, but we could make some ourselves. We also got a candy animal and some peanuts and hard tack candy. No one ever had a happier Christmas.[135]

And during another Christmas celebration Ethel recalled her Uncle John Schofield's beautiful pine Christmas tree which he had cut and brought to his living room, with her description as follows:

> His two wives would decorate it with strings of wild rose red berries, and thin strings of cotton for the snow. No one ever saw such a beautiful Christmas tree.
>
> All the relatives were invited. His wives prepared a big supper for all. We were so many that it took all evening to get us all fed. He had an organ in his home and was quite a singer, himself, so he would have everybody sing some Christmas songs and church hymns. The children used to sit on the floor in front of the fireplace and watch the flames dance and the sparks fly up the chimney. He gave everyone apples to take home..."[136]

On that Christmas Ethel received "a doll with hair and some play dishes and an orange which was a real treat, some hard tack candy and a few pieces of chocolate candy and some peanuts."[137]

### Wedding Celebrations

In November 1913 a Spring City wedding may have happened in the following way:

> A young couple left for the Manti Temple in the morning; in the evening a wedding dance was held in their honor at the Opera House. A description of one wedding dance is as follows:
>
> The Opera House was trimmed in green, delicious refreshments were served to about 125 invited guests. Music was furnished by the Snow Academy Orchestra...[138]

This reception was an actual event, taking place on November 26, 1913, for the newly-weds William J. Baxter and Sarah Strate.

Before her wedding the bride-to-be Sarah Strate "was the recipient of a bundle shower last Tuesday night. Many nice presents were received. She will be married to William J. Baxter on the 26th of this month."[139]

Perhaps our wedding customs have remained very much the same during the past eighty years.

## Prominent People

**Ellen N. Tullgren** was born in Sweden in 1850 and joined the L.D.S. Church, being baptized by Elder Olsen. She came to Utah with Axel Tulgren whom she married on June 30, 1881 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake. They lived in Salt Lake for a few years then moved to Spring City. Ellen was the Relief Society President between 23 February 1901 and 1 February 1913 with Counselors Christena Acord and Annie E. Allred, with Mary J. Aiken as Secretary and

### Nostalgia

by Elizabeth J. Walton

It seems to me sometimes I hear
A teakettle whistling soft and clear;
And a sweet aroma oft drifts by
Of doughnuts frying and apple pie.

And say, so often I can see
That old wood stove that used to be
The source of extra special heat,
That snapped and crackled and warmed my feet.

Do you remember the old zinc tub,
The boiling clothes they used to scrub,
the big round washtub gray as lead
that gracefully hung on the side of the shed?

I think the things that charmed me most
Were homemade bread and morning toast
Cooked over embers, bright and red,
With rich churned butter, the only spread.

It's kind of refreshing once in a while
To remember things with a laugh and a smile.

### Saturday Night Bath

By Mildred L. Oliver

An outdoor well provided water,
Huge woodpiles furnished the fuel,
And a big cookstove in the kitchen
Served a purpose which was dual.

A round tub used to bathe in
Was placed on the floor, near a chair;
Every Saturday evening
Was quite a gala affair.

A mop was placed in the corner
For wet splashes here and there;
Soap often scooted across the floor
when you were washing your hair.

It was a rude awakening
when the suds got in your eyes
To find you'd grabbed some of your clothes,
instead of a towel nearby.

Sometimes soap served as a glider
When you stepped out of the tub,
And in carelessly forgetting,
You landed with a thud!

Sarah Ann Justesen as Treasurer. She had no children of her own but was "especially kind to the aged and home-bound"[110] along with the children of the town. She died on July 29, 1923 in Salt Lake.

**Andrew Madsen** was born December 3, 1850 in Denmark son of Ole and Annie Jenson Madsen and came to America when six years of age with his family. They crossed the Plains in Capt. Martin's Company and lived in Salt Lake, then Ephraim, then Mt. Pleasant in 1859. He moved to Spring City in 1896 and lived in the Chris Anderson home. Andrew was a Black Hawk War veteran and very involved in local civic projects including the Spring City Roller Mills which later became the Spring City Light and Milling Company. He and his wife had nine children. Madsen died on May 13, 1936.

**Sanford Allred** the son of Isaac and Mary Henderson Allred was born in Pottawattamie, Iowa, on October 30, 1848. His parents arrived in Utah in 1851, settling in Kaysward (Kaysville). His father, Isaac, was killed in 1859 in Mt. Pleasant, after which the family joined other Allreds in Spring Town. Sanford was very active in church positions, serving in the Elder's Quorum Presidency, as first YMMIA President, L.D.S. missionary to Hawaii, home missionary, and Seventy's Quorum President. He was also involved civically, serving as Marshal and City Councilman. He married Ellen Shepherd in 1869; they had seven children. A second wife, Ann Eliza Robinson, was added in 1880; they had two sons. Sanford was one who brought immigrants from the Missouri River to Utah in 1866. He passed away on November 8, 1900.

**Orson Allred** another son of Isaac and Mary H. Allred, was born Sept. 22, 1856 in Weber County, Utah. His family came to Spring Town in 1860, after his father's murder. At the age of 18 Orson went to Nevada and was employed as a cowboy for about four years. He then returned to Spring City and began farming. He married Lorena Sorensen on January 31, 1878 and they later operated the Allred Hotel on Main Street for many years. He was also involved in City government, and other local projects.

**Lauritz O. Larsen** was born February 7, 1867 at Spring Town, son of Lauritz and Louise Jasperson Larsen. He attended school here and at Snow Academy. He married Deseret Anderson of Fairview in 1894 in the Manti Temple; they had five girls. He served in various priesthood and auxiliary positions and an L.D.S. Mission to the Southwestern States in 1897 to 1900. He served as Choir leader and YMMIA President in 1900 and 1901 then was set apart as Bishop on June 4, 1904 by Francis M. Lyman, serving until his death from meningitis on September 28, 1913. Although our chapel was completed during his bishopric it was not dedicated until after his death.

**John S. Blain**, son of Robert Blain and Jane Slack, was born December 6, 1870 in Idaho. He attended Spring City schools and was married to Sarah Zabriskie in 1893. They had two sons. John's wife died while he was serving a Southern States L.D.S. Mission. He was a student at Brigham Young Academy both before and after his mission. His second wife was Emeline M. Larsen whom he married n 1901; they had four children. He was Bishop's Counselor to Bp Larsen from 11 June 1904 until Larsen's death and continued to serve Bp Samuel Allred as Counselor until 9 September 1928. He was Sanpete County recorder, school principal, insurance salesman, clerk of North Sanpete school district and City Councilman. He also was Assistant to Stake YMMIA Supt., Stake YMMIA Supt., Sunday School worker, and Stake Clerk. Blain died on 29 November 1951.

**Henry Luster Acord Sr.**, son of Abram and Nancy Frost Acord, was born May 29, 1861 in Atchison County, Missouri in a wagon box. He arrived in Utah in 1866, coming to Spring Town during the Indian problem of that decade. In 1881 he married Anna C. Larsen; they had six children. Acord was very active in civic affairs, serving as School Trustee, Spring City Co-op store director and secretary, City Marshal, City Councilman, President of the Roller Mills. Also active in the Spring City Ward, he served as Assistant to the Stake Religion Class Supt, Sunday School Supt, Elder's Quorum President, Sunday School teacher, Ward Choir member and old Folks committee member. He also loved music and was a member of the City Band, helping to build and manage the "old Blue Hall." He hauled freight from Salt Lake to local stores for a number of years. In 1907 he served a Northwestern States Mission. He married Mary Ellen Allred on December 7, 1910; they had two sons. Acord passed away on 18 December 1941.

**Samuel Allred** was another son of Isaac and Mary Henderson Allred who was born June 3, 1851, in Pigeon Hollow, near Council Bluffs, Iowa. His father was a Captain of fifty wagons who came to Salt Lake in 1851 then settled his family in Kaysward then Ephraim in 1858 and Mt Pleasant in 1859 where he was killed. When fifteen years of age Samuel was an express rider who was chased by Indians many times. He served in the Black Hawk War. He helped haul some of the first rock for the Manti Temple. Samuel worked in the canyon for three winters preparing lumber for use in building the Manti Temple, and made two trips to help with the St George Temple. He was blessed with the ability to set broken bones and aided many sufferers. Samuel served as Stake YMMIA Counselor for 20 years, High Council alternate, and was appointed Bishop after L. O. Larsen's death, serving from 16 November 1913 to 9 September 1928. He was the first man to offer a prayer within the walls of the new chapel. For 34 years he served as a member of the Old Folks Committee. His wife was Elizabeth Diantha Allred, whom he married in 1870; they had ten children and his second wife was Isabell Blain. He died on April 12, 1950.

**John S. Peterson,** born October 11, 1877, in Spring City, was the son of Soren and Maria Peterson. He only attended school until the third grade as he took over their farm after his father's death. He married Rose S. Larsen in the Manti Temple in 1901; they had five children. He was the last to administer the sacrament in the old adobe church and the first in the new chapel. Peterson served an L.D.S. Mission to Sweden from April 1913 to October 1914, being transferred to the Northern States and arriving home on March 28, 1915. He also served as Sunday School teacher, Second Assistant to the Sunday School Supt., genealogy worker, stake genealogy committee member. He was set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Samuel Allred by Orson F. Whitney on 20 April 1924 and served until 9 September 1928. Peterson passed away in February 1960

after a long and productive life.

**Hans Nielsen**, son of Jacob and Ellen Nielsen was born November 30, 1850 in Denmark. The family came to Utah by ox-team in 1868, with Hans walking all the way. The family arrived in Spring City in 1871, while Hans did not arrive until 1880. He became one of the largest stockholders in the Young Men's Co-op store as well as a director, then became its President in 1893. He served on the City Council for two years, also as City Assessor and Collector. His wife was Hannah C. Christensen, a Dane, with whom he had seven children.

**Marenus Mortensen**, was born in Denmark on August 16, 1857, a son of Knud and Elsie Mortensen. His family arrived in Utah in 1863 and soon located in Spring City, after being chased out of Monroe by Indians. Marenus was employed in Spring City as a carpenter and painter and was coffin-maker for the town charging $40.00 for his product during later years. He married Maria Matson, a Swedish woman, the daughter of Mons and Maria Matson. The Mortensens had ten children.

**Ole Peterson** was born in Denmark in 1849 and was an early resident of Ft Ephraim. In 1864 Peterson was called to settle Circle Valley, after which he located in Spring City in 1873. In 1891 Peterson built the Spring City Planing Mill which furnished several types of building materials to the community's residents. Besides his three terms as Mayor, Peterson was also a City Councilman. He married Ida Neilson in 1880 and after Ida's death married Anna B. who became a local mid-wife of special note. The Petersons moved to Idaho because of Ole's poor health then later part of the family returned to Spring City.

**John R. Justesen** was the son of Rasmus and Sarah Justesen, born on 18 October 1870 in Spring City, having the distinction of being the first native-born Mayor. He attended home town schools and the L.D.S. Seminary in Mt Pleasant. He married Lola Jane Allred in 1895 and they lived in Spring City their entire lives except for one year in Chester. They were the parents of eight children. Justesen was engaged in wool growing, farming and managed the Spring City Co-op in 1898. He was elected Mayor in 1902, and 1906, serving two two-year terms. He also served as Councilman, electrician, watermaster and recorder for Spring City.

**George W. Brough**, was born in Yorkshire, England on July 1, 1823, and became converted to the L.D.S. Church in 1848, sailing on the "Elen Mared" in 1852. He crossed the Plains by ox team arriving in Utah in September 1852, finding his way to Springtown in 1860. He was very active in our community serving as Postmaster for 15 years, tithing clerk for 16 years, Justice of the Peace, school trustee and completed an L.D.S. mission in 1884. He married four times, although he was not a polygamist. Brough passed away on December 27, 1914, after a long and active life.

**Emil Erickson**, son of Andrew J. and Anna G. Erickson was born in Sweden in 1858 and came to Utah in 1863 by ox-train, locating in Fountain Green, later locating in Spring Town in 1864. The family settled in Richfield in 1865 but were forced to leave in 1868. Emil engaged in farming and carpentering until 1889 when he and Lewis Olsen opened a general store which was incorporated as the Young Men's Co-op. On November 20, 1880 Emil married

*Ole Peterson, Mayor 3 nonconsecutive terms.*

Anna M., daughter of Christian G. and Maria Larsen, who had been born in Spring Town in 1863. Emil was very active in community activities serving as Manager of the Young Men's Co-op, City Councilman, City Recorder, County Recorder and School Trustee. He helped to construct the Spring City church, the Manti Temple and many homes. He served a 27-month L.D.S. mission to Sweden in 1883. He and his wife had five children. They lived in Manti where he was County Recorder, then moved to Ephrain.

**William G. Billington**, son of Ezekiel and Polly A. Billington, was born on December 9, 1830 in Missouri. His parents became Mormons in 1836. He was raised in Missouri, where he married Catherine J. Morelock who had been born in Tennessee. Billington came to Utah in 1877 and purchased a small Spring City farm. He was appointed road supervisor and in 1891 "began carrying the mail from the railroad to post office, a distance of about two miles..."[141] Ezekiel A. Billington was the only surviving child of five children.

**John R. Baxter, Sr.** was born in Scotland, son of John Baxter and Jean Mackenzie Robb in 1851, arriving in Utah with the Harvey Cluff Company in 1866. He settled in Spring Town in 1869, working at farming, on the railroad and in school teaching. He helped construct the St. George Temple. John graduated from the University of Deseret in 1880 and returned to Spring City to continue teaching in Hudson Hall and the Danish Meetinghouse. John married Jannet Jack in 1887 in the Logan Temple; they had seven children. John completed an L.D.S. mission to the British Isles, after which he worked in the Spring City Co-op store. He was elected Mayor of Spring City serving in 1894 and 1895. About 1904 he built and managed his own store, calling it Baxter and Blain, after himself and his partner,

Robert Blain. His home on Second North and Main also functioned part of the time as a Hotel. Baxter passed away in 1930.

**Simon T. Beck**, son of Niels R. and Maria Thompson Beck, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on April 1, 1855, arriving in Utah with his parents in 1855 and in Manti in 1857. Simon's father moved to Deer Lodge, Montana where he died in 1888. His mother and family came to Spring Town about 1863. Simon figured very prominently in the Spring City scene for many years beginning in the cattle business, then later building a sheep herd to a reported 3500 in 1897, with many acres of land. He was also a "stockholder and superintendent in the Young Men's Co-op store, a director in the Union Wool and Livestock Commission Company, a City Councilman, and school trustee."[142] He married Sarah A. Crawforth; they had nine children. Simon also helped to construct the Manti Temple. He was a Black Hawk War veteran and was present at Rocky Ford when Lars A. Justesen was killed.

**Isaac Pratt Allred**, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Diantha Allred, was born in Spring City on October 24, 1879. He received his education locally and attended the first high school in 1912 in Mt Pleasant, also transporting students there with a team and wagon. He married Matilda Isabel Blain in 1903; they became the parents of six children. He served an L.D.S. mission to the Central States shortly after his marriage. Isaac also served as Sunday School Assistant to James W. Blain, as Superintendent in 1913 and as YMMIA Counselor. In 1916 he was elected County Treasurer where he served four years, moving to Manti during that time and serving in L.D.S. positions there. He was a Manti Temple Recorder for many years.

**Robert Widdison Livingston**, son of James C. and Agnes Widdison Livingston was born in Salt Lake City on June 4, 1865. He married Hettie Major in 1887 in the Logan Temple; they had three children. Robert taught school in Spring City for a few years and was also active in the L.D.S. church serving as the third Sunday School president from 1890 to 1895. After moving to Mt Pleasant Robert served as YMMIA President.

**Joseph Downard**, son of George and Sarah Downard, was born September 19, 1855, in England. The family came to Utah in 1862, then to Spring City in 1863 and on to Marysvale in 1863 where the Indians drove them out in 1865. They later lived in Monroe, Richfield, Marysvale and finally to Spring City. His parents moved to Price where they passed away. Joseph devoted his life to "general agricultural pursuits... and is one of the prosperous farmers of his community, having a splendid property of 200 acres, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation..."[143] He was also a stockholder in the People's Sugar Company. His wife was Annie Petersen; they had seven children. He was a Democrat and served several terms on the City Council. He died April 21, 1937.

**Mary Ellen Allred Acord**, daughter of Sanford and Ellen Shepherd Allred, was born in Spring City on May 30, 1874. She grew up in Spring City and served in a number of responsible church positions including Primary Secretary, Religion Class Secretary, YLMIA President for nine years, second Stake YWMIA President, SS Secretary, Choir member, Relief Society Secretary and Treasurer.

**Orissa Acord (Hansen)** was born October 3, 1883 in Spring City, daughter of Olive and Fred Acord. She was active in Primary, Sunday School and Religion Class in Chester. She became the Ward YWMIA President in 1907 serving until 1908. She married Henry M. Hansen; they became the parents of three children. They moved to Salt Lake in 1913 where Orissa was active in Relief Society. She died on December 3, 1930.

**Olive Manett Allred**, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth D. Allred was born in Spring City February 10, 1877 and lived here all of her life. After elementary schools here, she graduated from Snow Academy and also attended classes at the University of Utah. She taught school here for nearly 20 years, also working in the Religion Class.

Manett held many church positions including SS teacher, MIA and Relief Society teacher, and later Relief Society counselor to Bergetta Jensen. She was chosen as YWMIA President in 1908 and held this position until 1921.

Manett was active in the DUP organization as historian and helped to prepare the DUP history in "These Our Fathers." She was very expert at knitting lace, and other beautiful handwork.

A 1952 stroke left her very ill until her death on 13 June 1955.

**Anna Marie Erickson**, daughter of C. G. Larsen and Anna M. Christiansen Larsen, was born January 14, 1863. She married Emil Erickson in 1880 and they had five children. They lived in Spring City until 1896 after which they moved to Manti for eight years while Emil was the County Recorder. Before their departure Anna Marie served as Primary President for approximately two years. The Ericksons moved to Ephraim in 1910.

**Ellen K. Zabriskie Bunnell**, daughter of Lewis C. and Mary K. Hizben,was born in Lee County, Iowa, on September 25, 1842. She married Samuel Gardner Bunnell in 1857. They moved to Spring City in 1865. Ellen was a glove maker and supplied most of the stores in Sanpete County. She became Primary President in 1892 and served until 1900. She had thirteen children.

**Victoria Kofford Erickson Rasmussen** was born August 3, 1874 in Spring City, daughter of Charles and Christena Kofford. After attending schools in Spring City, and Emery County she married John Erickson on June 20, 1898. They had three children. Victoria was a member of both the Ward Choir and the Scandinavian Choir. She became Primary President in 1904 with Janet J. Baxter and Myrtle Madsen as Counselors and Hortense Allred as Secretary.

Mrs. Erickson became a nurse midwife after studying in Salt Lake City for several years. She practiced nursing in Salt Lake and Spring City after her training. She later married Peter Rasmussen but died after child birth on September 20, 1917.

**Janet J. Baxter**, daughter of William Jack and Jessie Thompson, was born in Scotland on August 4, 1861. The family arrived in Utah in 1869, settling in Manti. Janet's father and future husband met while on an L.D.S. mission and upon John Baxter's return he met Janet, his future wife. She had a lovely soprano voice and was a soloist in her Manti Ward, and was also a Sunday School teacher there before

her marriage to John R. Baxter on November 16, 1887. During their early marriage they were called to be Temple workers where they remained until 1890, then returned to Spring City. Janet and John had seven children, two of whom died in infancy.

In 1895 John and Janet became more involved with the mercantile business, starting with a store in one room of their home. Later the larger store was built at 2nd North and Main and after a few years Janet used several rooms of her home as a Hotel, she being the cook and operator, with help from her family.

While in Spring City, Janet was a Choir member, and worker in church auxiliaries including President of the Primary during some of the years that the new church was being built (1909-1917). Under her leadership the Primary was the first organization to meet their quota of funds to be raised for the new church. After a long and productive life, Mrs. Baxter died on February 4, 1945.

**Nathaniel Billington**, was born September 12, 1837, in Missouri where he joined the L.D.S. church and came west with his three sons, Henry, George and Lewis V. Nathaniel settled in Spring City and lived in a one-room log house in the south part of town. Before coming West he served in the Rebel Army but was never in any battles and was sympathetic to President Lincoln. His wife Aretta Louisa, and daughter Mary, died before Nathaniel came West. His home was later used by the DUP and sat on the northeast corner of the church lot. At the present time it is located behind Willard Hansen's home on Main Street. Nathaniel died in December 1922 and was buried January 1, 1923.

**J. Morgan Johnson**, son of Jacob and Margaret Anderson Johnson, was born July 29, 1877 in Spring City. He attended the Wasatch Academy in Mt Pleasant and at 21 became a clerk in the Young Men's Co-op store purchasing the business in 1895 "continuing to carry a general line of merchandise."[144] He later bought the Spring City Co-op and moved the Johnson Mercantile across the street to the west. Johnson was a stockholder in the People's Sugar Company and secretary/treasurer of the Spring City Light and Milling Company. He married Anna Madsen, daughter of Andrew and Maria Jensen Madsen, on 14 June 1899; they had two daughters. Johnson also served as County Republican Chairman, Sanpete County Treasurer for two terms, a school trustee, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge. His store was sold to Simon T. Beck and the Johnsons moved to California around 1920.

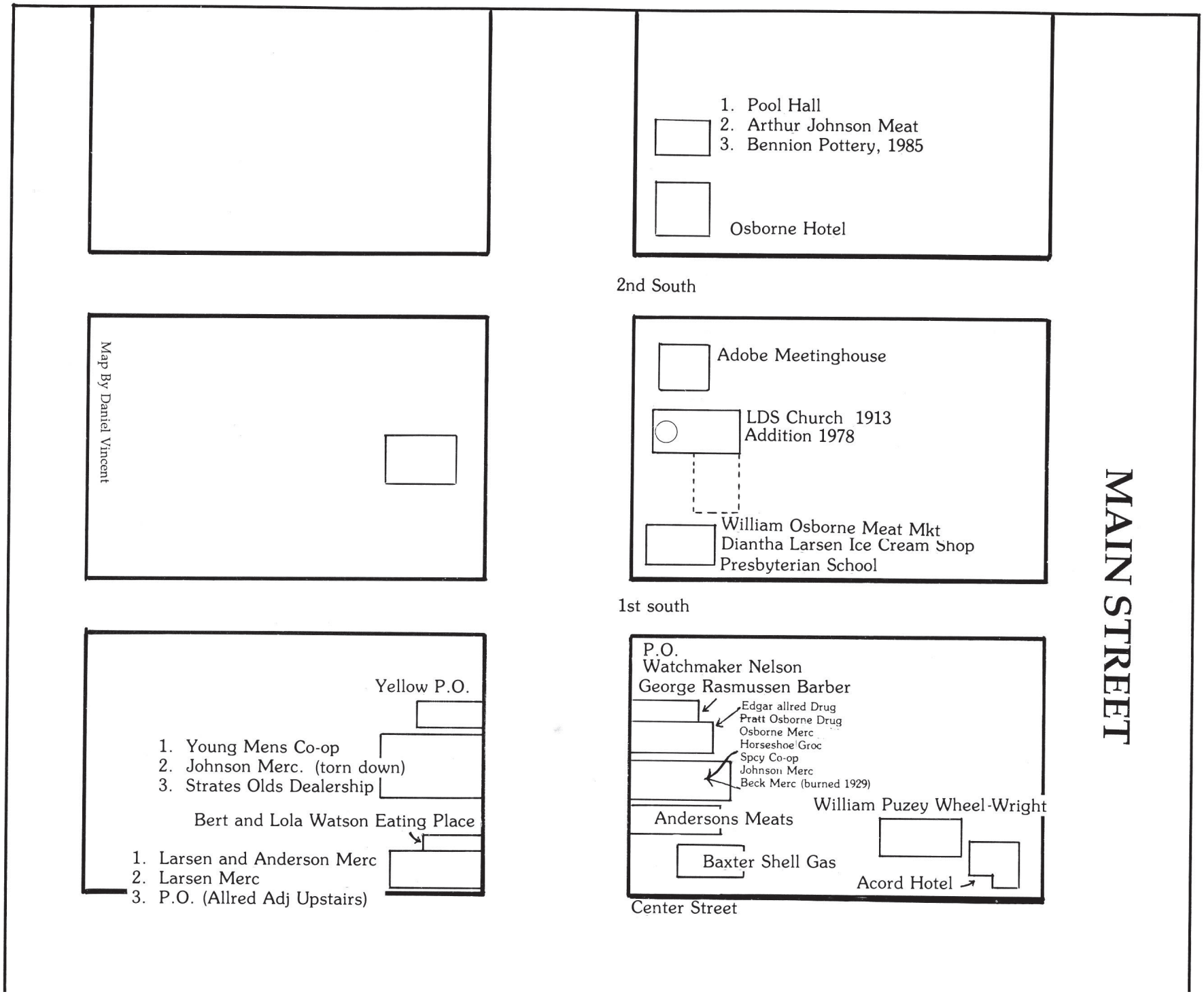
**Niels J. Andersen**, a Dane, son of Andrew was born 14 June 1859 and came to Utah when about 19 years of age, finally settling in Spring City. Before 1900 he operated a Meat Market on Main Street, marrying a local girl, Anna Nielsen. the couple had nine children, two boys and seven girls. Niels trained his boys in the butchering business so that they could take over this meat market which they did around 1912. Niels was killed in a freak accident near Schofield's Mercantile when a car started by a young girl struck him, knocking him to the pavement, causing brain hemorrhage, on 3 July 1931.

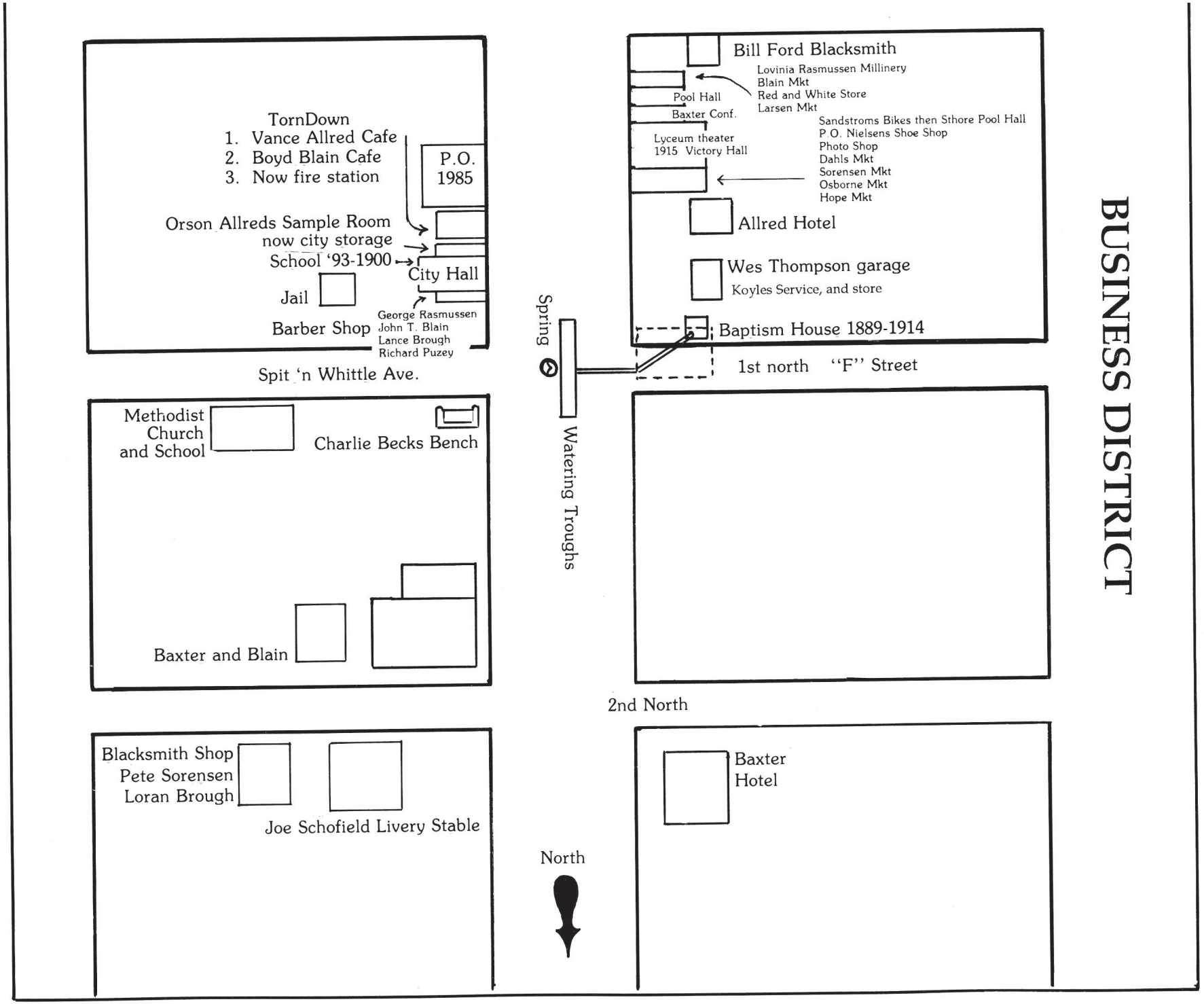
**John Thomas Blain**, son of William Blain, Sr. and Grace Robinson Blain, was born in Spring City on October 21, 1864 and attended local schools. He married Christena Peterson and they had five girls. He was active in L.D.S. Church callings serving as YMMIA Counselor and teacher, Stake Sunday School Counselor, YMMIA President and a leader in the Seventies Quorum. Blain was a leading businessman having a barber shop, the Red and White store, with involvement in the Spring City Roller Mills and Creamery. He was also active in the Home Dramatics Club in his younger days. He passed away on February 18, 1954.

**James Clawson** was born February 7, 1853 in Naglelran, Maribo, Denmark, the last child of six born to Glaus Rasmussen and Anna Magdalene Fredrickson. Accepting the L.D.S. faith, Anna first sent her children to Moroni, Utah, then arrived in Utah herself, moving her family to Spring Town, where they obtained a lot on which to build a home. James was unable to attend school but worked hard and absorbed much knowledge during his young life. He married Sarah Larsen, daughter of John, on January 29, 1873 and they began their life together, joining the Choir and enjoying other Spring City social events. He became a Home Dramatic Club member, served as City Councilman, County Commissioner, director of the Spring City Co-op, President of the Creamery and delivering lumber to Nephi from the Larsen sawmill during some summers. Six children were born to the Clawsons. James was known as a man with a good sense of humor, a good story teller and one who like a good joke. He was also employed by George A. Lowe Co. selling farm implements. James passed away on August 25, 1917 in Spring City.

**Jens Jorgen Sorensen**, son of Soren C. and Marie J. Skram Jensen, was born on February 22, 1852, in Standby, Denmark. His wife was Hannah Marie Christensen; this couple had eight children. The Sorensens came to Utah after becoming converted to the L.D.S. Church, settling in Spring City where Jens or "Rock" as he was known was able to use his masonry skills in the construction of many Spring City buildings including the Spring City church, City Hall, the Baxter store foundation, the Earl Jensen home, and many others. He was also occupied in farming. Jens served for many years as President of the Danish meetings held in the Danish meetinghouse on 1st North and 1st East. Jens also served several terms as a City Councilman. His wife died in 1913; he lived to the ripe old age of 92 and passed away on April 16, 1944.

*Black Hawk War Vets.*


1. Pool Hall
2. Arthur Johnson Meat
3. Bennion Pottery, 1985
Osborne Hotel
2nd South
Map By Daniel Vincent
Adobe Meetinghouse
LDS Church 1913
Addition 1978
William Osborne Meat Mkt
Diantha Larsen Ice Cream Shop
Presbyterian School
1st south
Yellow P.O.
1. Young Mens Co-op
2. Johnson Merc. (torn down)
3. Strates Olds Dealership
Bert and Lola Watson Eating Place
1. Larsen and Anderson Merc
2. Larsen Merc
3. P.O. (Allred Adj Upstairs)
P.O.
Watchmaker Nelson
George Rasmussen Barber
Edgar allred Drug
Pratt Osborne Drug
Osborne Merc
Horseshoe Groc
Spcy Co-op
Johnson Merc
Beck Merc (burned 1929)
William Puzey Wheel-Wright
Andersons Meats
Baxter Shell Gas
Acord Hotel
Center Street
MAIN STREET


BUSINESS DISTRICT
TornDown
1. Vance Allred Cafe
2. Boyd Blain Cafe
3. Now fire station
P.O. 1985
Orson Allreds Sample Room
now city storage
School '93-1900
City Hall
Jail
Barber Shop
George Rasmussen
John T. Blain
Lance Brough
Richard Puzey
Spit 'n Whittle Ave.
Bill Ford Blacksmith
Lovinia Rasmussen Millinery
Blain Mkt
Red and White Store
Larsen Mkt
Pool Hall
Baxter Conf.
Lyceum theater
1915 Victory Hall
Sandstroms Bikes then Sthore Pool Hall
P.O. Nielsens Shoe Shop
Photo Shop
Dahls Mkt
Sorensen Mkt
Osborne Mkt
Hope Mkt
Allred Hotel
Wes Thompson garage
Koyles Service, and store
Baptism House 1889-1914
1st north "F" Street
Spring
Watering Troughs
Methodist Church and School
Charlie Becks Bench
Baxter and Blain
2nd North
Blacksmith Shop
Pete Sorensen
Loran Brough
Joe Schofield Livery Stable
Baxter Hotel
North

# CHAPTER FOUR
# Doughboys and Flappers (1916-1929)

Although Europe's guns could not actually be heard in Spring City, the imminent United States involvement in World War I was about to have a long lasting impact on our town. Spring City's young men, along with other young Utahns, gladly answered the call to fight "The War to End All Wars," only to find that war's promises of romance and riches was unfulfilled. Casualties among our young men were few; however, the devastating and disruptive effects of Spanish Flu deaths brought much sadness throughout the West, as well as here.

The so-called "Roaring Twenties" with its National Prohibition was much less of an impact on our town than the ensuing devastation of the world-wide Depression years, felt locally as well as nationally.

Unfortunately, these years also began a long decline in our population as the younger generation became dissatisfied with rural life and sought jobs in urban areas. Betweeen 1920 and 1940 Spring City's population decreased from 1106 to 839, a loss of 267 according to Federal Census records.

## City Fathers

Three men served as Spring City's major during these years, i.e., John P. Johnson (1916-1919), James W. Blain (1920-21, 1924-1929), and Vivian Larsen (1922-1923). Their civic duties included giving the boys in uniform a great send-off, dealing with Spanish Flu epidenic problems, expanding the power plant, discussing a culinary water system and many others. Additional cement sidewalks were approved in 1923 and constructed by S. W. Allred and S. W. Carlson of Manti, being bonded for $5,000. In 1929 the paving of Main Street was finally completed, aiding the progress for weary travelers, who previously were greatly hampered by muddy ruts.

In December 1917 a General War Committee was appointed by the City Council to serve during the war, with J. Morgan Johnson as the Chairman and J. F. Justesen as Secretary. Committee members were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Helena Bunnell | H. W. Peterson |
| James W. Blain | Eugene Allred |
| Moroni Brough | Hans Nielson |
| Myron Aldrich | Mrs. J. G. Schofield |
| Mrs. W. C. Barney | Reid H. Allred |
| John T. Blain | |

Purpose of the committee was to secure "all data relative to enlisted men from Spring City and also to account for all donations and purchases of Thrift Stamps, Liberty Bonds, etc."[1]

On December 30, 1919, after the signing of the Armistice, Chairman Johnson gave a report to the City Council "as to number of soldiers in European War, number returned, programs and entertainments furnished, also a complete list of the names of Bond purchasers and also War savings stamps."[2] This faithful Committee turned in the record book, was commended for their efforts and then disbanded.

## City Water System

In April 1916 the following newspaper article appeared locally:

> A great many of the people of Spring City know that we need and are in favor of a municipal waterworks system, most of the people derive their water supply fromwells, some still use ditch water. We are all familiar with the objections to using any kind of ditch water for drinking purposes. A great many wells are unhealthy to use water from on account of not being properly protected. Dirt and other trash dropping into them... A great many also become almost filled from surface seepage in the spring, making the water almost unfit for human consumption. There are many objections to the well water system now in vogue... why not divert our energy in this direction and get something we need most... and something we are criticized for by visitors to our city almost every day for not having.[3]

However much this water system was emphasized, considered and discussed, it was not actually within reach of residents until the 1930's.

## Electric Plant Purchase

After some years of haggling over prices with the Light and Milling Co. the issue of a power plant purchase again was raised in February 1916 when a taxpayers petition was presented to Mayor Johnson and the City Council regarding the installation of a city-owned power plant. Although there were 78 taxpayers on the petition, more signatures were requested and subsequently obtained after which the petition was accepted. The Council then began to seriously consider and investigate alternatives in building or purchasing a power plant for Spring City.

Evidently neither city officials nor consumers were pleased with the Light and Milling Company's services, although the cost for a 16-candle power light bulb was only around 50¢ per month for the average household.

Perhaps one of the problems was interrupted service caused by winter ice jams and breaks in the ditch banks. Many times Andrew Madsen and other were called out at night to help clear obstructions from the ditches which carried water to the power plant. His daughter, Dolly M. Schofield recalled (in 1985) that he would come home wet to the skin and shivering with the cold, while his wife and children despaired of his future health. Because of these

*Charlotte Hansen near Big Ditch through town, November 23, 1916.*

problems, it was decided to install California Redwood pipes "to be used for piping the water around the mountain to the power plant in the canyon.[4]

According to a young worker on this project, the redwood pipe was "hauled up the side of the mountain with teams, about half the length of the ditch and the other half was hauled to the head of the ditch."[5] Most of the work was done "during the hours that the plant was shut down in the day"[6] and the pipes would be moved using a horse-pulled sled to the next pipe connection. Henry was the one who rode "the horse that drug the pipe"[7] and delivered the water to quench everyone's thirst. During subsequent hunting seasons these wooden pipes would be struck by stray (?) bullets causing leaks in the pipe.

As the issue of a city-owned power plant progressed, a Mass Meeting was called for May 24, 1916 to explain the proposition to the taxpayers and a bond election scheduled for May 27. The proposition to obtain bonds for the purchase of a power plant was accepted by taxpayers by an 87-41 vote in the affirmative for the amount of $20,000.

It was then "decided to ask the SC Light and Milling Co. to submit a price for which they would sell their light plant."[8] After due consideration company officers met with the Council and stated that "the matter of the worth of their plant be decided upon by two competent engineers—one selected by the City Council and the other by the Light Company."[9] As an alternative a third engineer would be retained if no agreement on price could be reached.

By August it was firmly decided that the City should purchase the present plant along with all rights and materials and action was taken to buy the plant for $10,000 in November 1916.

Joseph F. Hansen, a City Councilman, "worked with Ernest Anderson as electrician during 1971-18 on the new plant and then operated the plant that winter. "In 1919 I supervised the building of a diversion dam and settling tank in Oak Creek Canyon for the water intake to the power plant."[10]

On April 6, 1919 Horace Larsen was employed to care for the power plant at $70 per month. Also in 1919 another site was selected for a power plant and the old machinery offered to other small towns for purchase, which offer was refused.

In 1925 Hansen "was appointed City Electrician, Collector, City Marshal Water Supt and Road Supervisor."

## Miscellaneous

Orson Allred's Sample room south of City Hall was offered to the City for $225 on December 28, 1918, but no action was taken. Later the City did purchase this building and has used it for storage and as a fire engine house during its years of ownership. It has recently been trimmed in fire engine red.

## L.D.S. Church

**Samuel Allred** continued to serve as the Ward Bishop with his counselors, Henry L. Acord and John S. Blain (who was released in 1924). John Peterson became the new Second Counselor to Bishop Allred and served in that position until the Bishopric was released on September 19, 1928, succeeded by **James F. Ellis.** Bishop Ellis chose Reid H. Allred and Vivian Larsen to serve as his Counselors.

Under Bishop Ellis' direction a new classroom was constructed in the church basement and a large stoker installed

*Bishop Samuel Allred (1913-1928) with 1st Counselor Henry L. Acord and 2nd Counselor John Peterson (1924-1928).*

to help heat the building more efficiently. Two restrooms were added at the Southwest corner, unattached to the building, which were removed in the late 1970's. Willis and George Allred were the supervisors of this project in 1929.

Some very famous Church leaders have spoken in our Spring City Tabernacle, as it was sometimes called, including J. Golden Kimball, Anthon H. Lund, Orson F. Whitney, James E., Talmage, Andrew Jenson, Heber J. Grant, Hyrum G. Smith, Dr. John A. Widtstoe, George Albert Smith, Spencer W. Kimball and Ezra Taft Benson.

President Joseph F. Smith visited Mt Pleasant one lovely Fall day in 1917 making a special detour so that he could visit Spring City, although he did not speak here.

**Relief Society**

On 1 February 1913 Elizabeth D. Larsen was called to be the new Relief Society President and remained in that position until 12 February 1923. Along with her Counselors Caroline Blain and Annie E. Allred, she served the sick and aged people of Spring City. As returning World War I soldiers and others spread the deadly Spanish Flu, President Larsen was able to fill many needs in the area of compassionate service.

By this time Relief Society lessons were outlined by Church Headquarters in Salt Lake. In 1923 the wheat which had been stored "was sold in the amount of $3,416.79 and the money placed in the Presiding Bishopric's office... from which we receive interest each year."[12] Counselors appointed in 1923 were Mary C. Brough and Christena P. Blain with Enid Baxter as Secretary, Ada Allis as Assistant Secretary and Mary E. Acord as Treasurer.

Anenia Allred Mickel took over Relief Society Presidential duties on 12 February 1923 and continued to serve until 27 February 1928 with Emma Jensen and Charlotte Schofield as her Counselors, and Enid Baxter, Secretary, with Mary E. Acord as Treasurer.

Each President seems to have had a special area of emphasis and Mrs. Mickel's emphasis lay with Temple Work which she greatly encouraged ward members to do, even obtaining temple clothing for those who wished it, laundering it and attending the Temple with ward members.

In 1924 the Relief Society donated $100 to the Near East Relief fund. In 1923 the Relief Society began to be in charge of caring for the Ward Sacrament set.

**Sunday School**

Many faithful souls served as Sunday School teachers during this period; they are too numerous to mention in this history but are available in church records.

January 27, 1917 found the Sunday School celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary. William E. Robinson was the 8th Superintendent in fifty years. Listed in order the Superintendents of the first fifty years were: John Robinson, Samuel G. Bunnell, Robert W. Livingston, Henry L. Acord, James W. Anderson, James W. Blain, I. Pratt Allred and William E. Robinson.

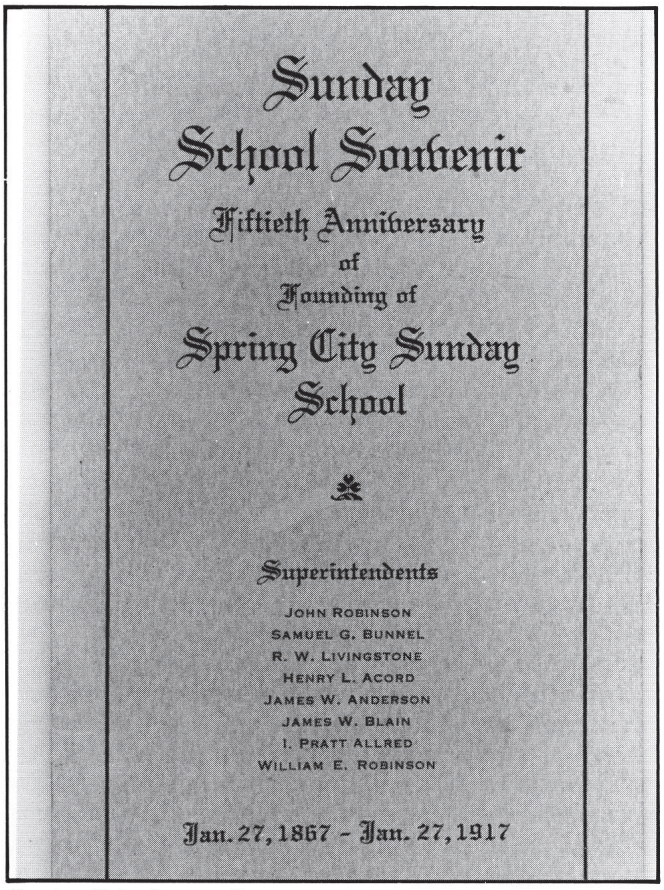
**YWMIA**

Again, there have been so many wonderful women who have aided in the Young Women's Organization that it is impossible to list all of them. Church records have listed their names for remembrance.

**YMMIA**

Although the same thing is true of the Young Men's Mutual with regard to a enumeration of names and offices, something new did appear in the YMMIA during this period of time. "Scouting made its appearance in Spring City during the winter of 1914-15. John T. Blain was YMMIA President and Lamont Jensen was the first Scout-

*Claren Schofield preaching at street meeting in England, 1923.*


Sunday
School Souvenir
Fiftieth Anniversary
of
Founding of
Spring City Sunday
School

Superintendents

JOHN ROBINSON
SAMUEL G. BUNNEL
R. W. LIVINGSTONE
HENRY L. ACORD
JAMES W. ANDERSON
JAMES W. BLAIN
I. PRATT ALLRED
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON

Jan. 27, 1867 - Jan. 27, 1917

*Sunday School souvenir.*

master. His troop consisted or nine of ten boys, some of whom were: Rulon Blain, Collis Lund, Clark Wright, Reese Bunnell."[13] Other first scouts were: Leon Jensen, Warner Christensen, Richard Justesen, Reese Bunnell and Radcliff Allred, to the best of memories.

John R. Baxter was also in the YMMIA Presidency and "assisted Scoutmaster Jensen."[14]

Fred Strate was Scoutmaster from 1917 to 1922 during which "regular meetings were held and advancements made. A summer hike was taken in 1920 on which the troop spent several days in the mountains."[15]

Scout meetings were held "in the old adobe meeting-house south of the present church... one night a couple of kids knocked off some of the plaster from the ceiling with long staffs. That was the last we had any staffs or sticks."[16]

In 1922 William Lee Allred replaced Fred Strate as Scoutmaster. By this year "weekly meetings were held in the Junior High school building and an active program was carried out. Among the leading scouts in this period were: Ivan Hansen, Ferril Sorensen, Jewel Rasmussen and Lewis Nielsen."[17] Scoutmaster Allred's summer program always "contained a week hike and camp on Buck Flats."[18] The hardy scouts walked and provided pack horses for their food and other essentials.

The year 1924 brought Royal Allred to the Scoutmaster position and then Ivan Hansen, "one of the oldest of the troop" became the leader; however, he left Spring City in 1925 and little organized activity took place until 1928. Some of the most interested scouts, with some encouragement from Scout Commissioner W. Lee Allred and High School faculty members, "carried on their own advancement studies without the leadership of a Scoutmaster."[19]

In 1927 three scouts achieved the first Merit Badge awards that were ever given in Spring City.

Under Morris Bunnell's leadership beginning in 1928 "troop spirit was again revived and an active program was again started."[20]

**Primary**

On February 25, 1918 Margaret Sorensen was released as a Second Counselor and Annie E. Allred was sustained in her place, until May 19, 1919 when she became First Counselor to President Barney with Idella Dahl the Second Counselor. During this presidency 133 baskets were given out to the less fortunate on Thanksgiving Day 1921. Many women served as aids, librarians, play leaders, group leaders and other Primary leaders during these years.

On April 29, 1928 Martena J. Blain succeeded Minnie D. Barney as Primary President, with Emma Jensen as her new First Counselor and Grace V. Allred, the Second Counselor and LaVee Draper as Secretary-Treasurer with many new group leaders, etc. On September 2, 1929 Bergetta Jensen became the Second Counselor with Edith Sorensen the Secretary-Treasurer. President Blain was released on 22 February 1931.

## Local Effects of World War I

The U. S. entry into World War I on April 6, 1917 brought out the patriotic feelings of many Utahns. They "responded quickly to the demands of the Federal government to contribute men, money, services and materials."[21] As a draft became necessary in addition to accepting volunteers, men between "18 and 45 were required to register for military service... Slightly more than half of the Utah inductees volunteered."[22]

Spring City was no exception to the enthusiastic support shown during this War. Farmers were able to gain a better price for their products such as livestock, wool and grain, while townspeople organized themselves into an active and effective chapter of the Red Cross, as well as a General War Committee.

In March 1918 Reid H. Allred became the "first one called from Spring City under the selective draft of World War I"[23] and a grand send-off party was given to honor him and others. Other young men of Spring City soon followed Reid into the service including Claren and William Schofield, Harold Blain, Frank A. Brough, Lamont Jensen, Lloyd H. Hansen, Leland S. Allred, Robert L. Blain, Orlando M. Hansen, Edward L. Hansen, Matthias Allred, Royal L. Allred, Walter James, James H. Anderson, Lance Brough, Vero Aiken, James Sorensen and the others shown in the Appendix.

**Red Cross Auxiliary**

In December 1917 a Red Cross auxiliary was organized at the church with Mrs. J. Morgan Johnson elected President, Helena Bunnell Vice President, Ed Downard the Secretary, Grace Blain Assistant Secretary, and John P. Johnson the Treasurer. Beginning membership was 34 but by April 1918 membership had reached 170 with a room set aside at the school for Red Cross purposes and many supplies donated. Donations included "20 hospital bedshirts and pants, 38 pairs bandage bed socks, 23 pairs bed socks, 31 muslin T-bandages, 73 crinoline bandages, 80 muslin bandages, 12 sweaters."[24] In addition 18 large bags of shoes and clothing were collected for the "civilian relief drive."[25]

*Jim Sorenson (right), William Brocksmith (left), before going overseas in 1917.*

In 1919 the Red Cross Auxiliary was headed by Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bunnell with Mrs. Joseph G. Schofield as second Vice President and Mrs. Angus Black Secretary/Treasurer.

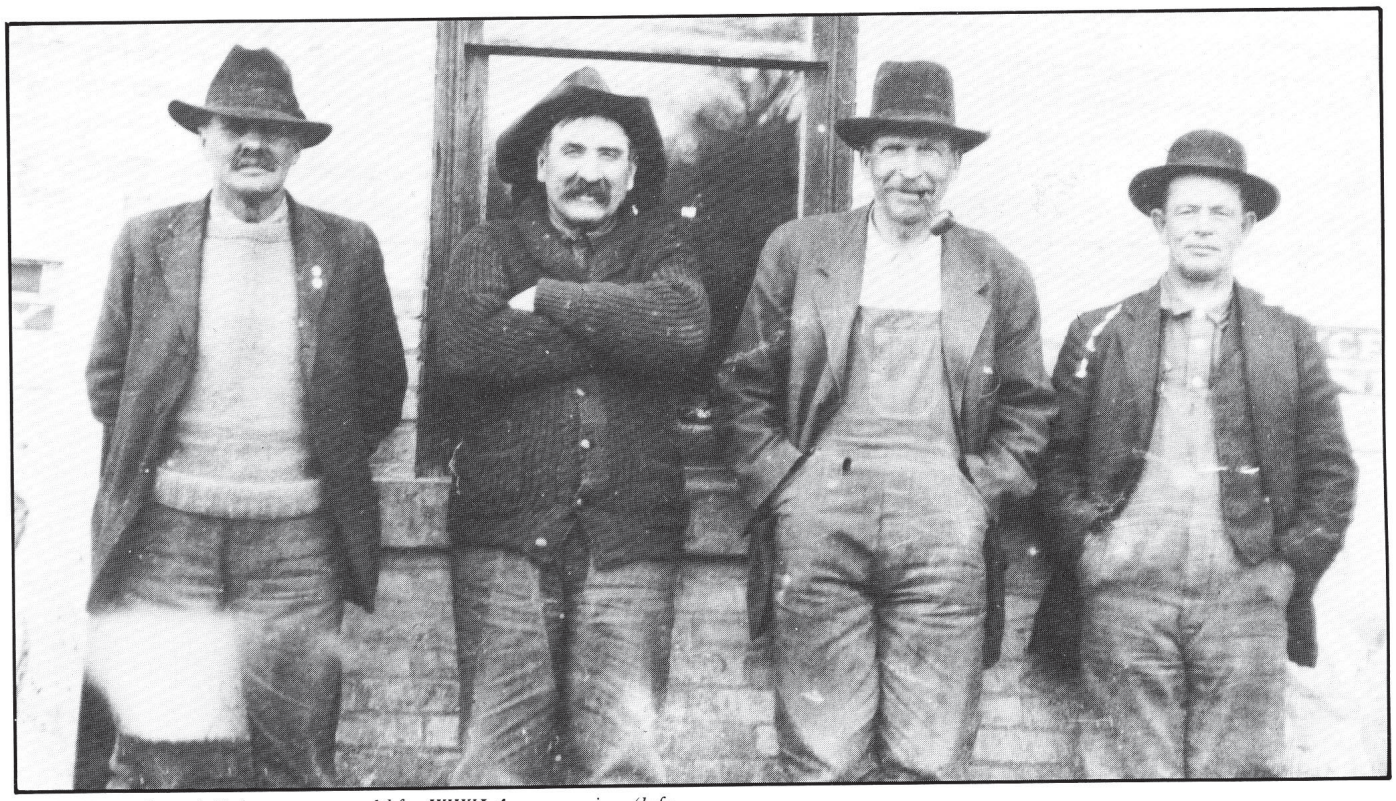
As World War I drew to a close, this auxiliary was disbanded here as in other small towns across America.

Other clubs also contributed to the war effort; for example, the Home Economics Club met in the Red Cross room in the public school building on Wednesday and Thursday and made over old clothing for the war effort, chaired by Ellen Burdick.

**Farewells and Homecomings**

Not only did Spring City give great send-offs to their young soldiers by presenting wonderful programs in their honor at the Tabernacle and turning out in force to see them off on the train, but they were also extremely thankful to have their soldiers return home safe at last. In February 1919 the town gave a welcome home program for their young men who had served in "the War to End All Wars."

Some young soldiers tried to sneak unnoticed into town on the train but were thwarted in their attempts by crafty railroad conductors who sent speedy telegraph messages off to the Spring City Depot so that excited family and friends



*"The Home Guard," those men too old for WWI Army service; (left to right) Henry Blain, Axel Tulgren, Orson Allred and Joe Schofield.*

On July 4, 1919 World War I veterans were included in the Holiday celebrations by being invited to give an afternoon drill demonstration to the townsfolk. Imagine those wool uniforms on the 4th of July!

## War Experiences

Vero Aiken's war experiences began on February 5, 1918, his enlistment date. There were eight other men who enlisted and stayed together through part of the war. After Vero's training in Spartanburg, South Carolina, he was sent to France and also saw service in Germany, Luxemborg and Belgium, being part of the Army of German Occupation "after the Armistice was signed."[26]

John Frank Allred, Stake Patriarch, promised the young men who left together that they "would all come back"[27] which they did after being released in July 1919 and boarding the train.

About six months after his marriage to Libbie Acord on September 5, 1917, Reid H. Allred was chosen via the draft to be the first Spring City man and second Sanpete County man to enter the war. Reid was instructed to report to Manti on 30 March 1918 for his departure and training at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Before his departure a farewell party was given by the town; the party was unique because two Church Apostles, were waiting when they reached home—at least that was Vero Aiken's experience.

Some wives and families journeyed on the train to Salt Lake to meet their returning soldiers and take a short holiday in the "big city." Reid H. and Libbie Allred had their reunion in Salt Lake and stayed for a few days to celebrate and get to know each other again.

Anthony W. Ivins and George Albert Smith, happened to be here looking at our church when they heard of the farewell and expressed a desire to stay. During the program Lola Watson sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and a traveling kit was presented to Reid by his school teacher friends. Reid also received Patriarch Allred's blessings in which he was promised that "Men will be killed on the right of you, on the left of you, in the front and in the rear but you'll never be hurt."[28] comforting words to a young man leaving for a war zone!

After his training in Washington state, Reid made the cross-country trip with many other soldiers to Camp Merrit, New Jersey, to further prepare for overseas duty. He boarded the ship *Olympic,* a sister ship to the sunken *Titanic* and sailed out of the New York harbor on July 12, 1918, arriving in England after only six days at sea.

Early in his army training Reid was assigned to learn the signaling procedures which he quickly did, later being assigned as a mail orderly.

Some French battles which Reid was involved in included St Michel, Verdun and others, at one time falling behind German lines and nearly being killed by his own troops. Reid was about six miles from the front at the time of the Armistice. His description of the joy following the signing of the Armistice is as follows:

> I have never seen such a celebration as the French and the Belgians put on that night. French soldiers old and young, arm in arm. The streets full, yelling "Fini Le Guerre."
>
> Dances were in many parts of the city that night. Every available room was used. A violin or an accordian was the music. Dodge and I visited nearly all of them, but didn't dance, just looked on.[29]

Following those few days full of rejoicing, American soldiers made some long forced marches which were very hard on the foot soldiers, who were required to march as much as thirty miles in one day carrying packs, guns, etc.

Finally their long-awaited departure from French soil came when Reid boarded the American ship *Orizaba* on March 25, 1919, happy at being able to return home yet saddened with the memories of his fellow soldiers who would never leave those shores. After a New York docking, Reid again crossed his homeland through St. Louis and Denver, meeting Lance Brough on the way. (Note: Lance had received a bayonet wound during the war which he later displayed to younger boys about town.) Reid and Lance received their discharges at Camp Russell, Wyoming and returned to Utah to have joyous reunions with their loved ones.

Henry Schofield also was drafted and assigned to concrete construction duties in the Engineer Replacement Regiment. In Washington, D. C. his company "marched to Union Station to present arms to President Woodrow Wilson." Because of much German submarine activity it took his ship eleven days to cross the Atlantic in company with sub-chasers, and British and American battleships. Between France and England Henry's ship collided with a mine sweeper within a short distance of shore. After he lost his hearing, Henry was classified D-4 and sent to a hospital in France. After the Armistice he was sent home on a convalescent ship which landed him at Newport News, Virginia. He was discharged in Kansas and sent home.

Although we have been unable to find other World War I experiences, it is certain that most soldiers were sorry to leave their homes, very happy to see them again, and more than ready to forget some of their experiences in the European experience.

## Spanish Flu Epidemic

Unfortunately for many U. S. citizens, returning World War I soldiers brought more home than bad menories and themselves—the dread Spanish Flu came with them.

Mention is made of the Flu epidemic in October 1918 when schools were closed and "all public meetings banned by the Board of Health."[30] Twelve cases were noted a week later and by November the epidemic appeared to be abating; however, it flared up again in December when the following rules were adopted:

1. Transients were not allowed to enter homes or businesses in Spring City.
2. Persons returning home after being gone more than 24 hours were be be quarantined for four days.
3. Public and private gatherings with outside persons participating were forbidden.
4. When the Flu appeared, all family members were quarantined for 10 days after the person's recovery.
5. Residents who have left town for less than 24 hours were instructed to wear a mask in public places.
6. Large groups were forbidden to meet.[31] (Later stricken from the list.)

Indirect effects of the quarantine(s) were that some license fees had to be refunded (such as John Baxter's Amusement license for Oct. Dec. 1918 because he was unable to stay open), school children missed enough school to be behind in their studies, church services , funerals and other meetings were discontinued.

Two Spring City soldiers, Ray Sorensen and Allen Blain, died from the awful effects of this flu while they were serving in the Army.

Spring City's quarantine was not officially lifted until February 1919 after many deaths of both young and old were attributed to its fearsome symptoms.

## Postwar Economy

Except for farmers and miners, the 1920's was a period of relative prosperity for most Utahns. Many modern innovations came into use during this time including the transcontinental air mail route, commercial air travel, KSL radio, and increased numbers of motor vehicles (of which there were nearly 112,661 by 1929.)

But the unfortunate farmers had overproduced for the War and the Armistice brought with it more supply than demand, drastically lowering farm prices. Several subsequent years of drought did not aid the farmers' recovery and in fact recovery was not accomplished until WWII with its increased need for goods.

Soon the Great Depression would extend from the farmers to the Nation and the world. Spring City was no exception to the suffering caused by depressed economic conditions; however, those who had their own gardens, cows, fruit trees, pigs and chickens may have suffered a little less if their taxes could be kept current.

Wool prices which had increased during the War because of increased demand decreased after the Armistice.

### Sugar Beets

Although some limited sugar beets were raised here as early as 1875, they did not provide any substantial economic opportunity until later when the "People's Sugar Company" built a processing plant in Moroni in 1917,"[32] it promised a brighter local economy. Although the promise never materialized as projected, some farmers responded and during "its first season of operation the People's Sugar Co. plant processed 20,000 tons of (sugar) beets and paid farmers $140,000."[33] Although a Centerfield plant opened two years later, Sanpete farmers remained unconvinced, as shown in the following paragraph:

> Both plants needed at least 6,000 acres of beets in order to make possible a 90-day processing run in the fall, and both plants had difficulty from the beginning convincing conservative Sanpete County farmers that sugar beets were worth the risk. To tempt farmers to make the change, the plants cut their profit margins by raising their prices in beets. They provided free seed and offered bonuses and profit sharing plans.[34]

Hugh Davis, life-long Spring City resident, remembers that thinning beets was neither pleasant nor easy, and not even rewarding to the pocketbook. Beets planted in long, solid rows were blocked with a special hoe to cut out the excess plants, then later thinned to six or seven inches apart to attain maximum size. Constant weeding and irrigating was also necessary, according to Christie Bunnell, who also worked in her father's beets. Havesting was accomplished by use of a large hooked knife which scooped the fat, white product out of its home, at the same time cutting off the "greens" so they could be placed on a flat low-sided wagon

*Sugar beet harvest on George Crisp farm, ca 1916.*

which was hinged on one side for ease in dumping the beets onto railroad cars. the closest "beet dump" was located about one mile north of Spring City Depot. Verneil Robinson weighed the beets as they came across the scale and ran the dump until it closed. Farmers found that their cattle thrived on the beet pulp left after processing and would haul it back to their herds for delicious, nutritious feed. To this day the road across from the cemetary is referred to as the "beet dump road" because it led to the beet dump before U. S. 89 was completed at its present location.

Many Spring City people were involved in the production, cultivation and/or harvest of sugar beets. George Crisp was one of the producers who employed large crews of young people called "bobbers" to hoe and cut the beets. Hugh Davis, one of these young workers, recalls that "a row of beets about a city block long would bring two or three cents for your work."[35]

Unfortunately for growers, much of the manual labor needed for the cultivation and harvest of this sweet crop had to take place in the blazing sun, in a blinding storm, or cold weather, which caused problems in maintaining a stable, adequate labor force.

Other local beet growers included Vard Allred, Joe Bagnall in Chester, Jim Nunley, Moroni Irving, Simon T. Beck, William E. Watson, John and Will Robinson, Brigham Allred, Ed Hansen, Bryant and Dean Larsen, Orson Acord and Tom Thompson.

The local processing plants were able to hold on for some years, continuing "to hope for improvement in sugar beet acreage"[36] and the Moroni plant sold to the U & I Sugar Company in the Twenties but the operation was totally abandoned after 1928, although there was still some local sugar beet production after that.

Several Spring City men including Henry Schofield were employed in the Moroni sugar factory and had to travel there in wagons or automobiles. One of the first cars in town was used to travel there, as found in the following description:

> (we hauled) several other men over to the sugar factory, but many were the times the roads were terrible. The ruts were deep and it was cold, and we would have to get out and lift the car up out of the ruts to continue on.[37]

**Pea Factory**

Although the Ephraim Sanitary Canning Company opened in Ephrain in 1914, it also affected some Spring City people who participated in the process of growing or canning peas. Fifty people were employed in the cannery itself which was capable of turning out about 3600 cans per hour using modern automation.

The process of taking peas from the fields to the cannery is described as follows from a newspaper article:

> The peas on the vines are hauled to the viner shed where they are fed into the viners, there being three of these resembling ordinary threshing machines. Here the peas are extracted from pods, the vines being carried out of the shed and the peas passing through the cleaner and into an automatic weigher where each farmer receives a check for the amount of peas extracted from his load. The peas are then carried to the third floor of the main building on a sanitary conveyor and into the grader where they are graded into five sizes. The peas then pass to five tables where those that are undesirable are picked out by girl employees.
>
> ... the peas pass into retainers from which they are taken into the blancher one grade at a time, then into the washer, from which they are elevated to the second floor to the retainer from which they pass into the filter on the first

*This chained-up car show the bad roads and warm clothing needed for travel.*

floor where they are measured and put into the cans..."[38]

### Spring City Pea Vineries

Although one vinery was located in Chester, Spring City at one time had two pea vineries. One of these was located just north of the city cemetary (1935) with the second several miles north and a little west of the first.

The peas were cut and stacked in large piles to avoid horses' hooves, later being winrowed and still later cut by a swather and loaded onto a truck. After being winrowed they were loaded by pitchforks onto hay racks and pitched onto a conveyor belt where they were threshed and separated. The peas would be trucked to the factory and the vines kept for those who wanted them for feed.

At first about twelve acres of peas were involved because of their short and difficult harvest period. Later the acreage increased to about forty as more men and land became involved. Some local growers and workers were Floyd Draper, Willard and LeRay Sorensen, Francis Black, George Crisp, Don Justesen, Frank Peterson, Orrin Jensen, Terence Aiken, Maybert and Kent Strate, Cutler Schofield, Willard Hansen and Mar Dye, and possibly others.

During the peak of the vining season at least two crews would work during the day and late into the night for a week or two so that the peas could arrive at the cannery in their best condition. The vinery building itself was about 22 feet square. A grower might average $80 an acre for his crop and perhaps a little more for a better grade. Only about one-half an acre could be harvested in a day.

Although several companies operated the cannery including Rocky Mountain Packing Co., Eddington, Hunt's, and DelMonte, the pea business was never a great local success and the operation ended in the late Fifties.

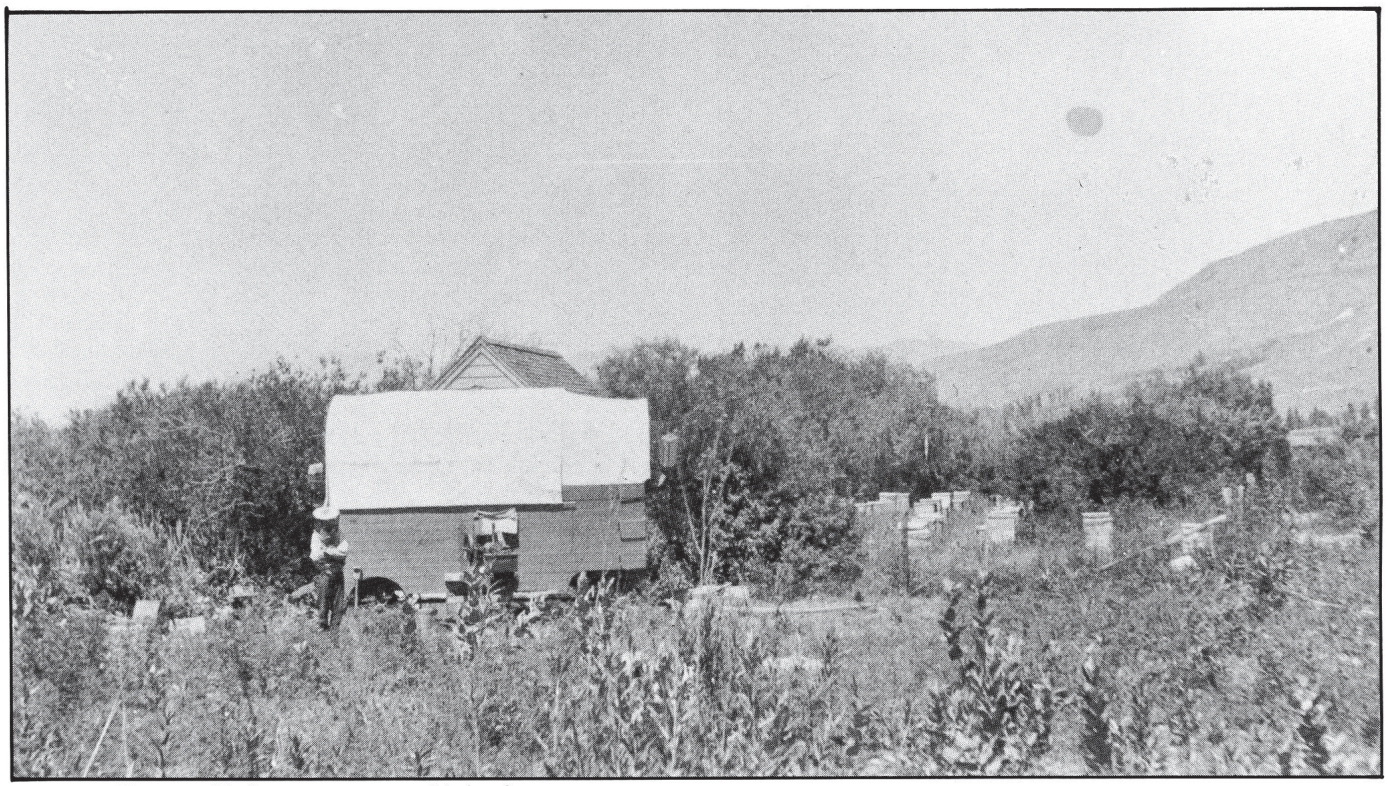
### Bee Business

Although many of our pioneer ancestors acquired a bee box or two for their own use—men such as Charles Crawforth who "worked with bees and never wore a veil,"[39] they were for personal use and not a commercial enterprise. Early families "secured their honey by searching the forest for bee trees where wild bees had stored their honey in hollow trees."[40] It was not until about 1920 that a real bee business began to flourish in Spring City under James F. Ellis' management.

After graduating from school, Ellis decided to have his own business and began a partnership with Ruben Rhees, with Ellis supplying the labor and Rhees supplying the bees and equipment. Sanpete was a likely area for a bee business since there was no particular competition. Mr. Ellis established an Ephraim residence and bought "20 stands from a Mr. Jensen and 50 stands from Mr. Armstrong in Ephraim and 30 stands from a Mr. Dahl in Spring City. In his first year... he became the biggest producer of honey... and remained such until he sold his business 45 years later."[41]

James married Ada Rhees on December 7, 1911 and moved into a small home located midway between Spring City and the Railroad Depot, rented from the Strates. About 1917 he was able to increase his "business to include four apiaries in Ephraim, one in Chester and two in Spring City."[42]

In 1918 weevil destroyed the alfalfa crop and Mr. Rhees wanted to move the bees to the Uintah Basin but the Ellises were not willing to move. The partnership was thus dissolved and the bees left the area. For about a year James worked for Wilford Belliston in Nephi until he was able to buy his own Ford "runabout" truck and begin "taking care of some bees in Beaver, making the trip every two weeks



*"Buzz" Ellis' portable bee wagon among his bee boxes.*

over very poor roads."[43] He began to rebuild the business, buying "what bees he could find in Moroni, Fairview and other towns. He purchased a table saw that was powered by a foot pedal and began making his own bee boxes."[44]

Gradually as "sugar became more available and honey was not as important an item to the family, he bought most of the bees from around town, and surrounding towns, and built up a business of his own... (ending with) fourteen yards of bees in various selected places around the county from Milburn on the north to Mayfield and Gunnison on the south."[45]

With such diverse locations in which to gather honey, Ellis constructed a small "Honey House" which could be transported on a wagon and later "on a truck to each yard."[46] Within this little house was the "equipment to extract the honey from the frames of honey comb (which consisted of a gasoline stove, a small steam boiler, made from a 5-gallon honey can, a capping knife, an extractor and honey vats with cheesecloth containers."[47]

In the mid-20s when he purchased his flatbed Ford truck, Ellis was able to carry his equipment in about an 8 by 10 foot area. Young Maeser Bunnell, Lowell Hansen and Alfred Larsen were employed to help him during the extracting season, with Lowell working "outside in the yard with James and gather(ing) the honey from the beehives. The frames would be carried on a wheel barrow by Lowell to the house."[48] Then Maeser would remove the wax cap with a "knife which was heated by steam passing through the hollow center."[49] Alfred operated the four-frame extractor (which was) "made to spin rapidly so that centrifugal force could throw the honey out. From the extractor the honey was strained into a vat through cheesecloth to take the bits of wax out. From the vat it went into five-gallon cans."[50] Bruce Ellis worked "outside filling the cans. The maximum honey production in one day would be 60 five-gallon cans and usually was 20 to 40."[51]

"As the crew traveled home in the old Model-T Ford at 15 to 20 m.p.h., many songs floated out on the evening air accompanied by the chug of the old Ford."[52] One man sat with James in the truck cab while the others rested in the pick-up bed to arrive at their homes after dark most nights.

In more recent years James constructed a tin building south of his home in which he accomplished the extraction process using an electric powered extractor.

The business was sold to his son-in-law Robert Graham, who has succeeded James Ellis as Spring City's "Bee Man."

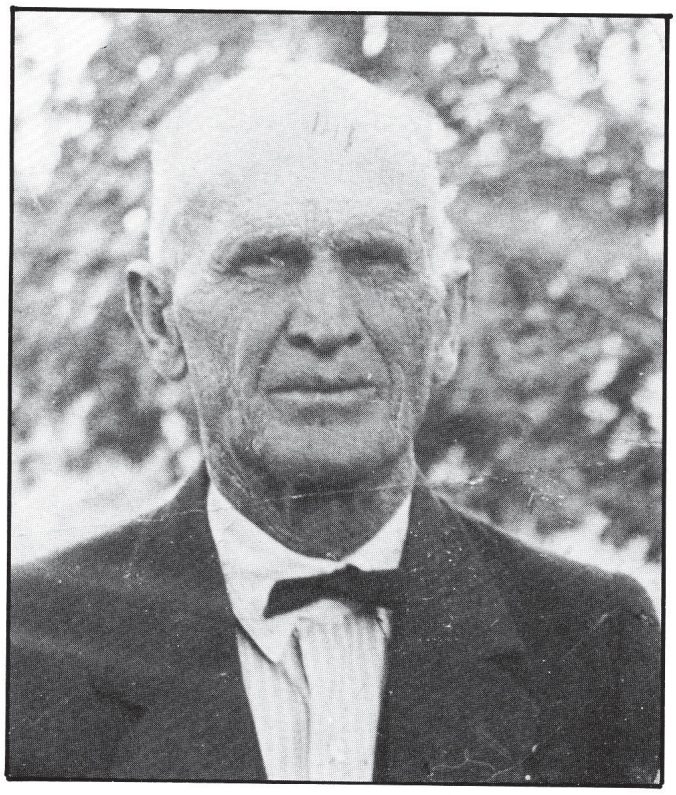
**Postmasters**

On December 15, 1921 John F. Justesen was appointed postmaster, taking over the duties from James W. Blain who had served since July 8, 1913. During this time Stanley Davis had become an assistant to Blain in the post office located on Main Street north of Victory Hall in the small white building.

About 1928 the Larson and Anderson store building was purchased for a post office facility at the southeast corner of Main and Center streets. Mr. Justesen continued in his postal appointment until 1934 when he was succeeded by Rulon Blain. Justesen's daughter, Winona, was able to assist him for several years during his terms of appointment.

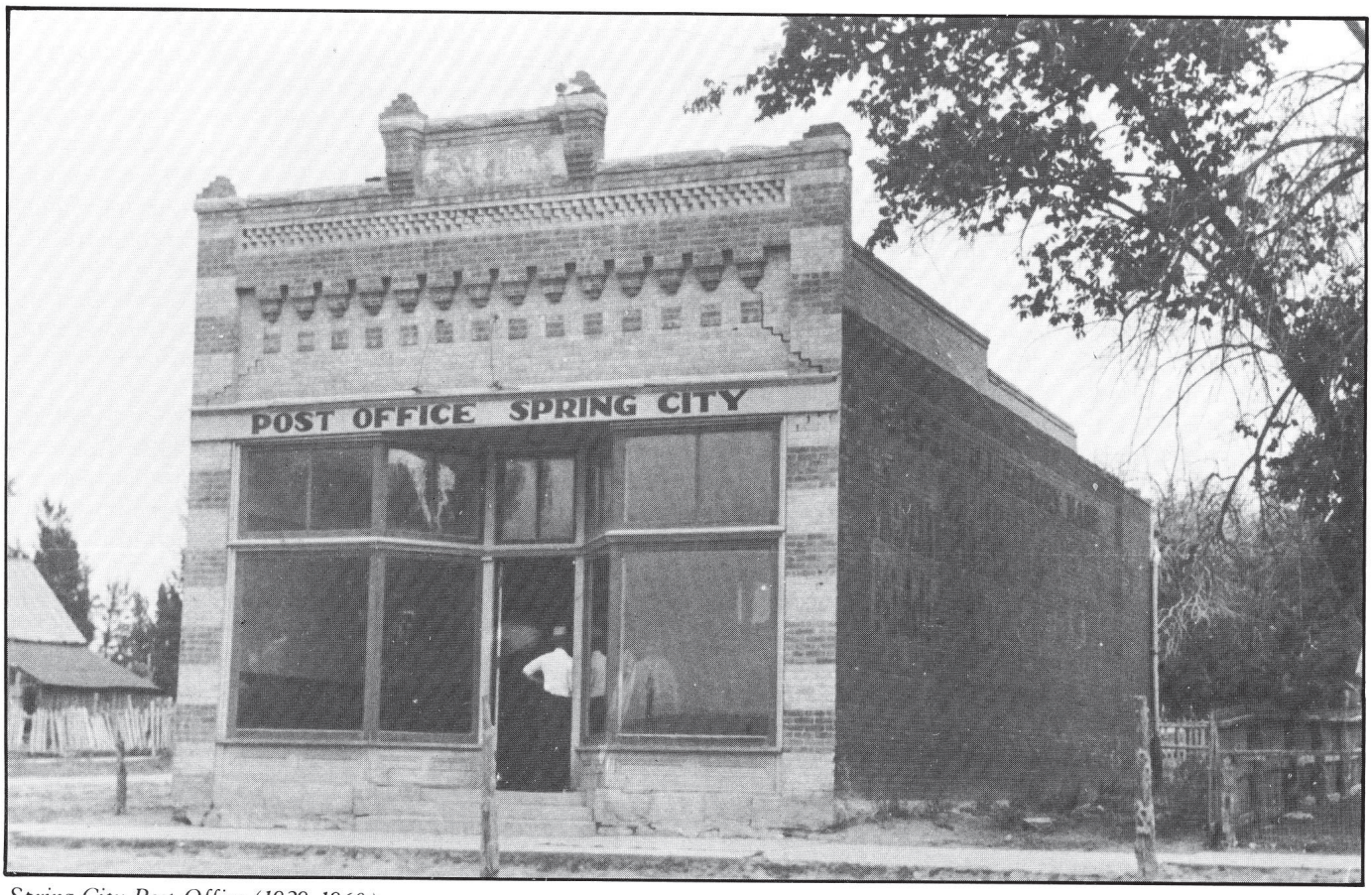
**Local Sheep Shearers**

Many Spring City men worked not only at the Deseret Livestock during sheep shearing time but also traveled throughout the Intermountain states shearing large herds. Tenus Thompson, born in 1895, describes shearing before the advent of electric shears:



*John F. Justensen, postmaster (1921-1934).*

*A typical shearing experience.*




*Spring City Post Office (1929-1960).*

...They always used hand clippers. If the men weren't careful for the first few days of the season their hands would swell and be quite sore. If you'd take it easy and take two or three at a time and then stop for a little while and then try not to shear very many and then the next shear a few more and then keep on and keep your shears good and shrp, that was the main thing. But one year we got a sad old block. Those sheep were just as gray after we cut the wool off of them as they were before, and the sand just came off onto the floor. It was just covered with sand and you had to cut thru all that. Ordinarily, you could shear maybe 500 to 600 head of sheep with one pair of shears and that year we didn't even shear 200."[53]

In May 1918 a group of Spring City shearers at the W. W. Daly Sheep Co. in Rawlings, Wyoming contributed $43.25 to the Red Cross fund. Those named in the newspaper were George Allred, Albert Sandstrom, Fred C. Sorensen, L. W. Aiken, Joseph Aiken, L. C. Larsen, James C. Jensen, F. C. Madsen, J. C. Thompson, Tenus Thompson, Arthur Everett and Louis Christensen."[54]

## Economic Impact of Deseret Livestock Company

Although it was located many miles away, "the Livestock" organized in 1891 with general offices in Woods Cross, Utah and vast land holdings in Utah and Wyoming had positive and long-lasting effects on Spring City's economics during its years of operation, particularly after 1918.

In an agriculturally-based area, cash flows are very important to farmers especially during poor harvests or high expense years. Will Sorensen, a native son, made it possible for many men from our town to obtain the necessary cash to aid and improve their family's economics. Sorensen, sheep foreman from 1918 through at least 1933, worked his way up in the organization until he became foreman with the use of a winter ranch house and a summer cabin. Will knew that this Spring City friends and neighbors would be a dependable source of manpower for the Deseret Livestock since he knew them and their abilities with livestock; Will knew "they were good, dependable men."[55]

Although a limited variety of jobs were available with "the Livestock," such as rider, herder, camptender, shearer, wool tramper, fleece tiers, dockers and lambing assistants, many men could be hired for these jobs on a seasonal basis.

> The number of men the company employed varied throughout the year depending upon the season. More men were hired in the summer because herds were smaller and more herders were needed.... The company hired adidtional men as shearers, wool trampers, tiers and docking crews during the spring work. In 1929 there were 51 men employed by the company on January 15 for the winter months.[56]

A "rider" was required to make his horse his temporary home as described below:

> His bed was a portable tick that he filled with fresh meadow or salt grass occasionally and his meals were cooked by a different camptender daily. The rider was a traveling sheep counter, order taker, mailman and range detective... responsible to see that the sheep were not overgrazing the feed, had plenty of water, and were not being neglected by the herder. His tally book would show the number of sheep in each herd, how many the coyotes had killed, how many had been lost, and how many the herder had killed for food. The rider received a list of desire... items from each camptender.... He reported these orders to the store clerk who would deliver the materials to the camptenders. When the rider visited the sheepcamps, he delivered and picked up mail in order for the herder and tender to communicate with the world. As a detective, the rider was responsible to see that they followed the company rule in regard to the number of sheep killed for food, and proper care of the livestock. If any herder was negligent or indifferent to the rules of competent herding, then the rider reported to the foreman who was authorized to fire the incompetent herder or tender.[57]

*Will and Margaret Sorensen at Lost Creek cabin, Wasatch; their summer home.*

Frank Brough and Guy Blain were two Spring City men who were employed as riders for this operation, although they progressed to foremen.

A herder was most important in caring for the individual sheep herds as follows:

> ...(The herder) was responsible for the sheep in birth, life and death, including the special care of lambing, docking, earmarking and the skinning out of the range kill. He was responsible for keeping predatory animals out of the flock, trailing the sheep to water, providing fresh grazing pasture and bedding them down for the night. This man was the backbone of the herd and the person whose efficiency or neglect brought profit or loss to the company."[58]

Vero Aiken, Waldo Hansen and Virgus Osborne were among herders employed from Spring City. Vero earned $75.00 per month for his work.

As the herder took care of the herd, so the camptender took care of the herder and the camp area, being "responsible for ordering and preparing the meals, cleaning up and maintaining the camp, and caring for the horses and wagon. He was to pick up the food orders at the designated point for

meeting the store clerk and his commissary wagon."[59] Other duties might have included "moving the wagon, helping with the lambing, docking and clipping"[60] and being of general assistance in whatever ways he could. Hubert Blain, was a 14-year-old camptender on the desert for $30.00 per mont during the 1930's, plus room and board. In addition to the general duties already listed, Bert remembers carrying water from the springs, washing clothes, feeding dogs and horses, and doing the cooking. Iva Aiken earned $15.00 per month as a camptender for her husband during the summer when wives were allowed to join their husbands releasing men and boys for more rigorous duties.

During the spring and early summer, shearing and lambing activities were top priorities. "When the lambing was completed, the forty or fifty shearers and their crew of assistants... moved their equipment to the shearing corral and the arduous three-week task of clipping and packaging the wool... was completed."[61] Among those hired for this task was Lamont Jensen, Jim Thompson and others.

In his days as a trapper for the Deseret Livestock Company on both the Tooele county desert and mountains, Hy Sorensen remembers that he was successful in trapping more than 400 coyotes per year for nearly ten years, beginning in the late Thirties. Later he trapped for local sheepmen to help keep their sheep alive, catching cats, lions and other predators.

Some of the men employed to raise crops during the summer for the "Livestock" were Vance Allred, Orrin Jensen and the Mortensens.

See the following list for a partial list of men who worked for "the Livestock" at various times in addition to those mentioned.

**Men Who Worked at the Livestock for a Number of Years:**

Leonard Sorensen
Douglas Thompson
Merton Christensen
Leo Sorensen
Boyd Sorensen
Lute Zabriskie
Richard Puzey
Terance Allred
Lynn Neilsen
Ervin Benson
Reed Benson
Mack Butler
Andrew Boline
Easton Kelsey
Sid Kelsey
Orthell Allred
Dale Allred
Rex Jensen
Delone Carlson
Eskel Carlson
Glen Nunley
Les Nunley
Ralph Nunley
Gil Nyberg
Lowell Aiken
Forrest Aiken
Alden Blain
Morris Justesen
George Downard
Ballin Downard
Clifford Justesen
George Rasmussen
Clarence Rasmussen-Foreman
Handy Hansen
Lyman Christensen
Glen Rasmussen
Charles Thompson
Marvin Peterson
Rudolph Hope
Pete Christopherson
Roy Christopherson
Austin Christopherson
Delno Mott

**Men Who Worked There for Shorter Periods of Time:**

Reed Mott
Virgil Mott
Hugh Downard
Orlando Hansen
Clarence Schofield
Bert Allred
Lynn Sandstrom
Hugh Johansen
Andrew Peterson
Lemoine Kelsey
Bill Kelsey
Boyd Allred
Burns Allred
Reverl Allred
Sheldon Allred
Loren Larsen
Moyle Allred
Doyle Madsen
Theron Madsen
Franz Madsen
Rodney Brough
Don Nyberg
Angus Rasmussen
Golden Hansen
Eldon Nielsen
Blain Nielsen
Harold Nielsen
Grant Nielsen
Earl Peterson
Otto Sorenson
Kenneth Frandsen
Guy Blain-Foreman
Ralph Ellis-Foreman
Frank Brough-Foreman
Edmund Edmunds
Floyd Brough
James Nelson
Clive Barney
(Information from Sid Kelsey, Spring City, 1986)

**The Horseshoe Irrigation Co. (by Glen Osborne)**

The Horseshoe Irrigation Company was incorporated in 1923 after water rights were purchased from the Spring City Corporation. Shares were sold by the company to individuals who accepted water as their dividends from the shares that they owned. The Company owns the water rights from the drainage from Oak Creek and Canal Creek which waters are then distributed through ditches to the owners according to the shares owned.

In the early days area farmers used flood irrigation for the most part. Modern sprinkling systems became available in recent years, now serving over 5,000 acres at a cost of about $1.5 million. The company has over 300 stockholders who own over 15,000 shares of stock.

In 1937 the Company borrowed money from the Bureau of Reclamation to complete a tunnel from the east drainage at the head of Black Canyon through the mountain to the west drainage in the East Fork.

The Company has also completed a cement ditch project from Canal Canyon to the Southeast portion of Spring City.

## Downtown Business District

**The Allred Hotel**, as mentioned previously, was *the* overnight stopping place for many entertainment groups and other Spring City visitors. Hudson Hall, the "old Blue Hall" and later the Lyceum Theater were the magnets which brought some of these visitors. It is impossible to list all the theater groups which stayed at our hotel but some of the catchier names include: The Little Homestead Company, Sawyer's Jolly Lot, the Christy Comedy Co., Prisoner of Zenda Co., Rathburn Players and their Jazz Band, Hawaiian Jewels Musical Co., Ogden Syncopators, Ferns and Florer Comedy Co., Jazzy Babies of Salt Lake, the Imperial Players and the Radio Merrymakers.

In addition to its hotel facilities, the Allreds also offered an excellent group dining area; for example, in 1915, a dinner honored Judge Jacob Johnson who had recently returned to Utah from a two-year Congressional term in Washington. Twenty-five men attended this dinner including James W. Blain, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, Simon T. Beck, John Frank Allred, John S. Blain, William

*Page from* Allred Hotel Register *(1925).*

E. Watson and James Clawson. Wedding dinners and just regular meals for visitors were also the rule at the Allred Hotel for many years, cooked by Lorena S. Allred and assisted by her daughters.

Many of the businesses previously discussed in Chapters Two and Three continued in their daily activities during this period. In addition there were some new businesses during these years which only operated for a few years namely the **Allred Adjustment Agency**, run by Milton Allred who was accidently killed in the mountains.

**Everett Strate Garage**

Johnson's Merc, formerly the Young Men's Co-op probably was demolished to make room for the Strate Garage Ca 1919. Johnson's Mercantile at that time occupied the old Spring City Co-op Building across the street.

Everett Strate sold Pontiac and Oldsmobiles and other cars, Goodyear and Firestone tires, batteries and other equipment, in addition to gasoline with pumps located in front of the garage on Main Street. Mechanics on duty throughout the years included Danny James, Arthur Robinson, Kyle Brough, Clarence Syndergaard, Jack Brewer, Joe Sterner and Garwood Strate with Everett doing much of the mechanical work himself. Massey-Harris tractors were also for sale for a few years. Everett was also busy during these years taking care of his sheep and doing some farming. When it became available, he bought a home near the garage (north). At one time a liquor outlet also operated in the garage but was taken out because of employee problems. When Everett passed away in 1961 the garage passed to his sons; however, it soon closed because of the prevailing economic conditions and other problems.

**Beck's Mercantile**

Simon T. Beck became owner of the Johnson Mercantile around 1921, operating it until the fire in July 1929, selling basic general merchandise items as had been done in the past including coal oil, shoes, clothes, bolts of cloth, food, pots and pans, horseshoes, lamps and many other items. A newspaper report of the fire gives more details of the destruction:

> Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed Beck's Mercantile Institution at Spring City at midnight Friday. The main building burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $20 to $25,000 and is not covered by insurance. A bucket brigade saved the adjacent houses and Anderson Meat Market and Grocery, also Osborne Drug. The Mt. Pleasant Fire Department was not called as Spring City has no water system.[62]

Sarah S. Beck, a store employee at the time, recalled that some shoes in the front of the store were saved by volunteers. She felt that the fire may have started in the flammables storage area at the rear of the store. Street paving operations that summer also hampered water supplies in the ditch for bucket brigade volunteers. The business was not rebuilt after the holocaust.

**Osborne Mercantile**

A general merchandise store was operated by Pratt Osborne in the Allred Drug Store building for a few years before it was torn down and replaced by a modern brick building in 1930. This building in more recent years has been known as the Osborne Merc and the Horseshoe Grocery. After Obsorne's death his wife Vurleen operated the store with some hired help until ill health forced her to close. Dimensions of the building are 46′ long and 26′.

**Red and White Store**

By 1923 John T. Blain was the owner of a market south of the Billards Hall. This market later became associated with ZCMI as a Red and White Store (about 1929). The building is shown in tax records as 65′ long and 22′ feet wide at the front.

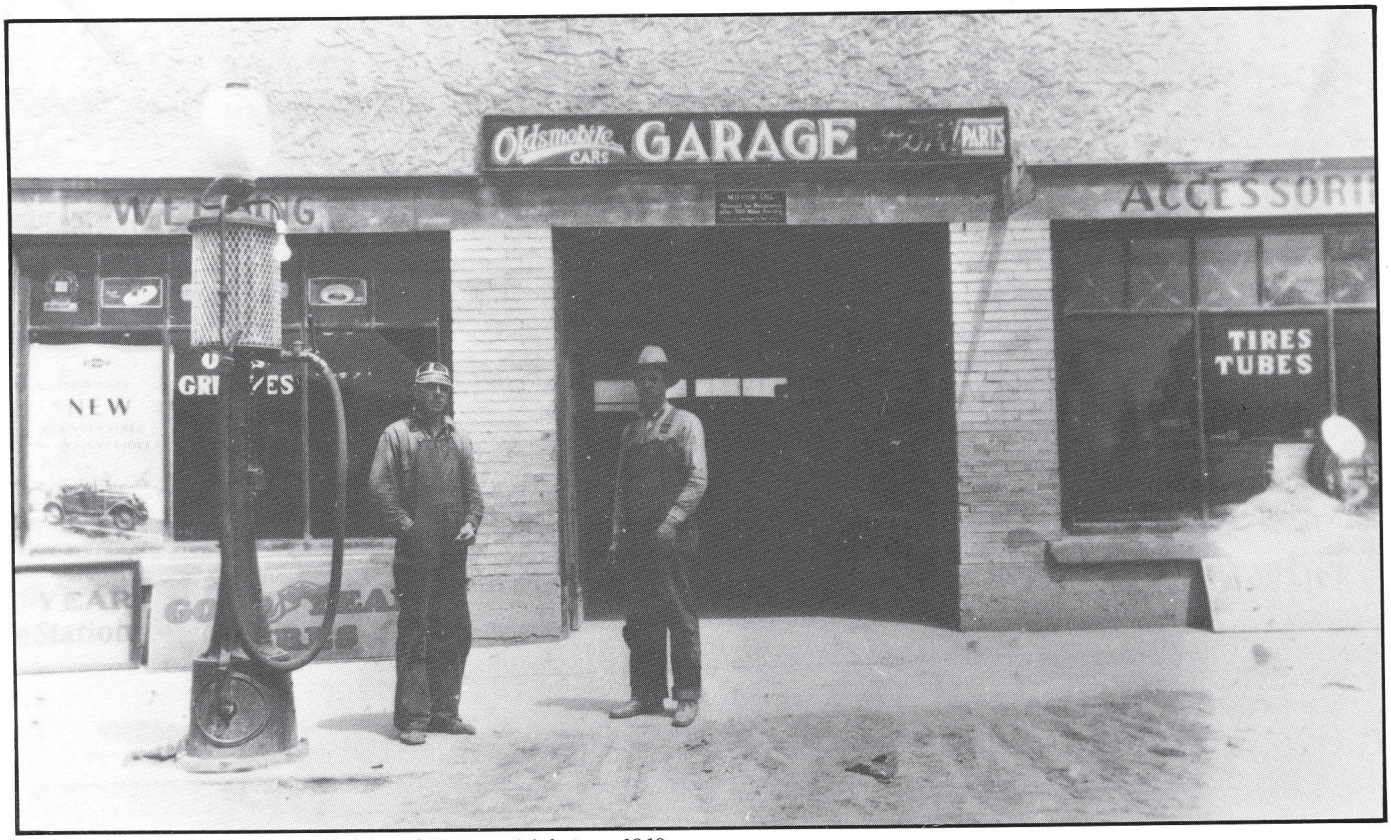
Blain also operated his own slaughterhouse in conjunction with this store aided by his son-in-law Joseph Ed Downard who did some of the butchering, and Kenneth Williams.

**Aiken's Service Station**

Although not in the immediate downtown area, the first actually service station in town was built by Lorenzo W. Aiken on the corner of his Fifth North and Main Street lot in 1927. Strate's Garage preceeded this station but was built for the purpose of selling and repairing automobiles while Aiken's was built to sell gas and oil. Grant and Eldon Nielson operated this station; later Denzil Aiken bought the equipment and operated it for a few years. About 1941 the stations was sold to Archie Aiken after which it remained closed.

**Anderson's Garage**

Although not located in Spring City, Cliff Anderson's Garage about one mile west of town belonged to a born mechanic. He reportedly owned the first Model "T" Ford




*Everett Strate garage; Rulon (left ) and Everett (right ) ca 1919-1962.*

*Osborne Mercantile next to Beck Mercantile building.*

*Lorenzo Aiken's service station at Main Street and 5th North (1927-1941).*

*Local residents in front of John T. Blain's barber shop.*

in town and probably tore it down and put it back together soon after he bought it.

Before his marriage he had worked in Salt Lake and so met his future wife and brought her to live in Spring City's suburbs. At that time he would travel around the country in a covered wagon finding people whose stoves needing repairing and would order the parts for them and then after obtaining the parts, he would fix the stoves.

All types of vehicles were fixed in Cliff's garage, assisted by his sons, James S. and Alfred C. who were also good mechanics like their father. If parts were not available, or too high-priced Cliff would endeavor to make the part himself.

When he could no longer fix vehicles and his sons were in business for themselves, Cliff took up repairing and building guns for townspeople which he could do inside his warm house.

**Blain's Barber Shop**

Before the days of Barber Colleges and strict licensing procedures, a man might decide that he would like to become a barber and take the necessary steps to learn the trade at home on willing (or unwilling) guinea pigs which is what John T. Blain did as told in the following excerpt:

> (He cut) men's hair so as to make a little money. When the men needed a haircut they would come to our home and Father wuld take a chair out to the woodpile and cut their hair for ten cents. If they didn't have ten cents, he would let them wait until he had cut it five times—making 50¢ and then they would work on the farm a day to pay for their hair cuts.[63]

Of course before he started charging Blain would practice on his friends for free. After enough practice and on-the-job training, "John Thomas," as he was called, "made the decision to have his own barber shop in a room of their new home, as follows:

> He had the carpenter help build him a barber chair. Mother covered it with beautiful flowered cloth, but no padding. We thought it was a beautiful chair and loved to sit in it. Father hung a small mirror on the wall so the men could see themselves while being barbered. He now shaved men for 10¢ and cut hair for 15¢.[64]

After a few years of barbering in his home, John Blain expanded his barbering business and "built a little barber shop down on Main Street"[65] where his fee remained 15¢ for a haircut and 25¢ for a haircut and shave. His shop was located just a few steps north of City Hall.

This shop was later operated by Lance Brough who worked with John for a while before he operated it on his own. In 1939 Richard Puzey was the barber according to one history. Still later Mt. Pleasant barbers would set up shop for a day or two per week; one such barber was Henry Winkler. LaVar Taylor of Ephraim also offered local barbering services two days a week for several years, while his wife Marguerite would give permanents, etc. in women's homes.

Currently there is a drive-way around City Hall in the same location where men of by-gone days had their beards trimmed or shaved and their hair shortened.

**Barber Shop**
By Craig E. Sathoff
It was a sort of meeting place
For menfolk of the town

*Braiding the Maypole at a 1948 Primary Party, in front of barber shop.*

To stop and chat a little while
While whiskers were trimmed down.

Its Barber pole, red, white and blue,
Bid those who happened near
To have a haircut or a shave
In friendly atmosphere.

It smelled of tonics and colognes
And boots of leather too,
Of shaving cream and alum sticks
And lathers old and new.

Its visored barber did his best
To please his clientele
And make each man the handsomer
By grooming him up well.

**Smokehouses**

Lorenzo "Renn" Larsen had a small smoke house near his home on Third South and 1st East where anyone who wished could have any kind of meat smoked for a small charge. This smoke house was later operated by Moroni Bradley, his son-in-law. "Fish" Thompson also operated a "smoke house" for those who wished to take advantage of his services and had no smoke house of their own, although some did.

**Sawmills**

In 1919 Joseph Downard bought Larsen's shingle mill and ran it for two seasons. It then stood vacant until 1924 when George Crisp leased it. Later this mill was operated by Charlie Justesen and his family.

In more recent years deer hunters salvaged the sawmill building and used it for shelter during the deer season.

*George Crisp Sawmill.*

*Young farmers on vacation in mountains.*

*Spring City Elementary, November 24, 1916.*

**Pioneer Woman**
By Fred L. Allred
I see you come and go, woman of years,
Along the street with footsteps old and slow
Your shoulders bent, your face browned by wind and sun.
Still there's something of laughter and tears
That made up living all your years:
There's pride still shining in your eyes
From having helped an empire grow and rise
In greatness by the hills of Deseret.
(Used by permission of Dean C. Allred)

**Unique Industries**

"Fishman" or "Fish" Thompson received his nickname because of his periodic fishing trips to Utah Lake and others, after which he could peddle his catch through Spring City streets, covering the fish with a wet cloth. These fish were usually carp and suckers which were caught illegally in a large net called a "sain" which held large numbers of victims. "Fish" either didn't believe in buying a fishing license or couldn't afford it, or both, and was thus forced to fish during the night. Usually family members or friends accompanied him on these dangerous expeditions into the darkness. At one time his product was priced at 5¢ a pound or 25¢ for two or three large fish. "Besides the fish he caught, he had about 100 pounds shipped in from Provo once a week which he (also) sold to people in town. They arrived on the train packed in ice."[66] It is said that he knew his route and customers so well that he knew "just where he could sell his 100 pounds."[67] These imported fish were sold for 10¢ a pound having been purchased for 5¢. "Fish" was quite sociable and liked to talk to townspeople along his route. As he peddled his wares his dog followed him "and when he'd start, that dog would bark, just walk in front of him and bark and whirl around and bark and whirl around and you always knew right where he was because of the dog barking."[68]

Although Andrew "Fish" Thompson died in 1938, nearly fifty years ago, you may imagine that his imaginative spirit lingers on at local fishing holes and through the streets of Spring City with his little four-colored cock-eyed mongrel yipping and whirling just in front of the horse and cart.

## Education (by Christie Bunnell)

From 1910 to 1916 Alfred J. Rees served as North Sanpete District Superintendent, although in 1915 the North and South Sanpete Districts became two separate and distinct entities. Several attempts have since been made to consolidate these two districts, with very little or no success and much opposition.

A need for more space and better facililties became apparent and a bond election was scheduled for April 3, 1916 on the issue of a new Junior High School building for Spring City. The vote was 164 to 36 in the Affirmative. Late in 1916 or early in 1917 the new white brick building was constructed and opened for students just a little east and north of the large elementary school. The new building housed seventh, eighth and ninth graders. One room of the elemen-

tary school became available for use as a Manual Arts or "Shop" area for Junior High students.

This new building contained four large rooms, a small library room, and lavatory facilities on the west end, along with a fine gymnasium and stage. Three junior high rooms were used for the three grades and the fourth used for a music or band room.

About this same time (1915) Methodist school enrollment had dropped and closure became imminent. Minister "Merk" donated the beautiful sounding bell to the elementary school, a generous and much appreciated gift. The fine solid brass bell had been manufactured in Maryland in 1887 and weighed 400 pounds, requiring that a bell tower be constructed on top of the school. This tower had louvers on the sides to keep out birds and bats and further protect the bell from destructive elements. A rope attached to the bell hung down to the first floor through both central hallways and one pull on the rope would call all the children back to their studies.

During World War I schools were adversely affected because of strained finances and a shortage of teachers. Snow College's training facilities were used and many students obtained their teaching certificates at that center for higher education. (Note: During the war younger children were put to work snipping clean rags for pillows while older students assisted in rolling bandages for wounded soldiers.)

After Armistice Day the Spanish Flu greatly impacted our schools which were closed from October 1918 through February 1919. For a short time the quarantine was lifted but the epidemic re-erupted causing instant school closure.

Around 1920 military style marching had been discontinued and students were allowed to enter school upon their arrival, particularly on cold stormy days. Teachers during the Teens included the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fenella Rasmussen | Blanche Maxfield |
| Idella Dahl | Rowena Bunnell |
| Ila Puzey | Liona Larsen |
| Ariel Williams | Arthur Smith |
| Beryl Irving | James W. Blain |
| Merrill Benson | Ruth Cornick |
| Fred Strate | W. Lee Allred |
| Cora Nowell | Manette Allred |
| Glen Allred | Jessie Schofield |

Junior High and Elementary School principal was James W. Blain, with junior high teachers Reid H. Allred, Dorothy Jacobs (Buchanan), Ralph "Lardhead" Peterson, and Ernest B. Terry.

In 1928 a circular fire escape was built and installed by Cliff Anderson on the south side of the elementary school which was enjoyed as a slide and fun play area for the next 48 years. Children would climb up and slide down during recesses, lunch, after school and all sumer—even after the school's closure. Fire drills were always a welcome diversion from dull studies and books were slammed down when the rapid fire-bell signal was given. The race was to see how fast second-floor students could evacuate down the fire escape compared to the first-floor students who were rushing out every available door. The person in charge would report the results of the fire drill and students and teachers would set a goal to try for a shorter result the next time. Luckily there was never a fire to test the students; however, they were prepared in any eventuality. The well-used fire escape finally wore out, developing sharp, dangerous edges and was taken down in 1976, 17 years after the school's closure.

Later teachers were Loa Allred, Eva A. Erickson, Ferril M. Sorensen, Lewis Nielson, Maxine Justesen (Peterson) and Alice G. Allred (Prestwich).

High school busing came on the local scene about 1921 with Alma Benson and Cutler Schofield hired as the main drivers.

**Ice Preservation Techniques**

Before freezers or even refrigerators as we know them, iceboxes were used in homes and businesses to keep foods fresher. Each winter men and boys would make a trek to such places as Downard's Pond, the Chester Reservoir and elsewhere in sleighs to saw out large ice blocks for use during the coming summer. Snow was packed between the blocks to keep them from sticking together and then they were "put in a little shed"[69] and covered with a two-to-three foot covering of sawdust to keep them from melting. Each time they were used the sawdust was washed off to prevent contamination of foods. These large ice blocks would last for two or three days in an icebox. Many townspeople maintained their own ice houses and nearly all the businessmen in town who sold meats, ice cream or fresh foods kept an ice house behind their place of business.

Gorden Sorensen vividly remembers one of their trips to the Reservoir with his father, Uncle Otto, and cousin Calvin. As he and his cousin were playing near the overflow edge of the ice they both fell through, soaking themselves to the bone in the icy cold water. Although it was a sunny winter day and they were taken straight home, Gorden's clothes were frozen stiff (in a sitting position) when they reached home on their sleigh. After a steaming hot bath he was as good as new, but left with chilling memories of their close call.

Ice from these large blocks was also used to make ice cream in the summer time in basically the same way that we now make home-made ice cream, except that they used muscle power and we use electricity.

**The Bummer's Bench**

One of the most nostalgic spots in Spring City's history was known simultaneously as "the Bummer's Bench," "Charlie's Corner," "Spit 'n Whittle Avenue," and "Beck's Corner" while the righteous ladies of the town felt "that the habitues were spending more time on philosophy than was prudent."[70]

The origins of the Bummer's Bench lie with the unlucky Charlie Beck, son of Simon T. and Sarah Crawforth Beck, who fell victim to typhoid fever and meningitis becoming paralyzed from the waist down at age 19.

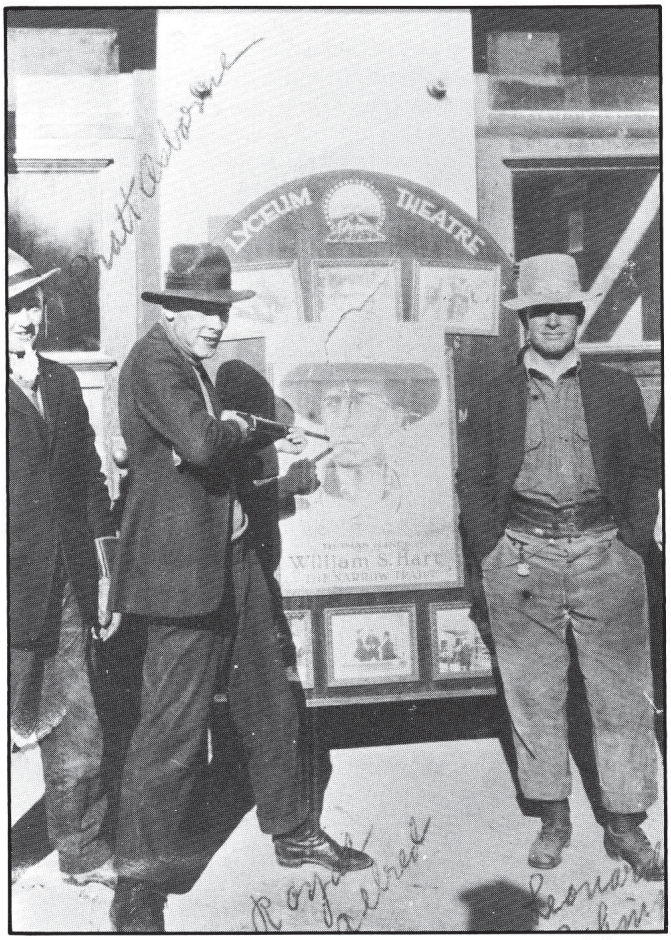
After his illness Charlie would sit on the long bench which faced south near the Beck home on First North and whittle things out of "clean sticks of white pine."[71] He somehow kept an adequate supply of these sticks available for himself and other whittlers. He chuckled as he told young Boyd Blain that "if I don't have sticks they'll whittle this bench right out from under me."[72]

Charlie instructed Boyd and other boys in many aspects of life including the relationship between whittling and doing a good job. "You know," said Charlie, "you can tell a lot about a man by his whittling. Now take this shaving, it

*Fire escape built by Cliff Anderson in 1928 on school's south side.*

*School Clean-Up Day, (1922 or 1923).*

*Getting ice up in canyon for summer use (Sawmill area).*




*"This is a stick-up, Bill Hart!" (Left to right) Pratt Osborne, Royal Allred with gun, and Leonard Robinson.*

was cut by a man who could be trusted to do a good job. It takes patience and a sharp knife to make a shaving like that. The man who keeps his tools sharp is the man who will do a neat job."[73] Another of Charlie's homely philosophies was, "Life is like fishing: if you're not prepared and don't have all the equipment, you won't catch any success. Remember this, school gives you the things you need to be successful."[74]

Charlie sat on this "Bummer Bench" for "38 years, dispensing his philosophy for happiness to all who happened by—young and old."[75] He sat there on his "faded wooden bench by the sidewalk with one leg propped nonchalantly on his yellow crutches and one cheek, immensely swollen, harboring a fascinating wad of Horseshoe cut plug. From time to time he would purse his lips and the amber stream of tobacco juice would spurt out and fairly bounce as it hit the ground.[76] Hence, the origin of the name "Spit 'n Whittle Avenue."

Across the street was the William Blain spring and watering trough, baptismal cabin, and the Allred Hotel a few steps south. Charlie and his cohorts could easily observe the major comings and goings of the town from this vantage point which became a type of "clearing house for the community"[77] with much valuable information being traded between "haves and have-nots." Vital statistics for community and county were also available and although "Charlie never left his bench (except at night) he knew more about the town and the people in it than anyone else."[78]

Some visitors to the "Bummer's Bench" who likely exchanged vital information on a regular basis were: Wilford Mortensen, Charles Justesen, Joe Schofield, Walt Rasmussen, John Schofield and Hy Peterson. Teenagers such as Henry, Ray and Melvin Blain, Briant, Vivian and Chris

Larsen, Orson Hansen, Lloyd Clawson, Nels Anderson, Pete Sorensen, Ernest Justesen, and Reese Bunnell were also occasional visitors to "Charlie's Corner," along with many other residents.

At Charlie's passing in May 1936 more than one young person mourned this blue-jeaned philosopher who might have been crippled in body but not in his feelings for his fellow beings.

The "Bummer's Bench" was removed by the Beck family soon after his death because of its poignant reminder that Charlie was gone from among them, and a 38-year landmark passed quietly from the Spring City scene, gone from us but not exactly forgotten. (See Appendix for entire essay.)

## Entertainment

### Lyceum Theatre

In 1915 after John R. Baxter, Jr. had been in charge of the "old Blue Hall" for a short time, he and his wife Enid conceived the grand idea of a more modern theater in Spring City. In May of that year the newspaper announced the fact that work would begin soon, as follow:

> ... work is expected to commence on the new opera house by the first of next week. The walls will be of Provo pressed brick and all other materials will be first grade, the dimensions are such they will make it large enough to accomodate the public for many years hence and if a branch of the National Guard could be established here, the building would make them an excellent home.[79]

Builders for this joint project, with Baxters Senior and Junior involved, were Willis and George Allred, along with Jim Thompson and others. Henry Schofield remembers that he helped lay adobes during this project.

In July the newspaper further announced that the "new Lyceum Theater and dance hall will be open for business July 24."[80]

Grand opening ceremonies were held on schedule with a fifteen-week serial beginning on July 24, 1915. A thirty-week serial, "Diamond From the Sky," was the next offering. The first theatrical was presented on a 20 below Zero night in December—"Corianton" from the Book of Mormon. Other silent films brought to town via this theatre with its Mirroride Screen were "Birth of a Nation," "The Virginian," "The Narrow Trail," "The Whip," "Redemption," "The Ten Commandments," "Phantom of the Opera," "Hunchback of Notre Dame," "The Covered Wagon," "The Kid" and many others. Matinee tickets were a 10¢ for children and a 25¢ for adults in 1918, with evening prices raised to 20¢ for children and 35¢ for adults.

During silent movie days John usually played the old organ, occasionally assisted by others. Will Schofield operated the projector.

The Lyceum, as it was called, became the social and cultural center of Spring City after the "old Opera House" was torn down, with a great variety of activities being held within its walls. Basketball games, roller skating, wedding receptions, plays, debates, Chautauqua Festivals, political meetings, and chicken "feeds" with a dance afterwards, were all part of Spring City's social scene at this time.

Music for the first two dances was furnished by Frank Christensen from Snow College. "Local orchestras and others were employed thereafter, such as the Harmony Four and Jimmy Riddle."[81]

The Lyceum Theater was operated by the Baxters until 1927 when it was sold to Sophus Bertelson of Ephraim and named "The Victory." A few years later the building became the Spring City Ward Cultural Hall and remained so until 1978 when the new church cultural hall was completed.

### The Baxter Confectionary

The Baxter Confectionary was constructed next to the Theater at the same time. According to newspaper records and city licensing information, it was used for a short time as a drug store early in 1916, although confectionary items were sold as well.

In 1920 a soda fountain was added and a lovely French plate glass mirror installed as a part of the fountain cabinet fixtures. The confectionary or "The Shop," as it was called by family members, was divided into a front and back area by a nice lattice divider. Candy was on display in the front glass showcases and shelves with a longer counter where ice cream cones and drinks were provided upon request. There were two booths in the rear area with tables as well as several small round tables where customers could sit and eat their treats. Also located in the back was a stove where many residents gathered on cold days to warm themselves and catch up on local gossip.

Further details of the Confectionary's operation are described as follows:

> The first shipment of candy that was sold came from Shupe-Williams Candy Co., followed by shipments from Sweets, J. G. McDonald's and Startup. Candy mostly came in wooden buckets. There were 5¢ bars but no 10¢ bars. Ice cream cones were 5¢, nut Sundays 15¢ and banana splits 25¢. In later years the confectionary specialized in penny candy. Also in later years, especially to the younger residents, it became "John's Candy Store" and many hundreds of residents and former residents remember the cones and candy they bought there. Former residents often said a trip just wasn't complete without going to John's Candy Store.[82]

## Home Town Social Clubs

Nearly every newspaper article from Spring City during the Teens and Twenties refers to several club meetings.

The **Alethia Ladies Literary Club** was organized in December 1916 for the purpose of improving "the literary and social culture of its members."[83] The article noted that Spring City "was the only town of like population not represented by a women's literary society."[84] The women were scheduled to meet every Friday afternoon, with the first officers as follows: President, Miss Ethel Rankin; Vice President, Mrs. J. Morgan Johnson; Secretary, Nela Omansen; Treasurer, Mrs. John R. Baxter, Jr.; Program Committee Chairman, Mrs. J. A. Justesen; Charter Members, Mrs. Earnest Justesen, Mrs. H. C. Hermansen, Mrs. Delos Acord, Mrs. J. F. Ellis, Mrs. Vera B. Larsen, Mrs. R. A. Strate, Mrs. Charles Justesen, Mrs. Soren Anderson, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Aldrich, Mrs. Dean Larsen, and Mrs. Eugene Allred.

This club continued in Spring City for many years, with

*Billy Club (left to right) Helena Bunnell, Elizabeth B. Allred, Aurelia Madsen, Ida Billington, Elmira Aiken, Nell Nyberg and Emma Jensen.*

changes in officers and members each year. Its meetings included book reviews, lessons and Christmas parties. In later years when members began to suffer from ill health, fewer and fewer members attended. Meetings had become strictly social gatherings, with a luncheon provided by members at their homes, after which the group played cards or Bingo, winning prizes for high scores. Dues were $1.00 a year with bi-monthly meetings. Towards the end of its existence Lorna Jensen functioned as the President, with Florence Nielsen as Vice President, and Bergetta Jensen as Secretary/Treasurer. Infrequent special guests were invited to these socials.

**The Billy Club**

The "Billy Club" is also mentioned in the newspaper as existing in April 1916. this was a neighborhood social club for women in the Southeastern section of town who after getting together for a party decided they would organize a club. In April 1916 the women were practicing dances, listening to music and playing games. May Allred whistled "The Mockingbird," a popular song of the day. Ida Billington was the President at that time with Eliza B. Allred as Vice President, and Margaret Christensen the Secretary-/Treasurer.

In April 1916 the membership was as follows:

Mrs. Cyrus Allred
Myrtle Allred
Maud Acord
Ada Christensen
Aurelia Madsen
Maria Aiken
Nell Nyberg
Nina Mickel
Nellie Allred
Helena Bunnell
Ninnie Barney
M. Kelsey
Effie Allred
Georgiana Lund
Cecilia Acord
Annie E. Allred

Other activities of the Billy Club included having lunch, having plays or skits, singing or going for walks south of town. Rinda Billington, the President in 1916, entertained the ladies by making music with her mouth which sounded like a musical instrument and they enjoyed this very much. Mrs. Billington passed away in the 1980's at the very advanced age of 98.

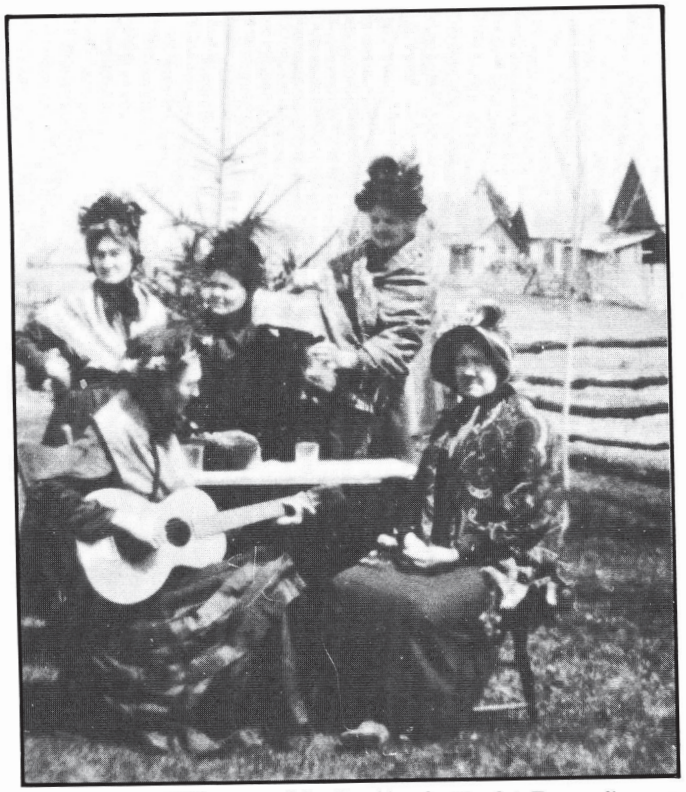
**Beehive Club**

Dean C. Allred, son of a Beehive Club member, wondered for several years as a young man where his mother went when she attended "Beehive" and finally questioned her concerning this activity. In the L.D.S. Church there is an organization for young women called the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association (YWMIA) in which the Beehives are the first class of 12 or 13 year olds. This particular Beehive Club consisted of the girls who attended the very first Beehive class that was organized in Spring City and through the years this small group met on a regular basis to have socials and play cards. This then was the Spring City Club which dwindled to a zero membership as the cruel years slipped by taking the members one by one.

There were also two amateur dramatic clubs in Spring City during this time as well as a Home Economics Club, an M.C.U. Circle, a U.C.U. Club and a Widow's Union (President Elizabeth Larsen); however, we have been unable to find out any specifics concerning these last few clubs.

**Baseball**

As the years went by, baseball retained and increased its popularity with residents of Spring City as well as other towns. Several young men developed into very good ball players including Cutler Schofield (see Chapter 5) and Vaughn Justesen. Vaughn reportedly could throw the ball



*(Seated) Ida Billington, Ada C. Allred; (Back) Emma Jensen; (Left to right) Aurelia Madsen, Helena Bunnell.*

so hard that the catcher Rees Bunnell, could not milk his cows after the game because of his stiffened fingers. Mar Dye also remembers what a strong pitching arm Vaughn had. The attention of baseball scouts was attracted to him; however, his parents discouraged his ambition because they thought that baseball life was not for him. Vaughn's wife, Otelia, remembers the many times she had to massage his arm after a game to reduce the pain his pitching engendered.

A team during this time might have consisted of the following players: Holly Schofield or Alden Blain at First Base, Royal Allred at Second, Cutler Schofield at Short, Osmer Beck on Third, Rulon Blain or Vaughn Justesen as Pitcher, Rees Bunnell as Catcher, Gregson Schofield, Pete Bohlin, Vao Schofield or John Baxter in the Outfield. Everett Strate was also a pitcher. These many talented players made many a ball whiz around the bases; fans were thrilled to see them play in Spring City or other Sanpete County towns in regular games.

**Basketball**

Rees Bunnell who played on the 1917-18 North Sanpete High School Basketball Team is the last member now alive (1986) Other Spring City members were Cutler Schofield, Alma "Red" Benson and Vao Schofield. Games were played in the Junior High gym as well as in the Lyceum Theater or the high school. Rees also remembered being on the Championship 1916-17 Junior High Basketball Team during the first year in their new Junior High building in Spring City.

*Billy Club members celebrate in costume.*

*Baxter Confectionary, billiards building at left and Lyceum Theater at right.*

*Spring City baseball team—Pratt Osborne, Keith Schofield, Holly Schofield, Osmer Beck, Vaio Schofield, ? Wright, John Baxter, Vaugn Justesen, Loran Brough, Clarence Schofield.*

*Baseball players (front left to right) Holly Schofield, Lynn Neilson, Alton Blain, Gerald Erickson. (Back left to right) Reid Allred, ?, Royal Allred, Everett Strate, ?.*

**Swimming**

No chlorinated pools for those young swimmers of yesteryear! Dams in local creeks and ditches have always been favorite swimmng grounds for Spring City's kids on hot summer days. And south of town summertime activities included riding your best horse into the pond (sorry, no girls allowed!) or holding tightly to your horse's tail and being pulled behind him through the pond. If asked, each child would have probably had a different spot where they cooled off during hot summer days. At least one tragic drowning occurred—Cliff Anderson's younger brother.

## Holidays

A June 27, 1919 Pyramid outlined a local Fourth of July program as follows:

> Program at 10 a.m. in the Lyceum Theater: MC: Joseph G. Schofield; Song by Choir; Quartet: Pearl Thompson, Myrle Madsen, Clark Wright, Clifford Christensen; Reading: J. W. Blain; Vocal Solo: Lois Allred; Oration: A Welcome Address, Professor Osmon Justesen; Piano Solo: Helen Watson; Duet: Mrs. Lola Watson and Kenneth Williams; Response to Oration: Clifford Christensen; Prayer: Chaplain.
>
> Afternoon sports were scheduled for 2 p.m. in the City Park. Cash prizes were to be given to the oldest man and woman on the grounds. Special relay races to be held between four single and four married men. Returned soldiers to give a drill demonstration at 4 p.m. At 5 p.m. a baseball game between Spring City and Wales. At 3 p.m. a Children's Dance in the Lyceum Theater. A Picture Show between 5 and 9 p.m. A Dance to be held in the evening.

Although the year is unknown, the following Fourth of July incident illustrates that "boys will be boys," as the old saying goes. Evidently the Town Marshal (identity unknown) told some of the local "boys to steal Joe Schofield's pig for the holiday greased pig contest. He yelled when they turned the pig loose and said that anyone who could catch and hold it could have it. It turned out that they had taken the Marshal's pig in place of Joe Schofield's. The Marshal was really mad."[85] Of course, it served the Marshal right!

By 1924, the Fourth of July Program was outlined as follows:

> ... the usual discharge of firearms, a 10 a.m. program, the usual games and sports for the children, including a dance. Several horse races were held, as well as 'bronco bustin' furnished thrills for those who delight in seeing feats of horsemanship.[86]

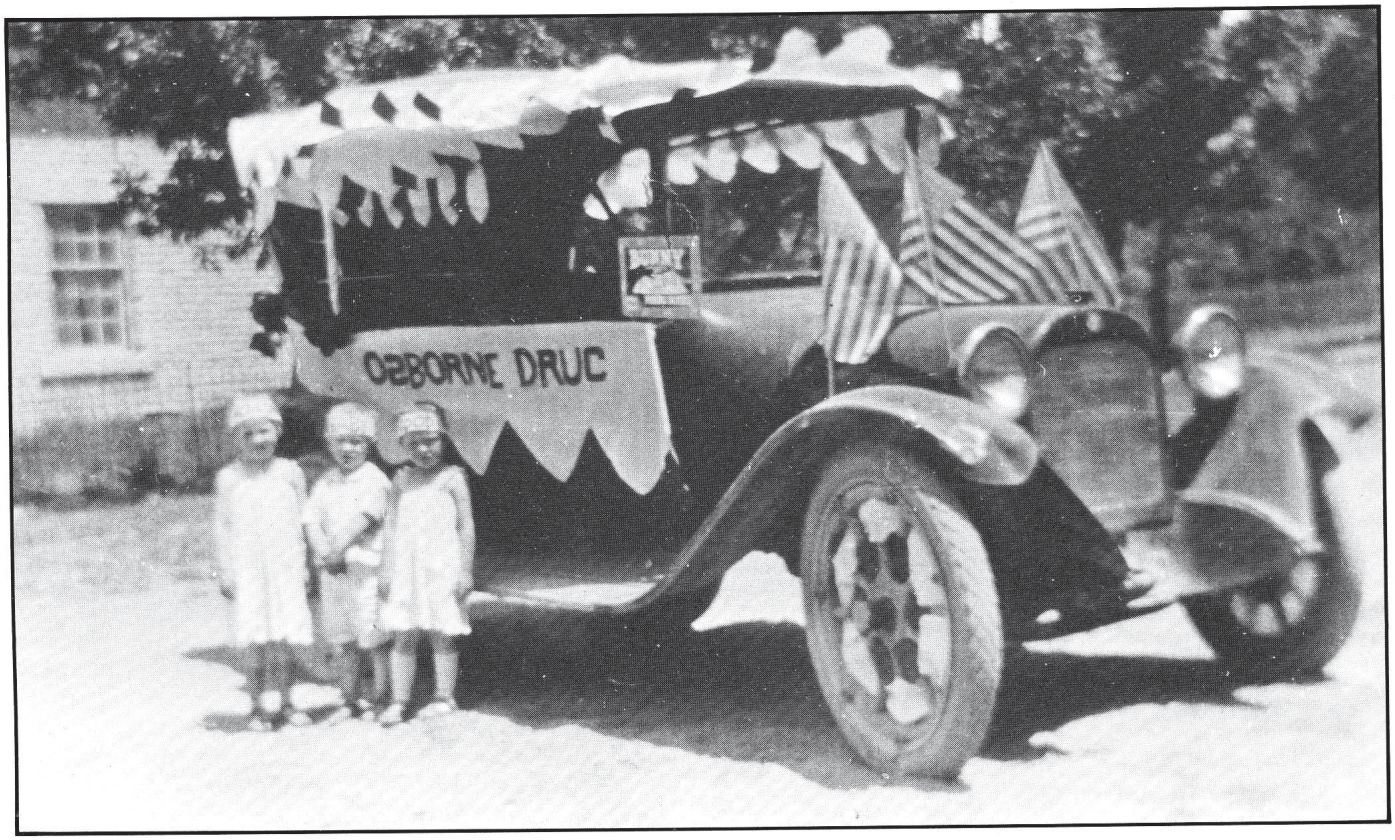
Most Pioneer Day celebrations continued to be very similar in nature to the Fourth of July; in July 1924 there was a Twenty-fourth parade, program, afternoon sports and games, and a public dance in the Lyceum in the evening.[87]

## Prominent People

**Lorenzo Wilson Aiken**—youngest son of Samuel R. Aiken and Isabella Livingston, was born 18 August 1873 in Spring City, Utah. He attended school in the "old rock school" with John Frank Allred and John R. Baxter as his teachers. On 22 March 1893 Mary Jane Nielsen became his wife; they had eight children. He worked in the mountains "logging, cutting and sawing timber and hauling it to Nephi with oxen."[88] (LW Aiken history p1) He later hauled milk to the Spring City Creamery, also Mt. Pleasant and Chester.

*1920's parade looking north on Main Street.*

*Miss Spring City Farnes Allred Strate with two attendants.*




*Osborne Drug parade entry.*

In 1927 Lorenzo built Spring City's first service station on 5th North and Main, with two pumps. Lorenzo was a sheep shearer for 43 years, traveling to Hillard, Black Rock, Rawlings, and Walcott, Wyoming. In 1937 after a tick-fever shot, he became ill and the pain settled in his leg. He also got wool poisoning so quit sheep shearing. His hair turned very white early in his life and remained so the rest of his life. He served an L.D.S. Mission in 1928-29 to the Eastern States and did much temple work later in his life. He passed away 26 December 1951.

**Mary Jane Neilsen Aiken**—born 29 August 1873 at Spring City, Utah, daughter of Mads Nielsen and Ellen Aurelia Allred. She attended local schools and also Snow Academy in 1889-1890. Mary Jane and Lorenzo Aiken were married in her parents home on 22 March 1893, by Bishop James A. Allred. the couple lived in several local homes before settling at 4th North and Main in a new home in 1908. For many years Lorenzo and Mary Jane acted as George and Martha Washington in the 4th of July celebration, complete with wigs and clothing. She served as YLMIA Secretary and Relief Society Secretary, Stake Primary Counselor and President (19 years). Her counselors were Emily F. Allred and Louisa Maxfield. Traveling by horse and buggy she and her counselors visited Primaries in the northern end of the valley. Before the Aikens had a buggy, she rented one from Joseph Schofield's livery stable. Later Lorenzo "traded a cow to Dr. Bigelow for a buggy with ball bearings and black side curtains."[39] The buggy horse was named "Old Bert" and took them on their Primary errands. While Lorenzo was away shearing, May Jane managed "the farm, her house and family and church duties."[90] Mary Jane passed away on December 28, 1933 after suffering many months of sarcoma of the hip bone.

**John P. Johnson**, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark of Swedish parents. He immigrated to Utah with his parents and two sisters and came to Spring City where his father bought the lot where Edith Schofield now lives east of the elementary school at Center Street and 2nd East. He married Hannah Hansen in 1893. John served as Postmaster between 1894 and 1898 and served an L.D.S. Mission from 1902 to 1904. Johnson was active in many L.D.S. Church callings as well as civically as City Councilman, Justice of the Peace, member of local and district school boards, and Mayor between 2 November 1915 to 1919. During his administration the old Power Plant was repaired, with the City purchasing the Power Plant. He died in January 1953.

**James W. Blain**, son of James and Caroline Justesen Blain, was born in Spring City August 11, 1880 and attended local schools and BYU. He married Dorcus Allred in 1903; they became the parents of nine children. He had many L.D.S. Church postions including Ward Amusement Chairman, Stake YMMIA, Sunday School, High Council and Stake Presidency. Blain served as Postmaster for eight years, City Recorder for 16 years, Mayor for eight years, Principal of the Junior High, Treasurer and Secretary of the Horseshoe Irrigation Co., City Councilman and City Treasurer. During his second election for mayor he received all the votes but one. Blain passed away January 10, 1956.

**Vivian Larsen**, son of Louis Larsen and Mena Beck, was born here on 10 December 1893. He attended local schools and Snow Academy. In 1908 he married Ethel Blain

*John and Enid Baxter.*

in the Manti Temple; they had three children. He was very active in L.D.S. Church and community service including City Recorder, President of the Horseshoe Irrigation Co., President of Sanpete County Cattle & Horse Association, County Supervisor of Soil Conservation District, member of Spring City band, Sunday School teacher, Boy Scout Chairman for 20 years, Ward and Stake Choir member, and Counselor to Bishop Ellis for 14 years. He also served as Mayor between 1922 and 1923, during which time cement sidewalks were laid on some side streets. During his term as Irrigation Co. President the tunnel was constructed. Larsen died September 25, 1967 in Mt. Pleasant.

**James C. Pedersen**, son of Christian and Catherine Christensen Pedersen, was born in Denmark on September 24, 1865 and emigrated to Utah at the age of 22 settling in Spring City. He began to herd sheep and take his pay in sheep to build up his own herd then sending for his mother and sisters in Denmark. He served an L.D.S. Scandinavian Mission from 1907 to 1910 and married Martha Gabrielsen in 1913. They became the parents of seven children. Because of his economic prominence in the Danish (northern) section of town and his love of fine clothes, James received the nickname "King." His home completed in 1910 is an example of his high standard of living. James died in Salt Lake after surgery on June 9, 1951.

**Margaret Adamson Peterson**, daughter of David and Janet Douglas Adamson from Scotland, was born in Schofield, Utah, on March 27, 1887. After living in American Fork, Vancouver, British Columbia, Wellington, British Columbia, she then lived in Salt Lake's 18th Ward. In 1910 she married H. W. Peterson and they moved to Spring City in 1913. Mrs. Peterson became the YWMIA President on September 3, 1922 serving until 1926. She also gave service as a Relief Society teacher, Stake Primary Board member and Stake Primary Counselor during her stay here. She and her husband had five children.

**Sarah Eva Allred Erickson**, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Blain Allred, was born December 12, 1886 in Spring City. She attended schools here, at Snow Academy, the University of Utah, BYU and the A. C. in Logan. Her husband was Austin E. Erickson who lived for four years after their marriage leaving her with three small children to support. She taught elementary school for 39 years, as well as serving as Sunday School Librarian at age 14, Stake Sunday School Board member, Stake MIA Secretary, MIA Counselor and President (1926-1931) and Primary President from 1934-?. She passed away 14 August 1956.

**Enid Nielsen Baxter**, daughter of Hans P. Nielsen and Margaret B. Allred, was born 4 May 1890, attending schools in Chester, Circleville, Spring City and Union because of family circumstances. On January 22, 1913 she married John R. Baxter, Jr.; they had four children. Through her long life Enid was actively involved in L.D.S. Church callings including Primary Secretary in Circleville, YLMIA Secretary, Junior Sunday School teacher, Relief Society teacher and work counselor, Stake Primary Secretary and Counselor, Relief Society Secretary under three presidents, and Sunday School librarian.

Before her marriage Enid worked as a postal assistant to Wesley Beck from 1908 to 1911 and always assisted her husband in the operation of the Confectionary and Victory Theater. She also served as City Treasurer. Enid was a great cook and her grandchildren remember her luscious Thanksgiving dinners. She passed away on September 24, 1983 after many trials and tribulations.

**Leolette J. Christensen**, daughter of John N. and Char-

lotte Johansen Christensen, was born August 17, 1874, in Spring City. She attended schools here and at BYU and the University of Utah, also taking extension courses. To earn money for her education Leolette sold fine books and taught school here for about eight years. During the Thirties she became involved in teaching Adult Education Classes for the W.P.A. Leolette lived a life of service although she never married and was a Primary and MIA Secretary, teacher in all auxiliaries, Stake Primary and MIA worker, Ward MIA President (October 2, 1921-September 3, 1922). She taught not only here but in Salt Lake City, American Fork and Oakland, California. She died August 9, 1963.

**Minnie D. Allred Barney**, duaghter of Sidney R. and Lucy Ann Allred, was born August 10, 1869 and began her Primary career as a young girl in the Chester Ward, later moving to Spring City with her parents. Minnie married William C. Barney on August 21, 1890 and they became the parents of ten children. When her family was partly grown, she was asked to be a Primary teacher, and two years later the President, gaining much joy and happiness in this calling from 1917 to 1928. She also served as an MIA and Sunday School teacher. When the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers was organized in 1933 Minnie became a Vice Captain in the local camp. She passed away February 13, 1946.

**Martena J. Blain**, daughter of Jens and Hanna M. Christensen Jensen, was born on Decembr 31, 1892. She married Cloyd Blain in 1912 and they had five children. She served as Stake Primary Secretary, Ward Primary Secretary and Relief Society teacher as well as Primary President between 1928 and 1931. In 1936 the Blains moved to Sunset where she served as Relief Society teacher and MIA President.

**Carrie LaFern Allred Jensen**, daughter of Edward F. and Elizabeth Overlade Allred, was born here on April 11, 1896, attending local schools. In 1917 she became a Sunday School and Primary teacher. She and Daniel L. Jensen were married in 1918, having two sons. LaFern also served as Primary Chorister, Primary President, YWMIA Counselor, Relief Society Visiting Teacher, and Manti Temple Worker (1934). She passed away on 28 December 1982.

**Pratt Osborne**, son of William and Margaret Anne Osborne, was born December 3, 1895, attending Spring City schools until the eighth grade when he attended Snow Academy. After working for a while at the Magna mines, Pratt came home at the outbreak of World War I to care for his father's farm. He married Vurleen Allred, and they had six children, sharing the Osborne home on Second South and Main, with his parents. He purchased Edgar Allred's Drug Store and operated it for a few years until he replaced it with a brick building in 1930. Pratt had several L.D.S. Church positions, was a member of the Lion's Club and interested in politics. He passed away on May 28, 1955.

**Joseph G. Schofield**, son of John and Mary Broadbent Schofield, was born in Spring City in 1864, attending local schools. He fulfilled an L.D.S. British Mission from 1896 to 1898, as well as a home mission at a different time. He married Lenora Robinson and they had ten children. He served in the Stake YMMIA, Ward and Stake Sunday Schools, Ward Choir Member and as Choir Leader. Civically he served as a City Councilman and City Marshal. Schofield's Livery Service was a Spring City institution for many years, even after he changed horses for automobiles. Schofield died on December 18, 1949.

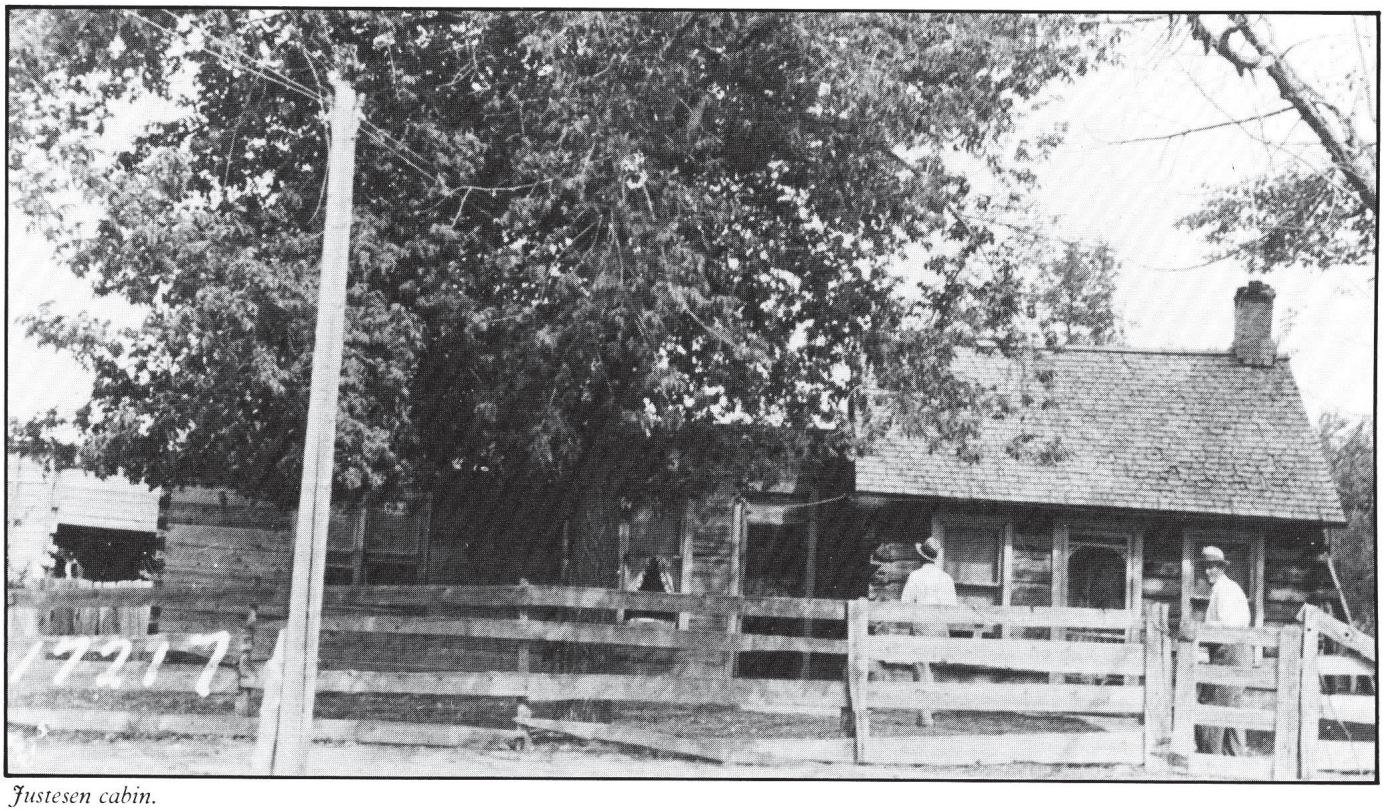
**Moses Willard Bigelow**, son of Asa Elijah and Elvira Jane Mecham, was born in Gunlock, Washington County, Utah, on January 1, 1876. He attended schools in Provo and BYU teaching school for a few years before graduating as a physician from the University of Utah on June 6, 1911. He married Ruby J. Gammon on May 23, 1898; two children were born to this couple while a second marriage to Amy Ilene Allred brought eight children into the world. The Bigelows lived in Spring City for a few years where he served as YMMIA President for a short time before they left for Panguitch. In 1920 and 1921 he was a member of the Panguitch City Council and lived there until 1927. His life after that time is unknown.

**Elizabeth D. Larsen**, was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah on August 24, 1859, and married Hans Ephraim Larsen in 1878; they have eleven children. She worked in the Sunday School, was a Relief Society teacher and President who came here in 1877. Her care of the sick during the Spanish Flu Epidemic is remembered. She died on August 25, 1947.

**Anenia Allred Mickel**, born on August 23, 1876 in Spring City, was the daughter of Sanford and Ellen Shepherd Allred. She attended school in the old rock school house taught by Jeanette Hyde and became a Sunday School teacher at age 15. She also taught Religion Class for four years, Primary for four years, Relief Society for four years and was the City Registrar, DUP Treasurer and was very active in doing Temple work. She married Peter Mickel on August 4, 1897; they had six children. She died 18 April 1946.

**George Thomas Crisp**, son of Elijah and Mary Ann Crisp, was born in Scranton, Kansas on July 31, 1888. After his parents were divorced his father gained custody of George who worked on their Kansas farm walking to school 1½ miles every day. About 1904 George ran away and obtained a $12.00 a month job, but soon gave it up. In 1907 he and his father came to Spring City and later traveled through the West finding jobs along the way. In 1913 George bought his first car, a Halliday. In about 1915 the Kansas farm was sold and the Crisps moved to Spring City. George joined the army in 918 but saw no foreign soil. He returned to Spring City and built barns and houses with a partner. In 1919 he contracted the thinning of beets with "a crew of 85 boys and girls and men." Before 1922 George was the owner of a Model "T" Ford, a chevrolet and an Essex. After his father died George took over the farm and "bought a thrashing machine and we threshed grain for many years" with his partner. He married Ferrill Margaret Christensen on July 31, 1923; they had eleven children. The Crisps farmed off and on throughout the Depression years and in 1939 bought the farm back after having lost it. He and his wife took many trips to see the country; she died on June 13, 1968.

George was very interested in entertainment and sponsored dances and "chicken feeds" many times in town. He would also transport "the men in the orchestra to where they were to play for the dance." He married Melva Anderson on April 14, 1973 and with her did a lot of traveling, as well as enjoying his grandchildren and family. George passed away August 8, 1976.



*Justesen cabin.*

**William "Will" Henry Sorensen** "Will" was born February 2, 1882 at Spring City, Utah , son of Soren Peter and Agnes Hutchinson Sorenson, and one of thirteen children.

Will's father bought farming ground and sheep in order to support his family; his son followed along the same lines in his early years, purchasing farming ground and sheep. However, he leased most of the land to others and began working with sheep. While still young Will left Spring City and worked at herding and managing large sheep herds. He began working for the Deseret Livestock Co. as a teenager and after some years was made foreman of the company.

On December 14, 1910 Will and Margaret Christofferson were married; they moved to Skull Valley, Utah to make their home. She cooked, shopped and cared for the sheep-herders and they moved every spring to the shearing corral at Wasatch, Utah. During the summer they lived in a cabin in the mountains at the head of Lost Creek at Wasatch. Will hired many men and boys from Spring City and Sanpete County to work at the Deseret Livestock where he worked for 35 years.

After leaving the Livestock, Will moved back to Spring City where he served as City Councilman working on the Cemetary's Perpetual Care plan and buying the land for the park below the church. He was very generous in contributions, at one time giving $1,000 for purchase of a new church organ.

His wife, Margaret, passed away April 15, 1945 and he and Vera Blain Downard were married July 18, 1948 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

A few years after his retirement from "the Livestock," Will was asked to move to Florida to manage the church farm there which he and Vera did for two years. Due to ill health they moved back to Spring City where he passed away February 27, 1969.

**A. Everett Strate**, son of Rasmus and Christina Jensen Strate, was born October 12, 1897 in Spring City and attended local schools. He married Farnes Allred and had two sons, McKeon and Garwood. After Farnes' death, Everett married Ireta Henry Peterson of Ephraim on June 1, 1945 in Provo, Utah. Everett was involved with raising sheep, farming and operating a garage and car dealership on Main Street. He was a natural mechanic who had a flair for repairing all types of machinery. He passed away in Mt. Pleasant on November 24, 1961.

# CHAPTER FIVE
# Rags to Riches (1930 - 1945)

## General Conditions

As the ripples from the 1929 Stock Market Crash of Black Tuesday spread throughout the country and the world, economic conditions slowly but steadily declined everywhere. By 1932 there were "61,500 persons—35.8 percent of the work force—or one out of every three working men—out of work,"[1] in Utah alone.

Utahns, along with other Americans, discovered that they were able to repair shoes, remake old clothing, mend holes, eat less, play games at home, grow a larger garden, share with their neighbors, and in general "make do" with what they had; however, it was a very trying time for the general populus. Those who have lived through the Great Depression are generally willing to share their hard-won knowledge and experience with those who have not had such an opportunity.

Failure of the Mt. Pleasant Commercial Savings Bank and its closure in June 1931 was a local disaster of great and dreadful note since many local residents lost part or all of their savings, with only a percentage of their losses ever recouped. Other area banks failed as well.

"By August 1931 Mormon Stake and Ward units were organizing to help their members. Using tithing and fast offering money, stores and storehouses were set up. At stores, goods were sold at cost. At storehouses, the unemployed could buy items by performing work... for $2.00 per day."[2]

Many vagrants found their way to Spring City from the railroad station to beg a bowl of soup or a piece of bread from residents. William E. Watson was one man who would never turn anyone away hungry but he always insisted that some chores be completed before the man left so that he could feel some pride. Older residents insist that the beggers had a special system of marking a gatepost in front of indulgent homes so that future beggers could also receive a handout.

As our country slowly began to emerge from the Great Depression, European countries faced the real and immediate danger of a second World War. When the war finally was thrust upon us, our country was brought to new heighths of manufacturing, food production and military strength, and our way of life was perhaps changed forever. Television, the atom bomb, Federal programs, and air travel were some products of this era.

## Local Government

During these years the following men served as Spring City's Mayor:

| | |
|---|---|
| William Lee Allred | 1930-1935, 1938-1939 |
| Ferril M. Sorenson | 1936-1937 |
| Evard J. Larsen | 1940-1941 |
| Hyrum Jensen | 1942-1945 |

During the Great Depression City officials remained unpaid until there were actual dollars available. When power bills became delinquent, heads of families were hired by the City at the following daily rates with the wages applied to their bills: $1.50 for a man for eight hours; $3.00 for a man and his team; $2.50 for an electric lineman. This wage was later raised to $2.00 per day for seven hours of work by a man and $4.00 for a man and his team.

Other weighty matters discussed in Council meetings during the Thirties included hiring a night watchman to patrol businesses, securing snow removal services for 35 cents an hour; approving the purchase of light poles for 75 cents to $1.00 per pole; fixing roads, culverts and bridges; setting the mill levy; designating clean-up days for both cemeteries; designating Memorial Day celebration chairman; approving lease agreements; purchasing land for a headhouse; discussing and administering government relief efforts; planning WPA projects and dealing with other thorny problems as they arose.

When Clean-Up days were proclaimed in the Thirties the town was divided into 10 districts with captains appointed over each district to organize and see that the work in each area was completed as needed.

A City swimming pool was proposed in the early Thirties but vetoed by the Board of Health. A swimming pool became a reality in August 1937 after its construction as a WPA project.

## Water System Construction

After several years of serious negotiations and planning to obtain the necessary funds for a culinary water system, it was finally arranged. A large celebration was held in February 1935 to give the workers a good send-off. Ernest Terry's junior high band entertained the group with a few songs, then Mayor Lee Allred gave an address including a welcome and the history of the water system's struggles. "John R. Baxter brought out a shovel painted white and Mrs. Allred turned over the first shovel of dirt to begin excavation of a storage reservoir."[3]

It is recorded that there were "two shifts of six hours each with a crew of 25 men, making 50 men working each day"[4] to complete this project which encompassed the whole town. Every block received access to a fire hydrant for protection against fire hazards. Once the project was underway, the work took about eight months to complete a mountain feeder line, a 150,000 gallon reservior and the city distribution lines. Although part of the money was a loan and part a grant, costs were in the neighborhood of $68,000. Companies involved in this long-awaited project were Pacific States Cast Iron Pipe Company, Salt Lake Hard-

*W. Lee Allred, Mayor, examines trench and pipe for water system, ca 1934.*

ware, Berntson and Kuhre, as well as Niels Fugal.

Men working on this new system could work off their first year's water assessment by hooking up their own lines, or the lines of family members; this work was done by many men so that they would not have the water bill expense for one more year. Water rates were set at $1.50 per month or $18.00 per year for the 800 residents of Spring City.

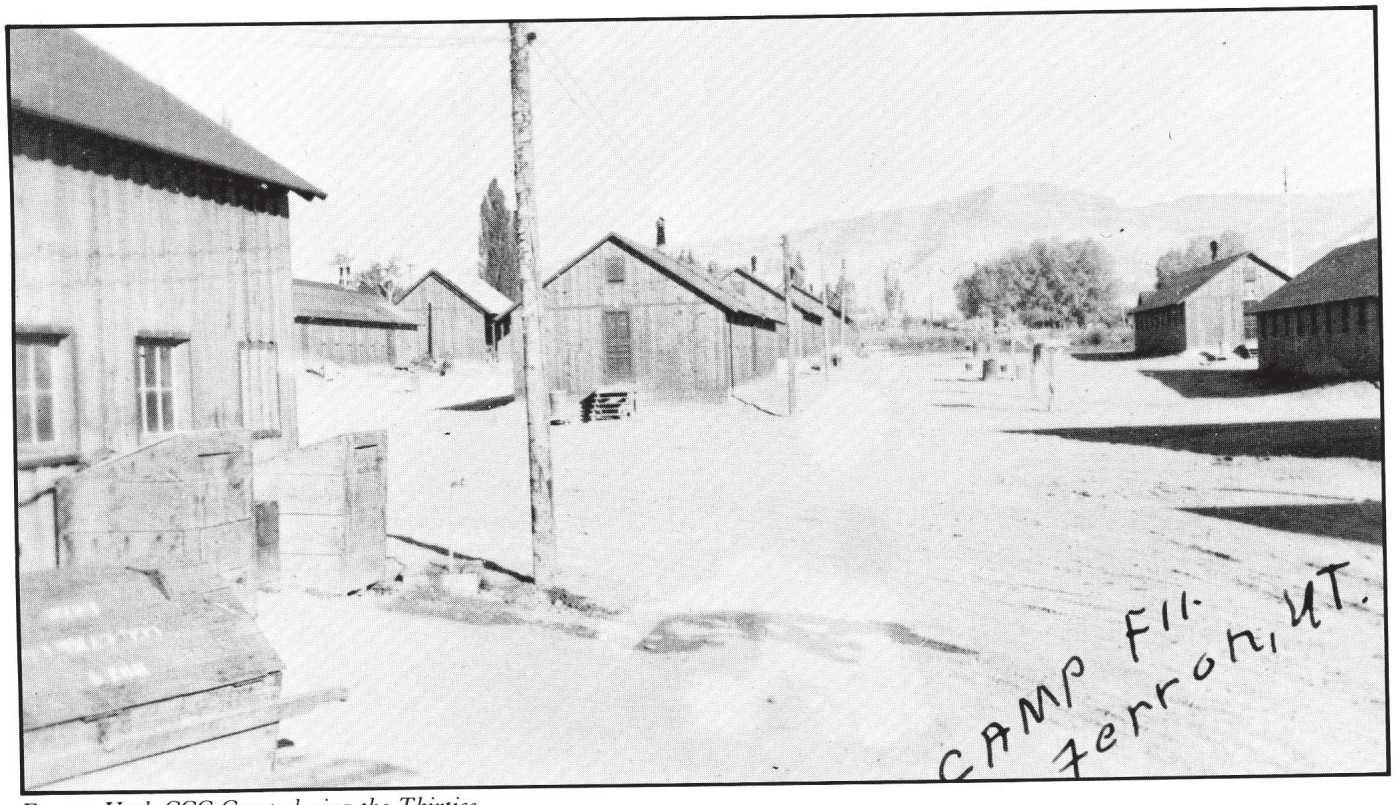
Roosevelt's New Deal had a great effect on Spring City's economy through such other projects as road improvements, swimming pool construction, a library, cemetery sidewalks, canyon road improvement, the Mudhole Picnic Grounds and recreation programs, among others.

## CCC Camps

The United States Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) or USCCC as it was called, had several local camps in areas surrounding Spring City, including Joe's Valley, Provo, Ferron, Mayfield and Mt. Pleasant. Organizationally, men of these camps were disciplined under War Department jurisdiction; however, their actual work was supervised by Dept. of Agriculture or Forest Service personnel. During the summer months mountain projects were accomplished while during the winter, valley locations were more desirable. Room and board were furnished in thirty-man barracks as well as many other buildings, including a recreation hall, infirmary, mess hall, bath house, barber shop, etc. Most of the young men in these camps were 16 or 17 years of age, with a few older men involved, all receiving $30 per month plus room and board, for their labors, with $25.00 sent to their parents. During the midst of the Depression this money was much appreciated. Training received during these encampments greatly aided these young men in their future lives as it taught them how to work, self-discipline, and specific job skills.

As many as 50 local young men were involved in these camps although we have been unable to find a complete listing. Kyle Brough, Preston Mitchell and Glen Donaldson were Ferron and Mayfield camp participants, with Scott Zabriskie and Willard Puzey in Provo and Delbert Pedersen, Richard Thompson and Odell Donaldson in the Mt.Pleasant camp. Other local men involved in these camps were Alten Blain who was a cook, Clarence Pedersen, Harvey Thompson, Willard Sorensen, Glade Schofield, LeGrand Hansen, Clarence Allred, Boyd Blain (Duchesne as a baker), Art Smith, Edwin Pedersen and many more.

CCC men constructed the beautiful Skyline Drive through our choice mountain scenery. At the time of its completion a huge celebration was planned at the Gooseberry Camp with all the towns in the area sending their residents up the mountain roads. All kinds of events were




*Ferron, Utah CCC Camp during the Thirties.*

planned from 10 a.m. until midnight including speeches, camp tours, barbecued elk sandwiches, singing, sports events, and two evening dances. Utah's Governor Blood, other dignitaries and about 5,000 people were present for this event which has created much interest in our state and region.

CCC camp workers concentrated their efforts on flood control projects, and building, trail improvement and park building. Specifically in Spring City, projects included the Spring City Canyon road from town to the forest boundary, rodent control, watering troughs, the Mudhole Picnic Ground, etc. Their projects are still in evidence although in many cases they have been neglected by succeeding generations.

## Miscellaneous City Data

In 1934 dog license fees were set at 50 cents per year, and in 1936 slot machine operators in town were requested to "discontinue the use of same."[5]

When U.S. 89 was completed in August 1937, much celebration took place, although specific details are unknown. At that time the highway went through Spring City and continued through Pigeon Hollow on the south, with the northern portion following its present route to Mt. Pleasant. As transportation links with larger cities made travel much more feasible, local businesses began to feel somewhat of a pinch in what later would become a violent slap.

## Spring City Tunnel Project

By the 1930s the lack of usable irrigation water had become an increasingly difficult challenge for Spring City's farmers; therefore, it was decided that the only solution was to bore a tunnel through the mountains to bring water to the western slope from the eastern side where the natural drainage was to the Colorado River.

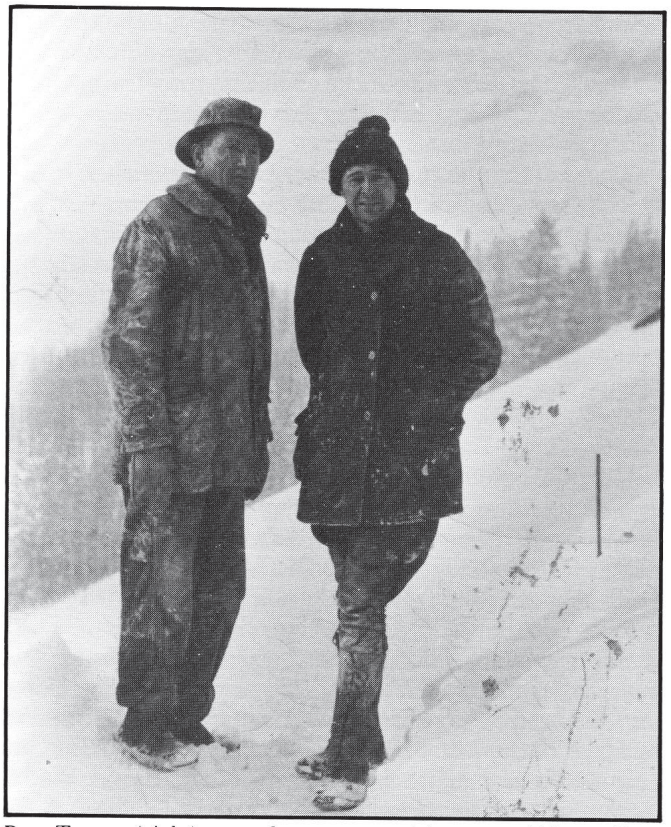
After surveys and plans were completed and approved by the U.S. Government and arrangements made for a Government Grant and a 40-year loan, the project was opened for bids and a contract subsequently awarded to Dan Teeters and Company for approximately $128,000.

Work on the tunnel began in 1937 and continued until 1939 when it was completed. Before the tunnel could be started some houses had to be built and roads made passable. A cook house, bunk house, a home for Dan Teeters and his wife, a home for Bill Losee, the bookkeeper and family and further down the hill a home for S.M. "Bill" Ross, the chief engineer in charge of the project for the Bureau of Reclamation and his family. Art Flynn was the job superintendent for the contractor, Teeters and his partner "Casey" (last name unknown).

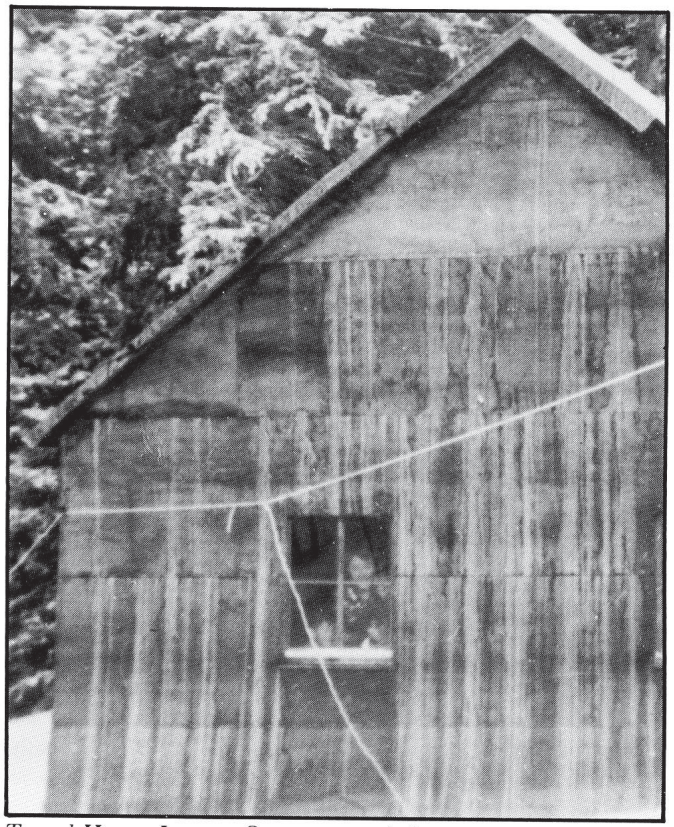
Winters were particularly severe during this time, with snow piled up to the roofs of the buildings. Supplies were delivered to the camp by teams and bobsleds driven by LaMont Sorensen, Waldo Hansen, Austin Sorensen and Curtis Allred, an extremely hazardous task considering the deep snows and poor roads. If for any reason the bobsled left the trail, several other horses were needed to pull it back onto firm ground.

Many men from Spring City were involved in this project including Virgus Osborne, Lloyd Clawson, John R. Baxter, Elliott Watson and Frank C. Watson (who hauled lumber and powder for blasting to the tunnel site. Frank remembers that the road was so primitive that the teams of horses would be hooked onto the trucks to pull them up the hill and that

*Tunnel House, ca 1937, and construction area.*



*Dan Teeters (right), tunnel contractor with partner "Casey," ca 1938.*



*Tunnel House, Lamont Sorensen at window.*

most people walked in to the site rather than ride in a truck.

The tunnel was about one mile long. After the tunnrel crew bored the hole, it had to be completely lined with concrete beginning at the east end. The concrete was mixed outside at the west end, steel track was laid to the point necessary and the concrete transported in small steel dump cars to the crew. As work progressed the track would be removed so that the floor could be completed. Three crews of men were employed on this project, with seven to 10 involved on each crew.

Extremely severe winters, high cost of cement, sand and gravel, strict engineer demands and transportation of materials to the site, raised the cost of the project far beyond the contractor's bid, causing him to run out of money. He then returned the project to the Bureau of Reclamation for completion, although there was not much left. Most of the tunnel's floor had to be lined with concrete and finished, the outlet to the tunnel constructed and a one-room house built for the caretaker at the east end of the tunnel near the inlet.

In the summer of 1939 ReedGunderson of the Bureau of Reclamation hired a crew of men to complete this project and stayed there until the floor was completed. He then appointed Vernal Christensen and Melrose Pritchett to supervise the crew and complete the outlet structure and the house, which they did. Pritchett finished all the concrete on the floor after the crew had mixed it and dumped it from the cars. Evidently, the Bureau of Reclamation personnel were satisfied with his work since they later hired him for finishing the cement work on the Salt Lake Aqueduct.

An interesting sidelight of this project was remembered by Vernal Christensen who stated that Ernest Justesen's gray horse was hired by workers to take them one at a time to the construction site for $1.00 each. After reaching the site this intelligent horse would be turned loose, evading all prospective hitchhikers who wished for a free ride, and return home unridden during each downhill trip.

This tunnel and its very necessary irrigation water are currently being used by Spring City's farmers each summer.

## World War II

Approximately 119 of Spring City's finest young men participated in the various Armed Forces during the Forties, many of them serving with distinction and valor.

Some farewell parties were organized for departing soldiers, sailors and marines, but never on World War I's scale. Perhaps Jeddie Nielsen's 1944 party, sponsored by the City and organized by Bridge Club members, may have been typical of other farewells. His program included community and group singing, a prayer, reading by James W. Blain, a piano solo, talk by Mar Dye on his Naval experiences, a number by the Girl's Chorus, a reading, vocal selections and benediction by Lowell Hansen.

The local newspaper has been a valuable source in researching the war years and some of the following information has been taken from *The Pyramid*'s pages, although much detail has been obtained through personal conversations, written records and letters.

Jack Baxter served in the U.S. Army progressing from lower ranks to lieutenant after receiving training in California, Washington, Oklahoma and Oregon, and seeing action in the Hawaiian Islands, the Solomons, New Guinea, East Indies, Leyte, Luzon, the Philippines and Japan. Among his decorations and awards were the Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.

Cordell Bertelson shipped his mother, Mrs. Arvin Bertelson, a German officer's hat, a German Air Force cap, two knives and daggers, a canteen and a machine gun belt from Belgium in January 1945.

Erastus Christensen, son of Iver, was a member of the famed 10th Mountain Infantry in Italy, having received his training in Camp Hale, Colorado and Camp Swift, Texas.

Private Delno H. Mott, son of Annie, was reported missing in action onDecember 31, 1944 in Belgium. He had been in the Infantry since October 19, 1942 and had been overseas just two months before he was missing in action. Mott was one of those who gave his life during World War II.

Richard Thompson, son of Charles, became a POW and spent a year or two in a German prison camp, although it appears that he was fairly well treated compared to some others.

Joseph Morris Beck became a member of the U.S. Army on September 14, 1942 in Salt Lake City. He was trained as a cryptographer who coded and decoded messages, and was part of the 890th Signal Company which was unassigned but ended up most of the time with General Patton's Third Army. Not long after D-Day he went to France and was supposed to meet Travis Barney but Barney was wounded. Beck spent much of the war after D-Day in Germany mostly near Frankfurt and was part of the contingent which liberated Dachau Concentration Camp. He stated most emphatically in April 1986 that there was not enough money in the world to ever make him go through that awful experience again, and further stated that he was sick for days afterwards. For anyone conjecturing that Dachau never happened, Morris was a witness who would definitely testify that it did.

He was with the troops very close to Berlin when President Roosevelt agreed that the Russians could arrive there first and these troops were instructed to withdraw and save lives wherever possible since the war was nearly over. Beck's military career was not finished at the time of his discharge on January 10, 1946. Although that was his birthday and the best present he ever got, he enlisted in the Air Force in 1948, serving in Denver, Colorado and Clovis, New Mexico until December 1952. At that time he enlished in the Utah Air National Guard and progressed to the rank of Lt. Colonel before his retirement in August 1978. His ribbons and awards are numerous including four Bronze.

Wilbur S. Baxter, along with seven other Spring City men, entered the Utah National Guard on November 9, 1939. Dean C. Allred, Reid Mott, Jack Baxter, Kyle Brough and Arther Smith were transferred to the 145th Field Artillery while Spencer Thompson, LaMar Barney and Wilbur Baxter stayed with the 222nd Field Artillery, Battery D of the Second Battalion. Baxter began basic training in Mt. Pleasant but completed it on May 31, 1941 in San Luis Obispo, California. After spending time in Washington, and California (where he received K.P. duty), Wilbur was a Presidio, California when the news of Pearl Harbor came over the radio. During the next two years he

was assigned to duty in California; Camp Lewis, Washington; Camp Forrest, Tennessee; Camp Gordon, Georgia; Camp Polk, Louisiana and finally given an overseas assignment 15 days before Easter 1944. After reaching Liverpool, England he was sent to Wales where they spent their Easter Sunday. On June 14, 1944 they left England to go to France, becoming lodged on a sandbar for three days. He was involved in the capture of Saint Lo, Angers, Chartres, Fontainbleu, Reims, Metz and Verdun, France. At the oldest Catholic Cathedral in France at Chartres, the Catholic Father convinced the men not to shell the building as no Germans were hiding inside.

Wilbur had several close calls during his service including shrapnel in his jeep tire, sliding into a frozen mine field, ducking when a German ME 109 strafed right in front of him, becoming lost near German lines, and driving into a tank trap. He was in Germany when the war ended and was later stationed in Austria near a Maternity Center for Nazi women and girls. On his return to the U.S., a longshoremen's strike on the East Coast prevented soldiers from leaving France. His total service was five years, 11 months and 23 days; he received the American Defense Service Ribbon, European-African-Middle Eastern Service Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, Victory Medal and others.

Charles Peterson became part of an Army unit in May 1942, later helping to clean up the effects of the V-1 and V-2 rockets which were part of the bombing of London. He later was part of the conquering Army in Germany.

Willard Sorensen was drafted into the Army and received training at Camp Roberts, California in artillery then sent to Camp Bowie, Texas for further training in 30-caliber machine gunnery. He sailed from New York and arrived at LeHavre, France, as a member of the 13th Armored, also called the "Black Cats" which were attached to General George S. Patton as he made his drive across Europe. Sorensen saw parts of France, Germany and Austria before the European war ended, liberating two prison camps along the way and seeing Hitler's destroyed headquarters at Bertchesgarten, previously blown up by paratroopers. He also was in the U.S. for retraining when the war in Japan ended and was discharged on January 10, 1945.

Stanley Davis, an older single man, was inducted into the Army although he did not see overseas duty. His brother, Hugh, was turned down because of high blood pressure but was able to stay home because of a later age limit of 38. Stanley, who had worked in the Spring City Post Office, was able to use his postal experience in Army postal services both in Texas and Wendover until war's end.

Clinton Draper, a North Sanpete High graduate and son of Floyd Draper, enlisted in the Army Reserve in December 1942 and spent his first year at Snow until he left for basic training in March 1943. After receiving training at Camp Kearns, Utah he also received further indoctrination at Lowry Field, Colorado; Buckley Field, Colorado; Tyndal Field, Florida; Salt Lake City Air Base; Westover, Massachusetts; Langley FD, Virginia and Georgia, receiving his wings at Tyndal Field in 1943. He arrived overseas on June 3, 1944, arriving in Southern Italy as an armored gunner on a B-24, but was reported missing in action after June 9 over Germany. Draper is another of those who lost his life during this awful conflict.

A Spring City man who herded sheep and helped with farm chores, Heinz Larsen received his greetings from Uncle Sam on June 8, 1942 and was inducted into the Army at Fort Douglas, Utah. From there he was sent to Camp Adair, Oregon, along with 27 other local young men. Because Camp Adair was just being built, the recruits stayed in tents until barracks were completed. Heinz became a Military Policeman, much to his dislike; however, he adjusted to his assignment and was proud of the fact that their unit contained the sharpest dressers. Because he was on call at all times in addition to patrol duty, he remembers coming off of patrol duty and noting his name on the 4 a.m. K.P. roster. This turned out to be a blessing in disguise as after feeding 400 men, washing dishes, cleaning the kitchen and eating breakfast, Heinz decided to stay and help the cook and was asked if he was a cook. Heinz explained that he had worked in the CCC Camp a few years earlier and that he could stay alive if needed. The Mess Sergeant asked if he would like to attend Cooks and Bakers School and Heinz replied that he would if he could get a pass on a regular basis. The Mess Sergeant said that he would after the training and Heinz began the training the next day, along with Alma Larsen and Ivan Larsen, also from Sanpete. They were soon promoted to Corporal and later to Head Cook, working 24 hours on and 48 hours off duty which enabled his new wife, Donna, to move to Albany, Oregon to be with him. For two years Heinz worked at Camp Adair training other men in kitchen work; he was then transferred to Fort Custer, Michigan in May 1944 and on to Camp Reynolds, Pennsylvania in October, 1944. In December 1944 he was sent to the Aleutian Islands, the worst time of year to arrive as it took one week to dock with a 40 below zero temperature, no sun and no vegetation. He then was sent to Anchorage, Alaska about 15 miles from Elmendorf Air Base where the five-foot snows would come, then chinook winds would melt the snow bringing glaciers. To get to the mess hall from the quonset hut they attached ice hooks to their boots so they could walk on the ice. Heinz was the First Cook and later Mess Sergeant with many fine cooks under this supervision. He would make up the menu, checking to make sure that all was in order, and then work in a meat shop in Anchorage. His wife, Donna, also accompanied him for a while until his discharge on January 8, 1946. His military training enabled him to get meat-cutting jobs for the past 40 years.

Three Pedersen brothers, Delbert, Clarence and Edwin, served their country during World War II as follows: Delbert in Europe for two years, Clarence in Okinawa and Japan, and Edwin in Luzon.

Gilbert D. Nyberg, son of Gilbert Nyberg, was wounded in action on September 25, 1944 in Holland as a paratrooper in the Invasion of Holland, receiving schrapnel in his leg. He was later wounded in Belgium and received two Purple Hearts for his contribution to the war effort.

In 1945 Jack Baxter, who was in the Army, and Sheldon Schofield, a member of the Merchant Marine, met as Spring City cousins in the Philippines and saw the sights of the area in an Army Jeep.

Orson Devon "Ozzie" Osborne, son of Pratt, was a 1940 graduate of North Sanpete High, 1942 Snow College gradu-

ate, who entered the Air Corps on June 13, 1942, becoming a Second Lieutenant on May 20, 1943 at Williams Field, Arizona. His 50-plus missions in P-38s earned him an Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters, as well as a Distinguished Flying Cross. He logged missions over Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Yugoslavia, France, Romania, and Albania, with his first over Udine, Italy; his second over Yugoslavia in March of 1944 and his third over Budapest in April, 1944. While in Italy Ozzie paid $10 to $15 for an old pair of shoes and 15 cents for an egg. In 1944 he had logged 46,000 air miles of mission time and 8,000 air miles of non-mission time.

Travis Barney was one of those who were wounded during the war, receiving a piece of shrapnel in his eye during the Allied Invasion on D-Day on Normandy's Omaha Beach. After recuperation in an English hospital, he was fitted with a plastic eye and returned to Belgium for active duty where an acquaintance saw him and had him sent home. For his service to his country, Barney received the coveted Purple Heart.

Roy Mickel was assigned to a field artillery unit and trained to be a fire direction computer, aiming the large howitzers. His training was received at Camp Roberts, California, also at Little Rock, Arkansas and Oklahoma but he was not sent overseas until late in the war, almost reaching Berlin before the famous General Patton. His other war experiences included guarding war criminals to keep them from escaping, being a court reporter for a few war crimes trials, and later terminating war contracts in Philadelphia and Louisville. When the war ended, Roy was in the U. S. waiting for transfer to Japan. He received his discharge in 1946.

Gordon J. Sorensen was called up in January 1945, received his basic training at Camp Walters, Texas, and was sent to the South Pacific, specifically the Philippines, and ended up being among the first troops who occupied Japan after the treaty was signed. On V-J Day he and his fellow soldiers celebrated and ate a turkey dinner aboard ship. Along the way, the 6th Fleet convoy encountered a typhoon which slowed them down and the ships were forced to scatter out so they would not crash into each other in the 35-foot waves. Seasoned sailors and green soldiers alike were seasick in that storm. Landing at the southern end of Japan, the troops proceeded inland to such bombed-out cities as Tokyo, where the Emperor's Palace and railroad station were among the few buildings untouched by bombs, as well as Nagasaki and Hiroshima which had been the recipients of the fearsome A-bomb. Gordon observed that the people were starving, that few resources remained in that country and that people would die or kill for just a little bit of food. When the American soldiers were seen at train stations or in cities, people would disappear very quickly and peer out of their windows at these conquering Americans, but they gradually adjusted to the American presence. Gordon was sent home in October 1946, and enjoyed a three-month furlough before his December discharge.

Charles B. Puzey enlisted in the Army in 1942 in Salt Lake along with Rollo Jensen and Newton Donaldson from Spring City. He became part of the 202nd Ordinance Co. in Augusta, Georgia, and also spent time at Camp Perry, Ohio; Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi. His wife, Mildred, was able to accompany him while he was stationed in the U. S. and found such jobs as working in a cafe and in a sewing plant making Army jackets. At that time, her soldier husband was only paid $21.00 per month. On July 17, 1943 he shipped out from Staten Island, New York on a crowded ship and rough waters that made almost everyone seasick all the way to Liverpool, England where they landed on July 27, 1943. His time in England was spent getting ready for the channel crossing into France, and during that time the Company acquired tanks, armored cars, half tracks, ambulances and semi-trailers totalling about 108 vehicles which were all water proofed, combat loaded and made ready for the invasion. They finally left Southhampton June 11, 1944, landing on Omaha Beach just after D-Day. By June 13th they had moved 14 miles inland to become the first ordinance depot to service Allied Invasion troops. This unit, including Charles Puzey, also had the distinction of being the first to see Paris, the first to St. Lo, first into Belgium, and first into Czechoslovakia. From the beaches of France to their final destination they traveled 1,400 miles, supporting many battles such as the one called "The Battle of the Bulge." Puzey had the opportunity to see Switzerland, Hitler's mountain home in Bertchesgarten and 10 days on the French Riviera. He was discharged on September 26, 1945.

Dean C. Allred entered the National Guard in 1941 and received basic training at Camp Kohler, California and also in Texas with assignments first in the Military Police and later in the Combat Engineer Battalion. He was discharged because of an old broken foot problem but was drafted back into the Army in 1942. He departed from Ellis Island on the *Dominion Monarch* and was stationed at Gloucester, He also spent two months in London doing electrical work on small prefabricated homes that the U. S. had manufactured and sent for the homeless people of London to live in after their homes had been destroyed in the Blitz and by V-2 rockets. One day Dean was standing on a roof when a V-2 rocket went off a few blocks away and a whole city block was wiped out. These vicious rockets were very quiet and could not even be seen before they exploded. After D-Day Dean's unit sailed for LeHavre, France and arrived there to find not even one building intact after its shelling. From there his unit progressed across France, Luxemburg and Germany. When the war ended he was sent back to Marseilles, France and placed on a ship to be sent home; however, their real destination turned out to be Luzon, via the Panama Canal and the Equator. He has vivid memories of the Philippine mountain people who were descended from a long line of headhunters. In some places the Japanese kept fighting even after the war's end because of their remote locations.* Dean finally returned home through San Francisco and Ft. Douglass and was discharged in January 1946.

*Dean recalled one very terrifying experience of the war when he and his fellow soldiers were locked in the hold of their large troop ship and during the night they heard an awful impact and scraping noise along the hull. When nothing happened, they were relieved but very curious about the cause of the noise and assumed that it might have been a torpedo that didn't explode.

Dean Allred's brother, Fred, was in the Air Corps and trained as a cryptographer. He was on his way to Africa in

1942, but was diverted to South America (British Guyana) and spent the rest of the war coding and decoding messages from and to various strategic places. He was greatly bothered by asthma and hay fever, and returned home by December 1945.

John Newton Donaldson was called to Active Duty in April 1942 after his prior enlistment and attended basic training at Camp Sutton, North Carolina and the Augusta Georgia Arsenal, and Camp Perry, Ohio. While at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, he applied for and was accepted into Officers Training School at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds near Baltimore, Maryland for three months of intensive training. On June 26, 1943 he received his commission as a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 353rd Ordinance Maintenance Company. After nearly a year of training in California, the men shipped out, riding trains across our country, arriving at Camp Miles Standish near Boston to leave there in August 1944. Life in Hilsea, England, brought an opportunity to associate with people in a foreign country, with trips to bombed-out London, blackouts, air-raid shelters, wreckage and bombs. Not long after they were sent across the English Channel to France's Omaha Beach which was still mined. Advancing through bombed-out Normandy brought quarters in leaky roofed buildings, freezing cold temperatures and at last through the Siegfried Line. At the front, Newton found new meaning in the words "blackout," "flak" and machine gun fire.

He participated in the Battle of the Bulge and then went on through Germany, almost reaching Berlin before the Russians. Then the end of the war in Europe came and the men wee sure they would be sent on to Japan; however, after they repaired anti-aircraft equipment in Chartres, France, Le Mans, and Calais, the War in Japan was also declared ended. Lieutenant, soon-to-be-Captain Donaldson received orders to stay in Germany for nearly another year which he spent in the area of Frankfurt and Mannheim. He returned home in the Spring of 1946 and was released from active duty in August of that year, although he spent seven more years in the active reserve. He was called up during the Korean War but did not have to serve and was discharged April 1, 1953.

Although Mary Shakoske Bronson did not enlist from Spring City, she has been a member of the community for the past several years and has a story worth the telling. During World War II she joined many of her fellow countrywomen who became members of the Womens' Army Auxiliary Corps to help free their countrymen of various duties so that they could fight the European War. Having enlisted on March 25, 1943, Mary helped to celebrate the historic first anniversary of American women, becoming part of the armed services. She then, after five months, became part of the Women's Air Corps. Mary received her training as a Cook and Baker in a Daytona, Florida school, later serving about two years in Midland, Texas, at an air base and a few weeks at a Carlesbad, New Mexico air base which she helped to close.

Her husband, William "Bill" Bronson, was also a member of the Air Corps and was an observer at the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. He naturally is a member of the Survivors of Pearl Harbor. Becoming incensed at the Japanese sneak attack, Bill ran out of the mess hall where he had just finished breakfast and jumped onto a truck which had a mounted gun on it. Of course, this made him all the more frustrated since the planes were then too far away to hit. Bill also served in New Guinea, assigned as a radio operator and gunner. After Bill and Mary met at the Midland, Texas base, and they had been acquainted a for few months, he asked her to marry him in a telegram, to which she agreed. However, because discharges would only arranged for on a points basis, Mary could not be discharged unless she was married, since she had not accumulated enough points. A few days after their marriage on September 7, Bill was discharged but because of red tape, Mary had to wait until November 8, 1945 for her papers of freedom.

*James Franklin Ellis (1887-1974)*

## L.D.S. Church

### Bishopric

Shortly before the Depression made itself felt locally, James F. Ellis "was ordained a Bishop"[6] and remained in this position from September 9, 1928 to November 11, 1942. "During his time as Bishop, the conditions in the country changed from a period of prosperity to depression." Even though he had to replace most of his bees in 1932 and the price of honey fell to 3 cents a pound, Bishop Ellis was able to manage his own resources so that he could aid Spring City's poor in "the best way he could. There was no Social Security for the widows and James contributed much of his means and produce for their personal welfare."[7] His history further states:

> It was a trying time to have the responsibility of a Bishop but James did very well. During this time... he was responsible for adding rest rooms and a new heating

system to the ward chapel and purchasing a recreation hall.[8]

Bishop Ellis, with Counselors Reid H. Allred and Vivian Larsen, was also able to purchase new chairs for the recreational hall (Victory Hall), place aluminum roofing on it and paint it. The chapel was also painted and the annex partitioned to make more classrooms. The theater continued to operate as it had in the past until most of the customers stayed at home to listen to their radio show or go elsewhere for their entertainment.

As if the Depressed Economy were not bad enough, Mother Nature also added her complications to this era by bringing a major drought. The 1931 summer was very dry and residents "suffered greatly from the want of rain and moisture for their crops.... (Samuel Allred) was called upon to pray.... A few days later rain came down...."[9]

Also during Bishop Ellis' tenure an Orson Hyde memorial service was held and a new cemetery marker placed on Apostle Hyde's final resting place by the L.D.S. Church on May 18, 1935.

On March 22, 1939, an 82-year Founder's Day celebration was held to include a program of religious and historical events synchronized into a pageant. At that time the Ward History Book was presented to Bishop Ellis by Athene Osborne, who had researched it and compiled it at his request. A dance followed the pageant.

Bishop Ellis was released in 1942, followed in Bishop Ernest B. Terry who served until October 15, 1947, along with his two Counselors, Floyd Draper and Royal Allred.

During the war years some activities were restricted because of a lack of resources; however, our ward did manage to purchase the Ward Farm to help pay for the Stake Welfare assessment each year. Members of the bishopric and ward helped to operate this farm.

## Hometown War Support

In addition to furnishing their fine young men for the war effort, hometown folks did not shirk their further participations in the war effort. Victory Gardens were grown to supplement food supplies, James F. Ellis became War Bond Drive Chairman, silk stockings were scarce, gasoline, tires food and other items were mandatorily conserved through rationing, and scrap drives became every-day events. Requirements for scrap paper, metals, fats and rags were established and everyone was asked to participate by contributing these items on a regular basis. Local women such as Margaret Jones, Judith Downard, Otelia Justesen, Eva Mae Downard, Lida Jensen, Elva Allred, Louise Blain, Adelaide Thompson, LaFern Jensen, Edith Sterner and Ida Thompson found jobs at the Manti Parachute Factory which produced heavy yellow silk parachutes for the war effort. Although their starting wage was only 35 cents an hour in 1942, bonuses could be earned and raises obtained through length of employment. Spring City women carpooled to Manti during this period.

When the war finally ended and V-E Day was proclaimed in May 1945, the *Pyramid* reported that both the City Hall's curfew bell as well as the school bell, pealed out the happy news and that the people were calm but elated. Statistics on V-E Day were listed as follows for Spring City's Armed Forces:

*Rose S. Larsen Peterson (aka Vanda)*
*Relief Society President*

Four Missing in Action; one German POW; and of the other 88 men: 30 serving in Europe, 29 serving in the Pacific, 11 Discharged, four Wounded in Action, two serving in Italy, one serving in Alaska, one serving in China and one died of illness.

V-J Day in August 1945 was quite a different event as elated townspeople gathered on Main Street, listening to the pealing bells and junior high band then jumped happily into their vehicles to follow the band in a truck through our streets, honking horns, waving and cheering in their ecstasy that the war had finally ended. This joyous caravan also proceeded through Mt. Pleasant and Fairview being joined by many other county celebrants. Gary Watson, a young man at the time, remembered that he was just leaving to haul hay when this noisy caravan proceeded up Main Street. He also recalled that residents gathered that evening to burn Japanese Emperor Tojo in effigy after which they danced the night away in Victory Hall.

## Relief Society

Rose S. Peterson, February 27, 1928 to July 12, 1936, greatly aided the work of helping the Spring City needy under the Bishop's direction. Her counselors were Aurelia A. Madsen and Ada R. Ellis, with Enid R. Baxter as Secretary until 1929 when Mary E. Acord replaced Enid. During President Peterson's tenure the Relief Society sisters raised $145 by gathering Sunday eggs for the purpose of providing funds to clean the chapel. There was also a concentrated effort to enlarge the enrollment and meeting attendance.

Upon Mrs. Peterson's release Junuda N. Clawson was sustained as President with Counselors Ada R. Ellis and Bergetta Jensen, and LaVee N. Draper as Secretary/Treasurer. Although she was President for a short time,

Sister Clawson was able to achieve much under her welfare program assignments during this Depression time. Farmers and others were asked to donate their excess food to be canned for the needy; Relief Society sisters were asked to donate a specific number of hours per week to process the donated food. At first the women accomplished the canning in their own homes but later used the remodeled Tithing Office building for this project since it was equipped with work tables, hot and cold water, cabinets and storage areas in the kitchen. In 1936 the women canned 603 cans of fruit and vegetables; in 1937 they completed 660 cans. President Clawson was released on September 19, 1937 just before her move to Eureka, Utah.

Traditionally, one of the functions of Relief Society up to recent years had been to sit up at night with deceased members of the community, thus relieving grieving family members of this task. Before embalming, this service was necessary and a labor of love. Mortuaries did not exist in this area until quite recently.

Bergetta L. Jensen became the new President on September 19, 1937, with Counselors Manett Allred and Grace B. Allred, and LaVee N. Draper as Secretary/Treasurer. During her administration many quilts were completed and sent to Salt Lake, and used clothing gathered and boxed for shipment to Europe. A membership drive during the late Thirties was successful worldwide, readying the sisters for the 100-year Relief Society Anniversary and "by January 1942, there was a total membership of 115,000 sisters worldwide."[10]

Many burial clothes were also sewn without charge to families of the bereaved during President Jensen's administration. Women rendering this service included Charlotte Schofield, Grace Allred, Enid Baxter, Ada R. Ellis and Ruth Osborne.

President Jensen was released on September 1, 1946, having served during the World War II years.

## Sunday School

By 1930, a typical Sunday School service was outlined as follows:Hymn, followed by Invocation, more hymns, Sacrament prelude, Sacrament Gem, Sacrament postludelude, Sacrament service, Concert Recitation, Hymn Practice, Classes for each age group, Reassembly, Closing Hymn, Benediction.

Attendance at Sunday School ranged between 150 and 350.

By the late Thirties, Opening Exercises, as they were called, included two talks by young people.

William E. Robinson served as the Eighth Sunday School Superintendent from December 3, 1916 to the Spring of 1933 with various assistants, teachers and other personnel.

On May 21, 1933 Blaine Larsen was set apart as Sunday School Superintendent with Wilford Mortensen and Radcliff Allred as his assistants; however, in 1934 Floyd Draper replaced Allred. Supt. Larsen served until May 3, 1936 when he was replaced by Wilford Mortensen, who chose Floyd Draper and Burns Allred as his assistants.

On July 14, 1940 Floyd C. Draper was sustained as Superintendent; however, his aassistants are unknown.

Twelfth Superintendent in October 1942 was Rudolph C. Hope was served until October 19, 1958, with unknown assistants.

*Bergetta Larsen Jensen (1894-1980)*

## Primary

Lafern Allred Jensen served as Primary President from 1931 until 1934 with Libbie Acord Allred and Hazel Black as Counselors until Libbie was replaced by Minnie Neilson in 1932.

During this time the Ward history book describes many Primary activities including a May Festival, operettas, Fall Homecoming parties, Halloween parties, Thanksgiving basket distribution to the aged and shut-ins, as well as Christmas programs.

Eva A. Erickson was sustained as the new President on April 3, 1934 with Minnie Neilson and Hazel Black as Counselors and Edith S. Sorensen as Secretary/Treasurer. Incomplete ward records regarding President Erickson's long presidency leave much to be desired; however Anna E. (Libbie) Allred served as Counselor during these years. Upon Erickson's release on June 29, 1947, Libbie Allred became the president. See Chapter Six.

## YMMIA

So many changes in leadership positions are recorded with few specific details that space prevents us from listing all the names. YMMIA Presidents were as follows:

September 14, 1930: Wilford M. Allred, President; Chris Sorensen and Osmer Beck, Counselors; Rudolph Hope, Secretary-Treasurer.

August 19, 1934: Ferril M. Sorensen, President; Francis Doyle Madsen and Clair R. Acord, Counselors; Samuel Louis Allred, Secretary-Treasurer.

February 16, 1936: Francis Doyle Madsen, President;

*Spring City Boy Scouts (courtesy* Pyramid*)*

Morris T. Bunnell and Max H. Blain, Counselors; Vernon Hansen, Secretary.

September 19, 1937: Morris T. Bunnell, President; Max H. Blain and Newton Donaldson, Counselors; (1938) Boyd Ellis replaced Newton Donaldson.

Further records are not available to us.

## Boy Scouts in Spring City

After Scoutmaster Morris Bunnell's release Otto Sorensen was the leader in 1930 and 1931, then came Lowell Hansen, who held regular scout meetings "in connection with MIA Meetings. In October 1931 the troop took its first hike... and a number of scouts passed tests which started them on the road to Second Class rank."[11]

During the Thirties many scouting activities were completed and the "troop grew and advanced rapidly and became one of the leading troops in the Bryce Canyon Council."[12] In 1932 Scoutmaster Hansen "became an Eagle Scout and nine of his scouts reached First Class."[13] In 1933 the troop received "the President Roosevelt award."[14] Because of Hansen's removal from Spring City, assistant Lewis Nielsen replaced him as Scoutmaster, followed by Bernard Christensen. During Christensen's service Ferre Anderson and Richard Thompson achieved their coveted Eagle Scout award.

In 1936 Joseph F. Hansen became troop leader and under his direction the scouts won three District Jamboree Championships. In 1937 Life Scout Jack Baxter attended the Washington D.C. National Jamboree.

Upon Lowell Hansen's return home in 1943 he worked with his father, Joseph, in the scouting program for two years until he was called to the Scoutmaster position which he maintained until December 1964.

Other Eagle Scouts during these years were Carlon Blain, Spencer Thompson and Warren Thompson.

Many overnight camping trips, horseback rides on the mountain, summer camps and other ways of learning were organized during the Thirties and Forties by scout leaders who gave so willingly of their time and talents to help develop the young boys of Spring City.

## YWMIA

YWMIA Presidencies during these years are recorded as follows:

July 5, 1931: Geneva Justesen, President; Violet Benson and Iris Larson, Counselors; Iris Brough, Secretary.

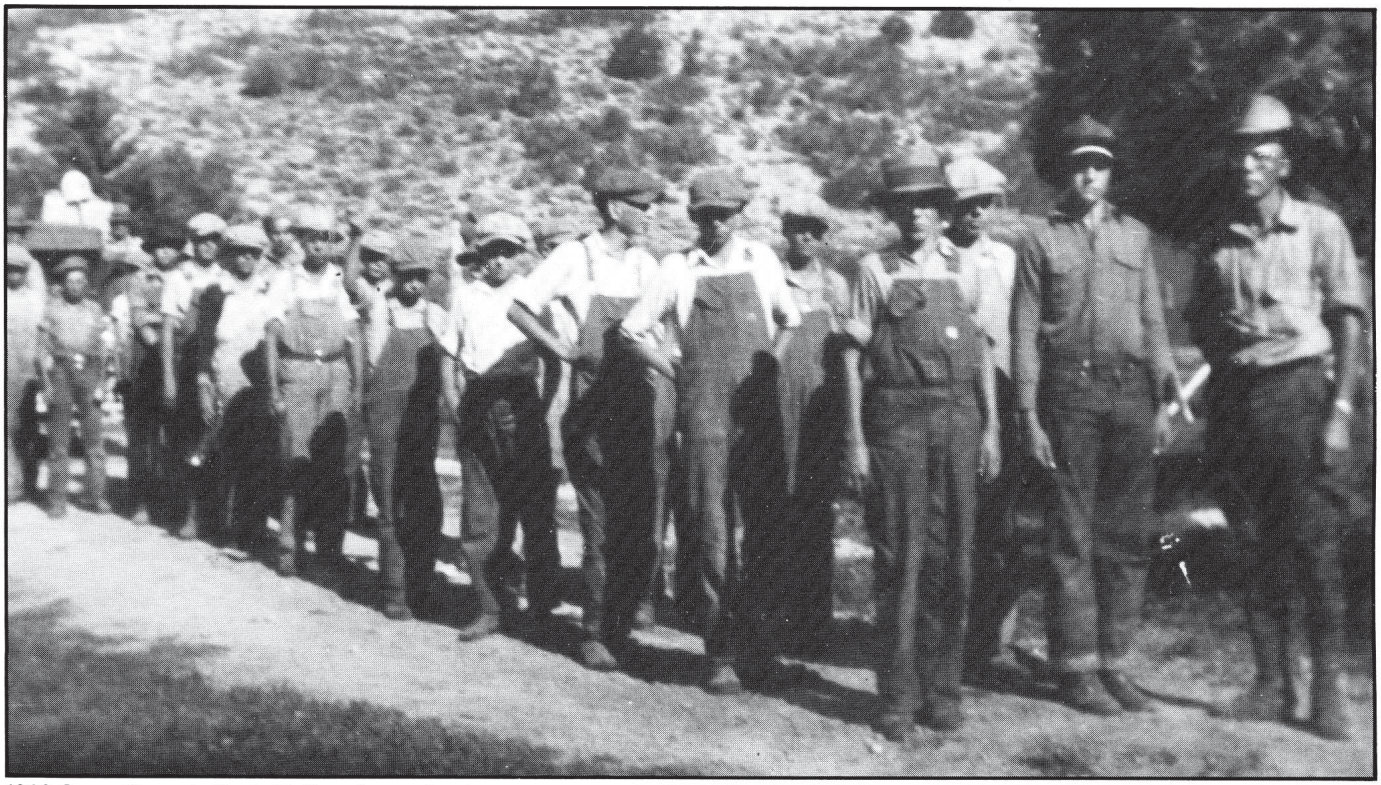
August 14, 1932: Genile Allred (Prestwich), President; Violet Benson and Maud Acord, Counselors; Blanche Johansen, Secretary.

September 15, 1933: Blanche Johansen and Margaret Bunnell, Counselors; Edra Allred, Secretary.

September 16, 1934: Mildred K. Peterson, President; Jean Mickleson and Margaret Bunnell, Counselors; Edra Allred, Secretary-Treasurer.

September 1935: Faun Christensen, President; LaFern Jensen and Lois Pritchett, Counselors; Edra Allred, Secretary.

June 27, 1937: Lois Pritchett, President; Jennie Brotherson and Melva Lancaster, Counselors; Gwenna Allred, Secretary-Treasurer; (1939, Evelyn Nielson new Sec-Tres.)



*1932 Scout Camp in Joe's Valley. Scouts leaving camp.*

The Young Women's camp located up Fairview Canyon had its beginnings in the Thirties.

## Education (by Christie Bunnell)

One important program in our schools began its development in the Thirties as a result of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The school lunch program started as a supplement to those lucky students who brought lunches from home. Anena Mickel was hired to provide hot soup for both elementary and junior high students for two cents per bowl, with sandwiches or crackers to be provided by each student. From the initial two cents the price was raised to 10 cents where it remained for a number of years. Jean Baxter (Puzey/Dye) was the next cook, followed by Laura Peterson and others.

In the beginning of this program soup was prepared at the cook's home and transported each day to the school, with serving in the classrooms. Later when the school population diminished and all rooms were not being used, a stove, sink and other kitchen facilities were installed in the Northeast school room upstairs, and all cooking done at school. Picnic-type tables were constructed and placed in this room for use by the students.

Grace Allred was employed as a cook, assisted and followed by LaVee Draper, Vilate Hope and Elva Allred. All foods including breads were made "from scratch" and our Spring City cooks were noted for their tasty and delicious food.

Information about the earliest custodians is sketchy at best; many teachers cleaned their own rooms, with help from their students thereby eliminating the need for janitorial services. Chris Christensen is remembered as one of the earliest custodians, followed by John Carlston. From 1922 to 1927 Alfred Nielson served in a custodian capacity but was forced to resign because of health problems. Lloyd Clawson had this job for several years, followed by Kent Anderson, LeGrand Puzey and Odell Donaldson.

Although time periods are again indistinct and many cross-overs occurred, elementary school teachers during these years were as follows:
W. Lee Allred
Loa Allred (Aiken)
Edra Allred (Peterson)
Jessie B. Schofield
Ferril M. Sorensen
Thelma Lewis (Anderson)
Eva Allred Erickson
Wyroa Bunnell Hansen
Genile Allred (Prestwich)
Edna Jensen (Ottosen)
Elaine Erickson (Martin)
Christie Rasmussen (Bunnell) (1942)
Junior High teachers during these years were:
James W. Blain (Principal)
Reid H. Allred
Ernest Terry
Evelyn Maeser (Thompson)
Amy Cooper
Mabel Rasmussen (Sykes)
Helen Van Cott (Madsen)
Jack Dunn
John L. Jenkins
Ruth Cook
Jean Belliston
Leslie Rees (Lee)

(Note: It is interesting to remember that until about 1942 married females were not considered fit material for school teaching jobs. During World War II when many high-paying defense jobs became available and the military called young males away for the war effort, married women finally were considered for these teaching jobs. Previously a young woman who wished to continue teaching had to try to keep her marriage a secret. If her marriage became known she was immediately relieved of her teaching position. Women's rights have progressed a great deal during the past forty years.)

A junior high school day began each morning with the student body standing at attention in front of the building singing "America," "God Bless America" or other patriotic songs, listening to a prayer, then marching quickly into their waiting classrooms. Most students seemed to enjoy this patriotic beginning to their day, but a few were excused for various reasons.

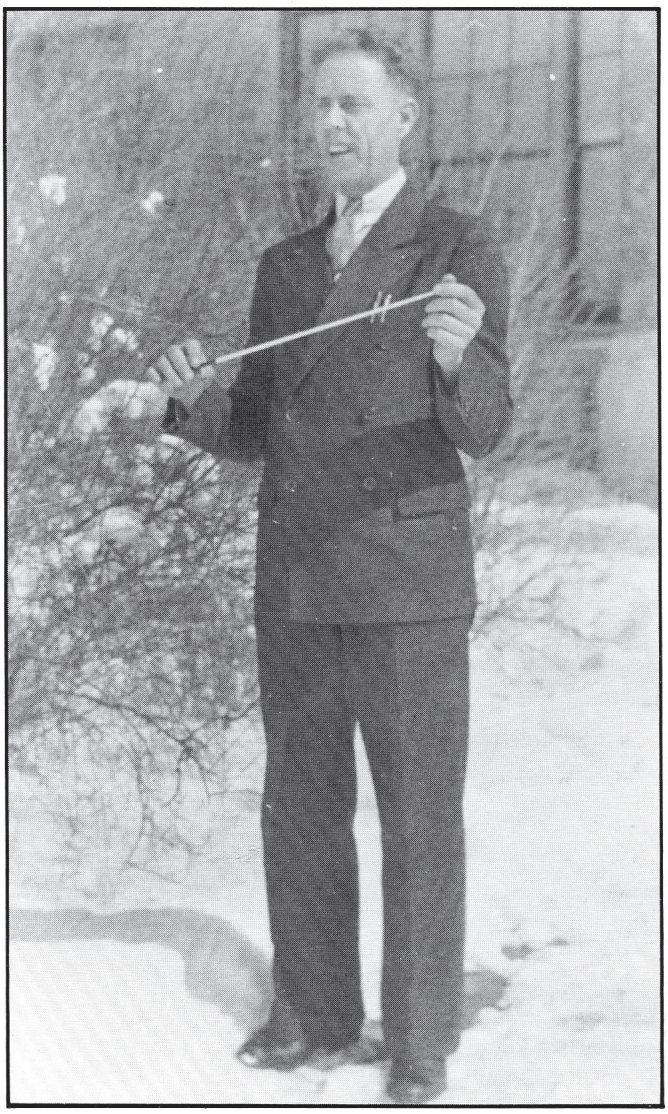
Junior High curriculum expanded through the years to include Home Economics for the girls and Woodworking for the boys, as well as additional science, music and other subjects.

## Spring City's "Music Man"

Our school history would be incomplete without providing some details concerning our music department between 1924 and 1937. About this time Ernest B. Terry began teaching music in both the Spring City Elementary and Junior High. Although he had only an eighth grade education, he was very gifted in the ability to teach all kinds of music including voice, chorus, individual instrument, band and orchestra to all ages of students. To compensate for his limited schooling and stay eligible for teaching, Mr. Terry attended many summer school session to increase his training.

During his first year an operetta called "The Isle of Chance" was presented with parts played by Fergus Thompson, Lowell Hansen, Blain Larsen, Vernon Nielson, and Iris Larsen, among others. Other later operettas included "Windmills of Holland," "Polished Pebbles," "Cynthia's Strategy," "Pirates of Penzance," "The Toreadors," "Betty's Birthday Party," with parts taken by Louis Allred, Ruby Kelsey and Odd Johnson, plus many others.

Soon after Mr. Terry began teaching, it was decided to organize a band and a variety of instruments were ordered from a Roger Tueller, salesman, who was paid a down payment, with final payment to be made when the instruments arrived, which they never did. Of course, Mr. Tueller was never heard from again. This disappointment did not deter Spring City's parents and children from their goal of a band, therefore more instruments were ordered and finally received. A $135.00 sousaphone was ordered, with Boyd Ellis chosen to play it. Many fundraisers were launched to help defray instrument and band uniform costs. Band uniforms were designed and patterns made by Mrs. Leona Terry assisted by many mothers who helped with sizing, cutting and sewing the beautiful lined red and white capes and caps including Elva Allred, Ada Ellis, Libbie Allred, Dona Allred and Nell Nyberg. Later red coats and visor hats became part of the band uniform.



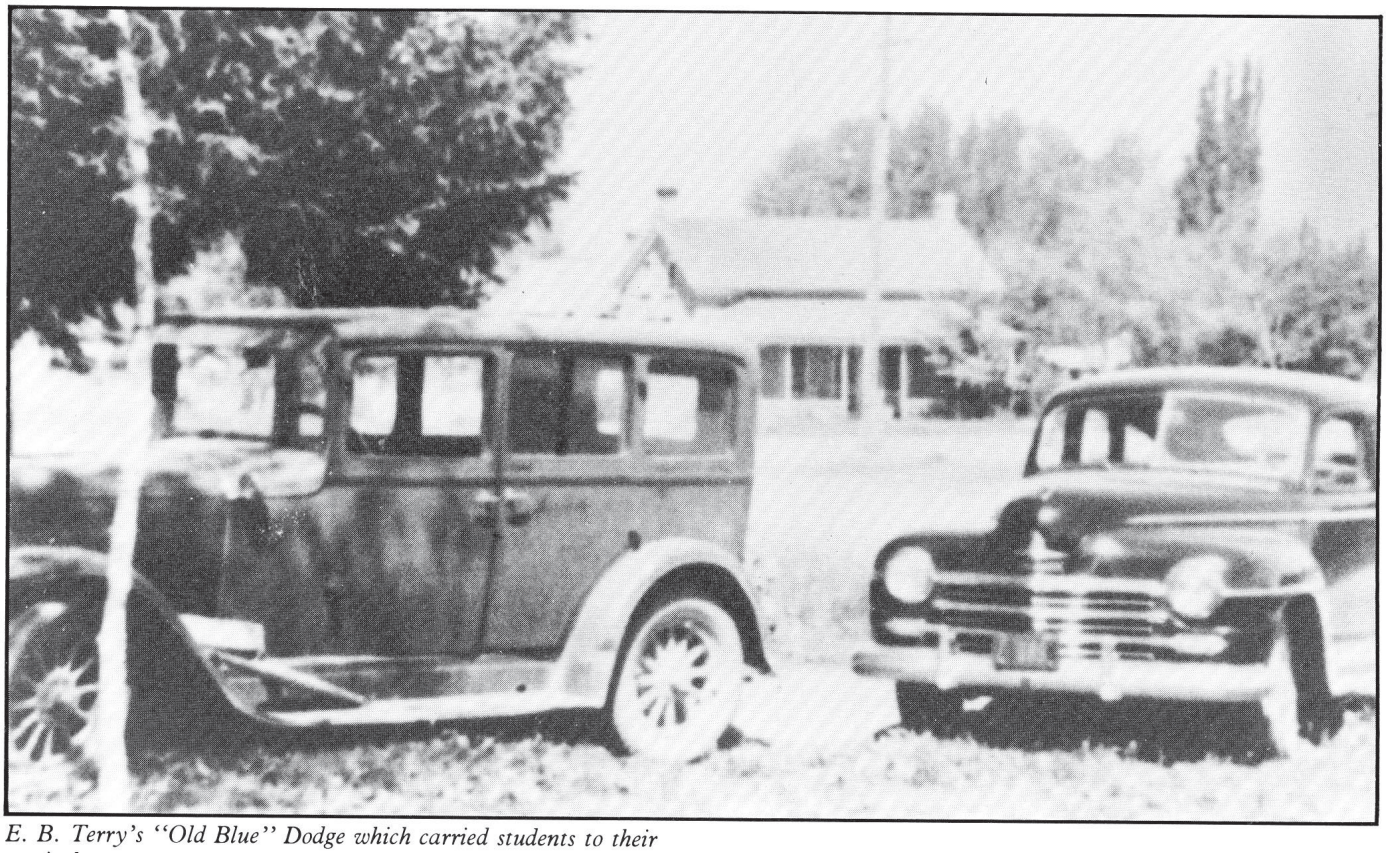
*Ernest B. Terry (1895-1976)*

The Junior High band, pride of Spring City, performed in music and marching contests at different Utah locations taking honors at Price in 1934 and First Place in Provo on April 26, 1935. Overnight accomodations were made available to the band members by people in Provo. Richfield also was a site for band contests and these events were great entertainment and always drew an enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Terry's Dodge nicknamed "Old Blue" carried a full load of students to many functions throughout the years of its operation.

Mr. Terry was also called upon to teach athletics to Junior High boys winning the district basketball tournament and beating the town's baseball team as well. Junior High baseball players included Rodney Brough, Clair Acord, Mar Dye, Archie Barney, Roy Mickel, Thayne Acord, Theron Madsen, Willard Hansen, Gardell Osborne, Earl Allred and Loren Larsen. Town team opponents included Vaughn Justesen, Royal Allred, Reese Bunnell, Odell and Alden Blain, Cutler Schofield, Gregson Schofield, Pratt Osborne, Lee Allred and others.

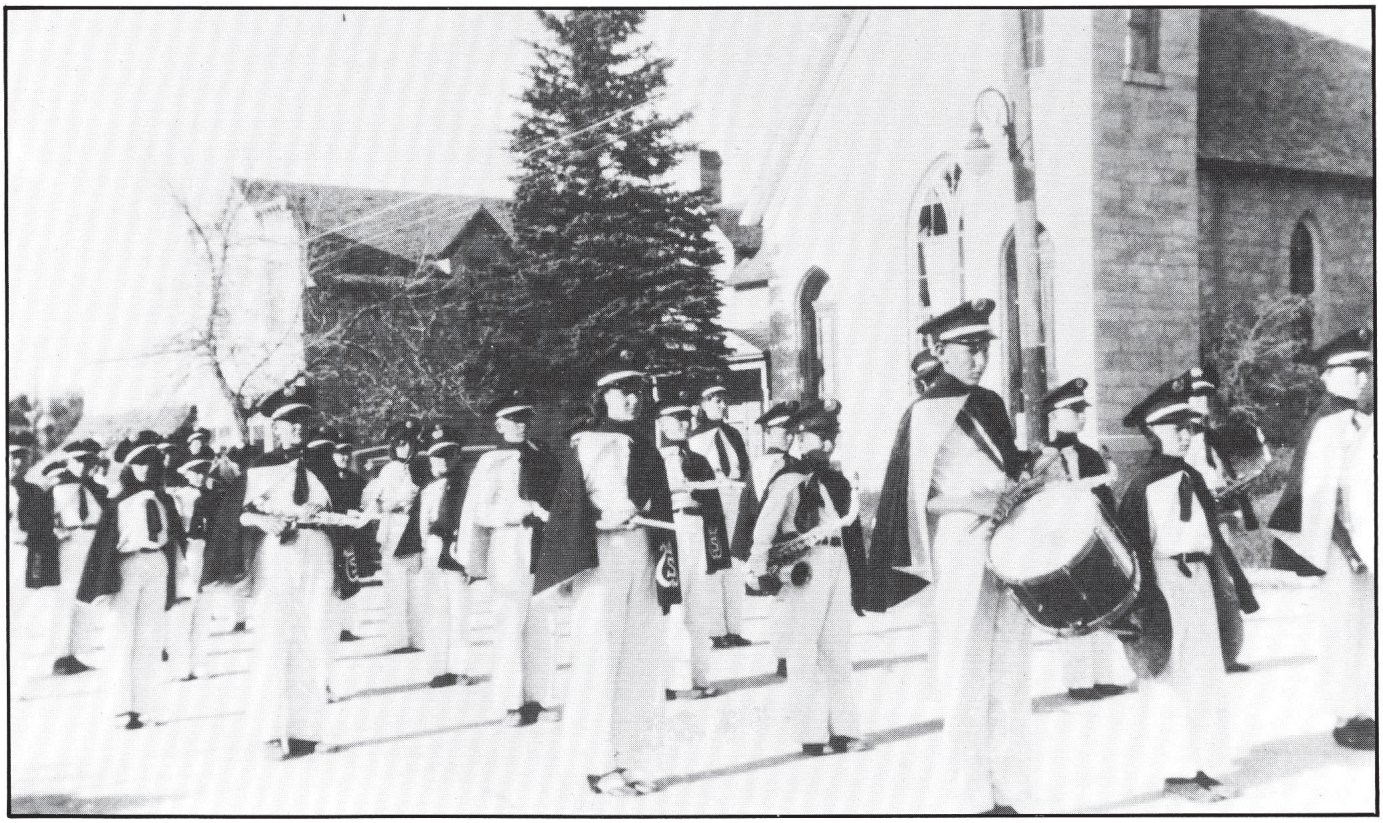
Mr. Terry also taught history, geography, health and other subjects as assigned from time to time.

*Spring City Junior High Band, ca 1934.*



*E. B. Terry's "Old Blue" Dodge which carried students to their musical events.*

*"The Terryannettes." Back Row (left to right) Lois Beck, Carol Allred, Neva Beck, Shirlene Allred, Virginia Thompson, Joanne Ball, Ernest B. Terry. Middle: Carol Terry Donna Bunnell, MehlRee Draper, Lenore Allred, Noreen Acord, Ruth Ellis. Front: Marilyn Christensen, Leila Allred, Joyce Sorensen, Moray Blain, Shirley Schofield, Norma Dean Schofield.*



*Junior High Band in Manti parade, 1940.*

In about 1938 he taught music to other district school students, traveling from town to town. About 1940 he was transferred to North Sanpete High School where his operas, band and choruses were outstanding. Special musical groups such as "The Utahna Chorus," "Con Motto Chorus," "Moon Winks," "Starlight Serenaders" and "Girl's Dance Band" were organized to the delight of listeners and dancers of the area. "The Trumpeteers," who were Sheldon Schofield, Keith Allred and Robert Acord, performed on KSL's Amateur Hour in 1937 in Salt Lake Cty, winning First Place.

"The Terryanettes," a group of 18 Spring City high school girls, entertained on many occasions throughout the years of 1948-1951 as did the other groups.

Accompanists during Mr. Terry's career included Fannie Benson, Athene A. Osborne, Rose R. Schofield, Erma A. Barton, Veona Jensen (Sorensen Brown) and later Donna Bunnell and Carol Terry.

Mr. Terry's musical contribution to Spring City will long be remembered by those who came in contact with his talent.

## School Nostalgia

Some negative Junior High School experiences are related as follows:

When a child caused a disturbance by dropping a marble on the floor during class, he retrieved it only to be so frightened that he placed it in his mouth causing him to choke and regurgitate. Of course strict punishment followed: A stick was applied 10 times to the child by the teacher.

When one girl hid a toy jack in her mouth, she accidentally swallowed it and had to have it removed by a Salt Lake doctor.

One boy being chased through the halls thought the glass door was open but when he ran through it, the glass shattered, cutting and breaking his arm as well as hitting a child coming into the door, also breaking his arm.

All children had been warned many times about the danger of throwing rocks. During an after-school argument one boy threw a rock at another boy, hitting him on the temple. The boy died the next day from his injury.

A boy hiding from his friends accidently locked himself in a coat locker, being freed by the janitor who heard his calls.

As a whole, the children enjoyed school and had lots of fun playing games in competition with one another as well as students from other schools in basketball, volleyball, baseball, gymnastics and track events. Girls formed cheering sections to urge the boys on to victory and occasionally the girls competed in a few sports.

Other popular games included mumblety peg, tops, marbles, jacks, hopscotch, jump rope, steal sticks, kick the can, fox and geese and two-deep races of any kind. Of course, the Junior High gymnasium provided a splendid area in which to play on cold, stormy days.

Under the direction of Helen V. Madsen, Junior High art teacher, many beautiful pictures were created and hung in the lunch room for the students and teachers to enjoy. Many entries became part of an International Poster Contest, with many cash prizes and certificates of merit received. Art work was accepted for exhibit at B.Y.U., the Hotel Utah, Snow College and Springville Art Museum, with a special invitation to have a State Teacher's Convention display in Salt Lake.

At the end of each year an exhibit was made of the year's work including the fine furniture produced in Reid H. Allred's shop.

## Local Businesses

In 1939 the following Spring City businesses were being operated: Schofield's Store, Blain Larsen's Meat Market, Arthur Anderson Meat Market, Pratt Osborne Drug & Mercantile, Everett Strate's Garage, Mel Pritchett's Shell Service, Baxter's Confectionary, Earl & Ives, Allred Pool Hall, Richard Puzey's Barber Shop Lorenzo Aiken's gas station and a WPA library.

In contrast, when *These Our Fathers* was published in 1947 the following stores were in existence: Osborne Mercantile, Dahl's Market, Anderson's Market, Schofield Mercantile, Baxter's Confectionary and Strate's Garage.

### Blain's Market/Larsen's Market

John T. Blain originally built an adobe brick building south of the billiards hall and opened a market which later became known as the Red and White store in franchise with ZCMI. Merchandise sold included groceries, meats and novelties. Clerks in this store were Ken Williams, Juel Anderson, Vera B. Downard, Floyd Justesen, Kay Larsen, Neva Larsen and Blain Larsen (later the operator).

Mr. Larsen indicated that this store provided grocery items to the workers on the tunnel project which was constructed from 1937 to 1939, with a wagon or sleigh load of food sent to the workers each day. This brought in a steady income in addition to regular business; however, after the project's completion business declined.

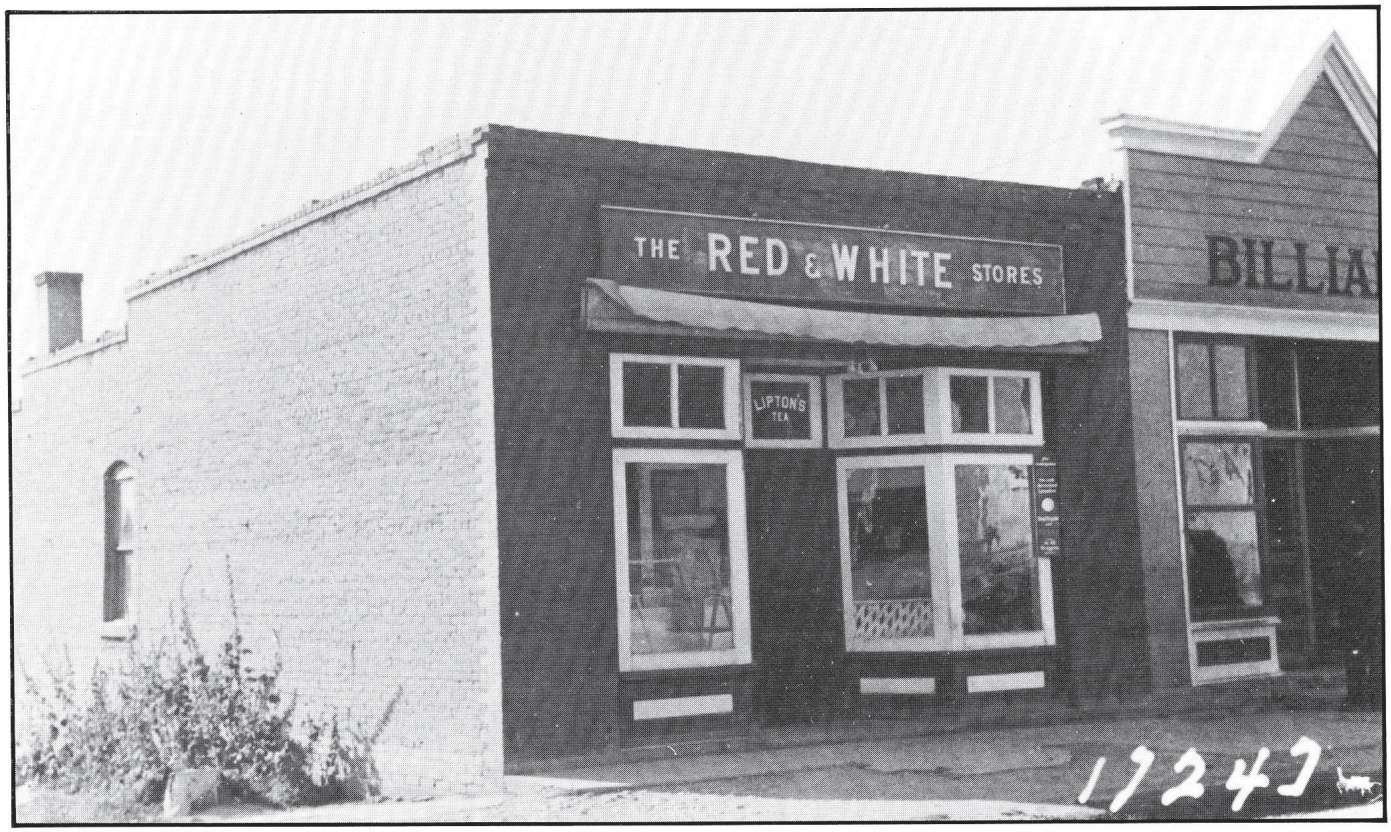
Later the business, but not the building or land, was sold to Rulon Dahl who operated the store at that location for a few years. During World War II business increased somewhat but Dahl moved his operation to the old white post office building north of Victory Hall. The old Red and White Store then stood vacant for some years and was destroyed by fire during Spring City's Clean-Up days.

### Schofield's Mercantile

In 1924 John R. Baxter Senior's store was sold to his son-in-law, Claron Schofield, and the store became known as Schofield's Merc. The operation of the store continued as it had in the past with a Wolverine shoe line added and perhaps a few miscellaneous items. Claron's wife, Jessie, clerked in this store for many years assisted by her sister, Jean, and a niece, Genniel Baxter (Watson).

On June 30, 1931 an unfortunate pedestrian accident occurred in front of this store when young Erma Nielsen placed her foot on the starter of the car belonging to her father, Grant J. Nielsen. The car lurched forward, striking Niels J. Anderson, who was a man in the wrong place at the wrong time. Anderson fell, hitting his head on the sidewalk causing an instant skull fracture. Erma's father had been in the store unloading merchandise from his car at the time of the accident and had left her unattended in the car.

At the present time this building is owned by Craig Paulsen who has painted it and partially remodeled it with intentions of opening a store in it at some future date.




*Red & White Store, with billiard parlor to the north.*

*Schofield's Mercantile.*

*Spring City Service Mini 24th of July float 1937.*

## Memories of the Old Country Store

By Johanna Ter Wee

*When thinking of the bygone days, I remember the country store...*
*The friendliness, the homey scents, the warmth and so much more.*
*There would be homespun humor mixed in with the things we'd buy,*
*There were golden rounds of thagy cheese, a ball of string on high,*
*Vinegar barrels, cidar and coffee beans to grind,*
*Butter molds and calico... most anything you'd find.*
*How the stove would puff and glow as winter twilight fell*
*And there were chairs nearby inviting us to visit for a spell*
*Many were the stories swapped while toasting chilly feet,*
*While the grocer filled the orders and tucked in an extra treat.*
*A penny seemed a fortune then clasped in a child's warm fist.*
*In those days for a penny, you could choose from quite a list...*
*Peppermints, jelly beans, rock candy or licorice horehound sticks.*
*It took some time deciding if to buy one kind or a mix*
*And now that modern stores with cold efficiency hold sway,*
*Thoughts often turn again to dwell on scenes of yesterday.*
*And fond memories delight the mind when we vision once again*
*The hub of our existence... the store as it was then.*

### Sawmills

In October 1935 a small sawmill was obtained from the Government sponsored by the Sanpete Self-Help Co-ops, and installed just south of Spring City on what had been William Hackley Allred's property at a cost of $10,000 for the machinery and installation. This sawmill "has in three years created $28,000 labor and has sawed one million feet of lumber. This mill was not granted but is a loan to be paid back."[15] Ten-cent stocks were also sold there and pay was received in lumber.

This was probably one of the last known sawmills to operate in Spring City or its canyons.

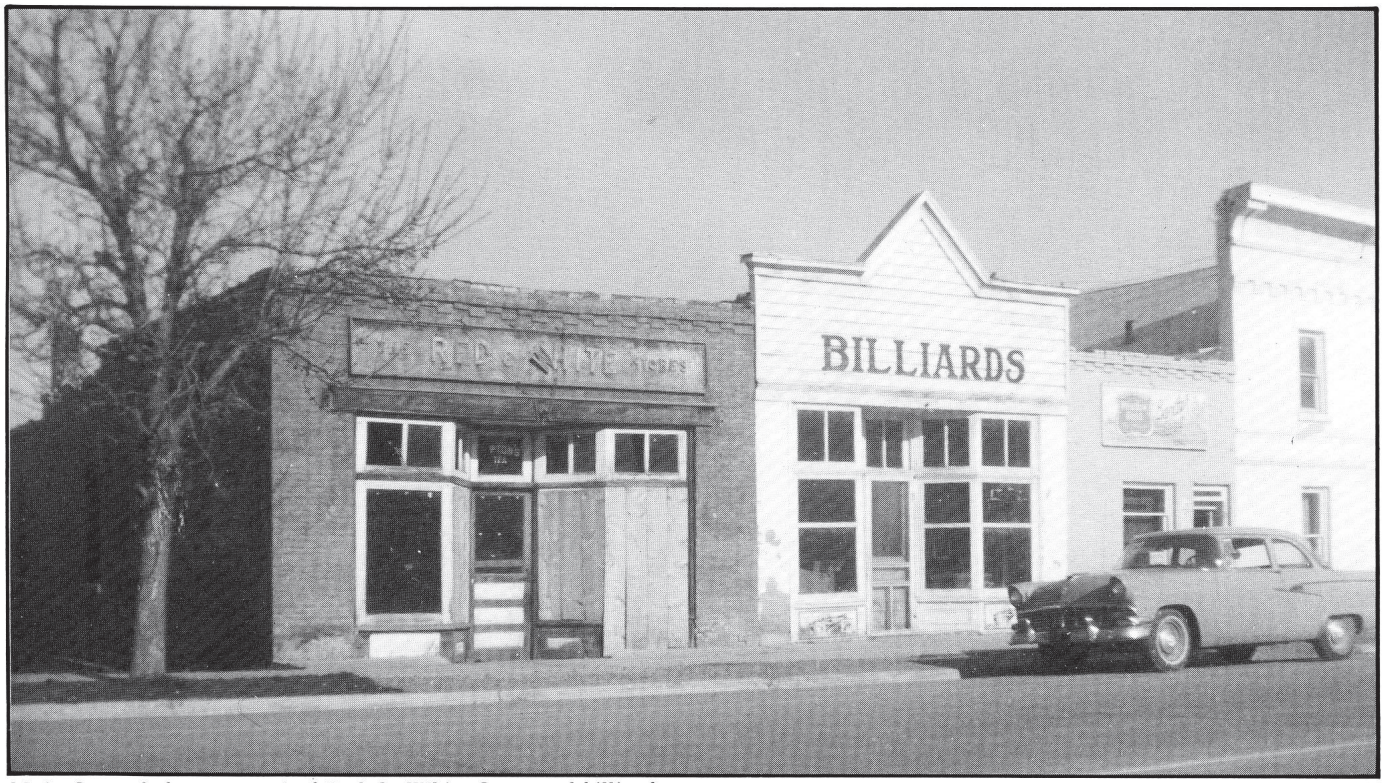
There is a 1946 newspaper reference to another sawmill, i.e. Pete Sorensen's mill which operated in partnership with Chris Thompson and Peter Rasmussen. This mill was located at approximately Fourth North and Second East.

### Baxter Shell Gas Station

In 1931 the newspaper recorded that " John R. Baxter has opened a Shell Oil station on Main Street across the road from the post office."[16] This station was located at Center Street on Main and over the years was operated by a number of local men including Thayne Acord, Melrose Pritchett (1934-39), Jay Edmunds, Lamoine Kelsey, Grant Nielsen, Jed Nielsen, Eldon Neilsen (1944-47) and Curtis Allred.

During Pritchett's time of operation he sold gas, oil, soda pop and beer. This downtown location was another location for local men to gather to swap tall tales and information.

This building was demolished during the 1968 Beautification Campaign.




*Main Street before removal of Red & White Store and billiards parlor.*

**Other Businesses**

C. H. Strate operated a coal yard in the area now referred to as "Strate's Junction" about one mile west of Spring City where he sold coal to local people and also delivered it. Strate sold this operation to Fred Strate who later sold it to Maybert Strate.

For several summers Christie S. Beck created hats and sold them to many Spring City women customers. She also sold dresses which she obtained wholesale in Salt Lake during one summer, painting a screen and using one corner of her dining room for the dresses and a bedroom for a changing area. A three-month City license cost her $1.25 and she recalled that her profits enabled her family to take a California vacation that year.

**Watson's City Cafe**

About 1937 a small frame building was placed on the northwest corner of the lot where Everett Strate's home still stands south of where the old post office building stood at that time. Lola Watson owned and operated a small cafe in this building with help from her older daughter, Wanda. They cooked hamburgers, hot dogs, chili, etc. on a small coal stove in the back room and also sold ice cream, malts and sundaes. After a few years this cafe was discontinued and later the small building was used for storage by its owner, Everett Strate.

**Billiards/Pool Hall**

This building was located where Lavinia Rasmussen (and perhaps a previous owner) had her millinary shop, according to the best information we could find. The building may have been sold to John R. Baxter since he had one or two pool tables in it before it was operated by Ives and Earl Allred in the late Twenties. Many men in Spring City still remember going to the Pool Hall to play a game or two of pool and pass "the time of day" with the other pool sharks, or perhaps watch someone else play a special game.

After Ives and Earl Allred's years of operation, Pratt Osborne bought the building for his son-in-law Floyd Tucker to operate in 1936. Tucker ran the pool hall for several years, then selling it to Ruthford Osborne about 1939 or 1940. Three pool tables were located in this building and a large pot-bellied stove furnished heat from the rear of the building with cozily placed chairs and benches around the stove. Women traditionally were never allowed inside the pool hall for any reason, not even to work. Soda pop, beer, candy bars, gum and cigarettes were also for sale.

During the Depression years it seems that gum and cigarettes were difficult to find in other stores but always seemed to be found in ample supply at the Billiards Hall.

During its early years of operation the game of pool seems to have been the main attraction for Spring City's men; however, in later years it appears that they came mainly for socializing and to warm themselves by the fire. It was not uncommon for regular customers to take turns bringing a bucket or two of coal for the evening fire since the men stayed sometimes until the wee hours.

Marsden Allred, Cliff Anderson, Grant Nielsen and especially Dent Plumlee are remembered as very good pool players at this facility. Games cost a dime or three for 25 cents.

It is believed that the building later reverted to John Baxter on a delinquent tax sale, but was destroyed in 1968 during the Clean-Up campaign.

**Postmasters**

On April 1, 1934 Rulon Blain was sworn in as Spring City's Postmaster. He retained this post longer than any other Spring City person and was retired in 1970. During

*Rulon Blain, 1934.*

his term of appointment the post office continued to be located at the southeast corner of Main and Center streets until the present building was completed in 1961. Except for his service in the Army during World War II, Stanley Davis continued to be the Postal Assistant with help as needed from LaVon A. Allred and Donna Larsen. Winona J. Allred also assisted during the first several years of Blain's term of appointment.

Joseph Schofield delivered the mail from the depot to the post office until approximately 1930 when his son, Cutler, returned from California and assumed this responsibility, along with his wife, Edith. She remembers many early morning trips to the depot by herself to pick up mail bags, and may even have been in danger of bodily harm a time or two from unknown sources lurking in the shadows. After the late Forties mail began to be delivered by truck after closure of the Spring City Depot.

**Turkey Industry**

Although some poultry was grown in this area for export, by 1930 there were only 1,200 turkeys in Sanpete; this figure has increased drastically until there were 2,800,000 turkeys in 1960 (and many more at present).

As the local sugar beet market slowed to a crawl and the Moroni factory closed, some area banks failed and many local farmers cast about for some way to replace their crops of sugar beets.

> The Moroni Feed Co. was organized to fill a definite economic need for farmers in Sanpete County. Several enterprising farmers experimented successfully with turkey production finding in it a promising potential for building a new industry in the area that would offer employment and income, not only to farmers, but to other citizens of the community as well![17]

Late in 1937 or early in 1938 the cooperative was incorporated, although the first processing plant was built in 1935 under the direction of the Utah Poultry Producers Association, which operated it until 1940. Ephraim's processing plant opened its doors in May 1936 and several local people were employed at that plant.

Charles Clark and his brother Ferd were probably the first Spring City men to become involved in turkey production, although they only lasted for two years. In 1935 the Clarks tried raising 1,000 birds and in 1936 they tried 2,000 but gave up the business in 1937 when no turkey hatch was available until very late in the season.

According to Mauriel Nunley, Lester and Glen Nunley also raised turkeys in the Thirties—in 1938 and again in the early Forties for three years. Three thousand birds were raised in three coops.

Orrin Jensen and family were involved in turck production during the mid-Forties with coops located one block west of Main Street near the Chester Road.

Don, Glen and Newton Donaldson became involved with turkeys in 1949, beginning with 4,000 birds and staying in the business until 1976 when they ended with 70,000. Donaldson's coops were located in the east end of town and also on the "Flat" area a few miles southeast of Spring City.

Also in the mid-Thirties, Elliott Watson grew some turkeys east of town; while Ray Seeley produced them for a year or two around 1939. Cliff Blackham became involved with turkey production around the mid-Forties with Frank C. Watson around the same time.

About 1957 Mary Dye began working for the Moroni Feed Company and became involved with the turkey industry raising 10 to 12 thousand turkeys in various locations west and south of town using small "rain helters" for protection of the birds instead of large coops. He quit raising turkeys about 1977 after approximately 20 years.

Roger Allred began his turkey operation approximately 19 years ago on Second North, then building his present turkey coops which are located southwest of town. During most of that time he has divided his time between teaching and turkey raising.

Francis Black has been involved with the turkey industry approximately twenty years in the same location as his present coops, also dividing his time between being an educator and producer.

Other men who have been involved with the turkey industry either past or present include Odell Blain, David Earl Sorensen, Ross Blackham and John Price.

It can safely be said of the turkey industry that economically speaking, the Moroni Feed Company has had a great positive effect on our community, as noted in the following synopsis:

> (The Feed Company) has provided employment and income not only for turkey producers but for hundreds of students, housewives, and others on a full and part-time basis. It has assisted many students to earn money to go on to college... (which) has provided income which has been spent locally to increase business for auto dealers, furniture stores, dry goods stores, grocery stores, and nearly every business..."[18]

**Dairy Industry**

In August 1936 the Nelson Cheese Factory in Mt. Pleasant

*Glen Donaldson with bronze turkeys.*

was sold to the Brooklawn Creamery and Brooklawn became "the" place where the county's milk was sent.

Frank C. Watson hauled milk from Spring City and part of Mt. Pleasant from 1937 through 1940. After 1940 he sold his milk route to Theron Madsen who operated it until 1947 when he in turn sold the route to Gordon Sorensen.

Gordon began hauling milk from Spring City and part of Mt. Pleasant for about 100 people. About the same time Eldon Nielsen was hauling milk from Spring City to a cheese plant in Manti owned by Nelson-Ricks and LeGrand Puzey was hauling from here to an ice cream mix plant in Moroni.

Gordon recalls that "his first truck was an Army surplus truck and gas cost 17 to 18 cents a gallon."[19]

About 1955 Brooklawn Creamery bought out the Ephraim Creamery and closed it, while the Moroni plant was closed about the same time.

> Grant Draper of Moroni hauled the Ephraim and Moroni milk to Mt. Pleasant until 1957. Because of the number of producers selling their cows and going out of business, Grant Draper and William Johnson who hauled from Fountain Green were laid off.[20]

From that time Gordon "began picking up milk from Spring City, Ephraim, Chester, Wales, Fountain Green and Moroni. By now (he) was covering the area with one truck that in 1957 was covered by six haulers... By 1965 it was mandatory to have a mechanical cooler which cut out more producers."[21]

Gordon continued: "By 1970 anyone selling milk had to have a milk barn and a bulk milk tank. At this time there were only about 25 producers in the County with only one from Spring City.[22]

When these additional requirements were put into effect Gordon Sorensen gave up the milk route.

There are presently (1986) two dairies in Spring City—Jensen's (formerly Kenneth Strate's) and Allred's, both of which are served by a bulk milk truck. (See Chapter 6)

### Adobe Bricks

As recently as the 1930's adobes were made by Vince Major in his yard at Second West and about 527 South where the soil had a clay base. Francis Black has described the process, which is basically the same as in bygone days:

> Vince made a mixer by putting four posts in the ground forming a square about four feet apart, to this he walled the sides up about four feet. He then had a mixer built somewhat like a churn and placed this inside the box, and then the upright pole holding the mixer extended high enough so a drive pole was attached at a right angle to this upright pole. a horse was hooked to the drive pole... so it would go in a circle thus mixing the mud.
>
> Next there was a place where the mud would run out into the adobe molds, four at a time. These were then placed in the sun to dry till the mud set up. They were then turned over, the mud adobes left in the sun to bake until they were hard.[23]

## Agriculture in the Thirties

Farmers during the Thirties suffered blow after blow from Mother Nature and others including droughts, depressed prices for their products, etc. In 1932 "free wheat was furnished by the government for the relief of livestock."[24] Estimates were made that "there was 1,000 head of cattle and horses, 3,500 head of sheep, 600 head of hogs and 6,000 chickens... which needed relief.... four tons of flour was needed for relief of people."[25] In 1934 a great drought produced only a 5 percent yield on hay and a 6 to 7 percent

yield on grain. Later, even though more moisture came for the crops, prices remained very low.

In 1934 Maybert Strate, his family and others could find no feed locally for their sheep so they were taken to the west desert in hopes that somehow the ewes could exist on browse until Spring, although about half of their herd died there, as did many other sheep. Maybert related the following concerning these sheep:

> Some truck owners did land office business tagging these herds on the range, taking the pelts off those that died on the range, while we owners watched them driving through town with sheep pelts piled six and eight feet high on the road to Salt Lake City and pelt buyers."[26]

Not long before this awful winter, the U. S. Government made the following proposal to sheepmen:

> . . . if (we) could kill the older and more worthless ewes and show the pelts as evidence of the destruction to be checked off . . . (we) would receive $1.75 for each pelt checked . . . to dispose of the pelt and carcass anywhere we could and retain the proceeds. This gave the farmer help in buying the very expensive feed, to help save the ewes he had left."[27]

As World War II raged in Europe prices for agricultural products began to rise because of the increased demand for wool, meat and grains.

**Sheep Shearing**

Large groups of local men were still involved in traveling throughout the western states shearing sheep for various ranchers. In 1933 some of those returning from this activity were: Lynn Barney, Isaac Zabriskie, Lorenzo Larsen, Orland Hansen, George Boyd, Burns Allred, Jim, Tenos and Eathan Thompson, Franz and Doyle Madsen, Lorenzo and Joseph Aiken and Preston Mitchell and probably others.

**Deseret Livestock**

The "Livestock" continued to be an influence on the lives of Spring City's residents because of the many men it employed; however, the "Livestock" also had its problems during the Thirties because of drought and low prices. Some men involved during these years were George Rasmussen, Clarence Rasmussen, Lynn Nielson, Alf Nielsen, Ray Johansen, and Hyrum Sorensen.

**Farm Bureau Organized**

On March 17, 1933 the Spring City chapter of the Utah Farm Bureau was organized with Maybert R. Strate as the President, and I. H. Beck, J. A. Peterson, Vivian Larsen, Ernest Justesen, J. N. Peterson and Fred Thompson as other officers and members. About this same time Farm Bureau was also organized in other Sanpete County communities. This organization continued here for a number of years.

**Mountain Sheep Herding**

The profession of sheepherding in our beautiful mountains in the early days was one of isolation, without modern conveniences such as TV, radio, four-wheel drive vehicles or CB radios. Mountain roads as we know them today were practically non-existent until the mid-Thirties when Skyline Drive was opened; since then there has been some improvement in other areas. Herds of sheep and cattle arrived at their destination via specific trails up and over the mountain, although some of these trails are no longer in use.

It was necessary for herders to be in constant attendance with their herds because of the vast areas involved, predator problems and just plain common sense. Because of the poor transportation, supplies for herders were arranged on their pack horses, or mules, for the five to seven hour trip, depending upon the final destination. If there were two herders, one of them might ride to town each week for fresh supplies while the other stayed to guard the herd. If one herder maintained the herd alone, someone from the valley made the trip to the herd with fresh supplies after longer intervals. Typical edible supplies included sugar, salt, flour, potatoes, coffee, honey, dried fruits, dried corn, a few canned goods, preserves, etc. Other supplies packed in by herders were salt for the sheep, cooking utensils, plates, wash basins, etc. Some local men were involved in sheep herding during the entire year since after their few months on the mountain, they accompanied their herd to the west desert during the winter.

Camps on the mountain were moved often so as to stay very close to the herd in an attempt to stay on top of coyote and other predator problems. Camps nearly always consisted of a tent or tents in which was located a stove, beds made on top of tree boughs, and boxes of supplies. In more recent years some ingenious herders packed bed springs to their camp to increase their creature comforts. Drinking water was obtained from clear mountain streams or springs.

The number of horses taken onto the mountain was limited by the Forest Service for grazing purposes. Usually the horse had a bell attached to one or more of them so that their location was easily recognizable. At the end of the summer some horses worked their way down the mountain and into Spring City, only to be led back to camp by some knowing helper. One or two "camp horses" were always secured near camp so as to be readily accessible.

Visiting between camps was a regular event, depending on the distances involved. Scrumptious cooking by some herders was a definite lure to other less talented herders even though several hours on horseback was required to make a round-trip during the "shading up" time.

Typically, a mutton was shot for its meat, skinned, dressed out and hung from a tall tree in a sack or other protective wrapping to become part of each day's menu. Sour dough and mutton was regular fare for a typical sheepherder, with perhaps some dried fruits or other additional delicacies to round out the menu. Breakfast might include pancakes, coffee and dried fruit. Any leftover biscuits or mutton scraps were fed to hungry sheepdogs.

Coyote problems in yesteryear were taken care of via gun and poison, in an attempt to reduce the odds of wily coyote seducing the guileless ewes and lambs into their dinner plans. Today, government regulations have unfairly increased coyote populations while not taking sheep losses into consideration.

During the 1950s sheep camps on trucks began to be used infrequently in our mountains, although camps built on wagon beds had been used in desert herding areas previously because of the easier access. Most of the comforts of home, if only primitive, could be found in these camps including stove, table, drawers and bins for storage, bed and seat. A rear storage area also provided space for wood, saddles, or other essentials.

*James R. Watson in his sheep camp wagon.*

Herding duties on the mountain probably included caring for horses and tack, moving camp, cooking, cleaning, tracking and disposing of predators, moving the herd, stocking supplies, distributing salt, helping with dipping, herding in every kind of weather, and other duties as assigned by the owner.

During October all herds had to be off the mountain, followed by a time of getting ready to go on the desert. Herds fed on any terrain along the way to the desert, following the snow so that water would be available. During dry years higher terrains would be more desirable; during wet years near anywhere was used. By May the lambing process began on the lower elevations and by June or July the sheep were again on the higher ranges.

**Sheepdogs**

Wherever you find a sheepherder in action, you will also find his faithful dog not far away. Many outstandingly good and talented sheepdogs have herded for local sheepmen. Of particular note were Osmer Beck's dogs, reportedly among the best and smartest. "Old Jake," one special canine, appeared to understand exactly what Osmer said to him and would carry out commands even at long distances; he also appeared to be able to think on his own as can be seen in the following examples:

(1)One day when Fred Allred was attempting to herd his sheep up over the stone quarry hill and having a terrible time of it, a black dog suddenly appeared, worked the sheep where they needed to go, and then disappeared.

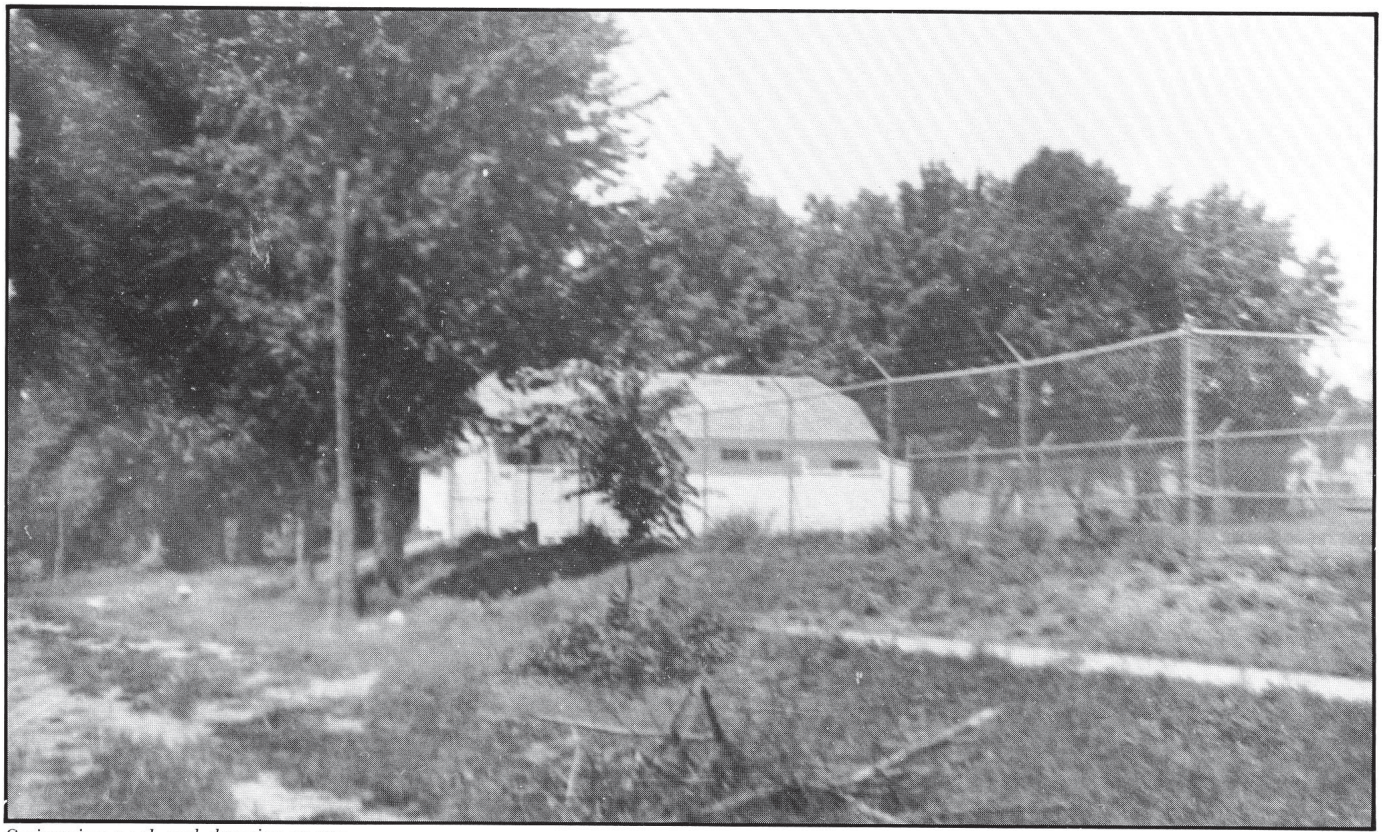
This dog was "Old Jake" who had been at the Beck sheds to the south and east. When Osmer noticed Fred's problems he told "Jake" that he had better go and help Fred while Osmer stayed at the shed and kept doing his job.

(2) Joe and Osmer Beck had gone to the mountain to find some lost sheep. After they had found about 200 head they proceeded down to "the troughs" with "Old Jake" bringing up the rear; however, about 100 sheep showed up at the troughs. About 100 head had wandered off and "Old Jake" wanted to follow them but Joe wouldn't let him. Jake was then dispatched up the mountain to bring back the missing sheep which he quickly did.

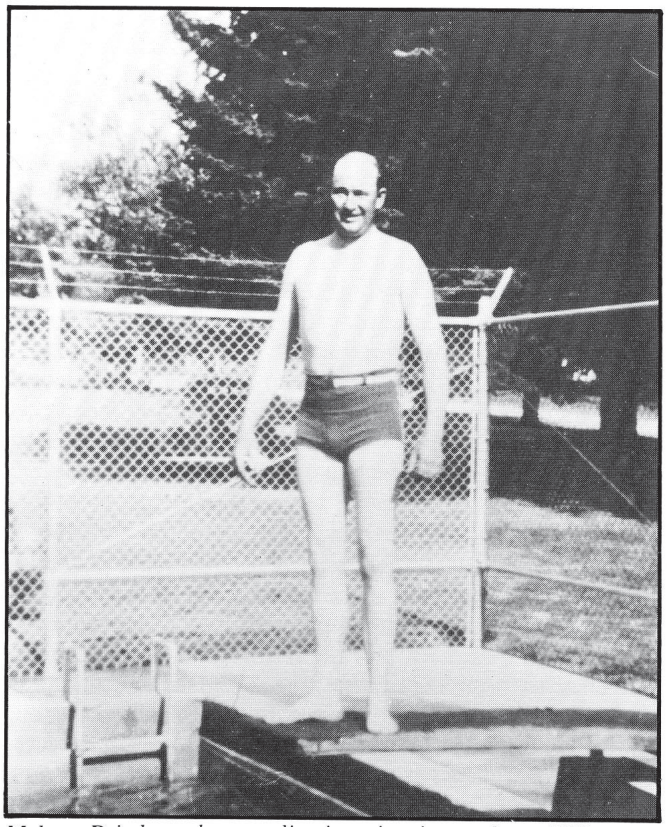
Frank C. Watson, who had a number of good sheep dogs during his years of herding on the mountain, remembered one special dog named Duke who met with a bad accident with a hay mower which caused him to lose part of one leg. After recouperating this faithful dog was able to run as fast on three legs as most dogs could on four and could be sent long distances without any ill effects. Duke was also an excellent watch dog and fiercely guarded the back door from strangers, friendly or not.

## Entertainment

About 1927 radio made its debut in Spring City—there was at least one known home in which there was a "battery operated model, with three tuning dials. People from all over town came to hear it. When Lindberg made his flight to Paris in 1927 people were standing on the front porch (of Bishop Ellis' home) to hear it."[28] There may still be some Spring City residents who can remember when Charles A. Lindberg was persuaded to make a detour in his flying itinerary through Wyoming to Salt Lake. He circled over Mt. Pleasant on September 3, 1927, tipping the wings on



*Swimming pool and dressing rooms.*



*Melrose Pritchett about to dive in swimming pool, ca 1938.*

the *Spirit of St. Louis* and waving to everyone gathered on the ground for that great event.

With the advent of the radio and its exciting shows, entertainment began to be more home centered than it had previously been. In the next few years the trend became even more home centered with the advent of television and the movies, plays and other entertainment that had been found so easily in Spring City for many years became a thing of the past.

**Dancing**

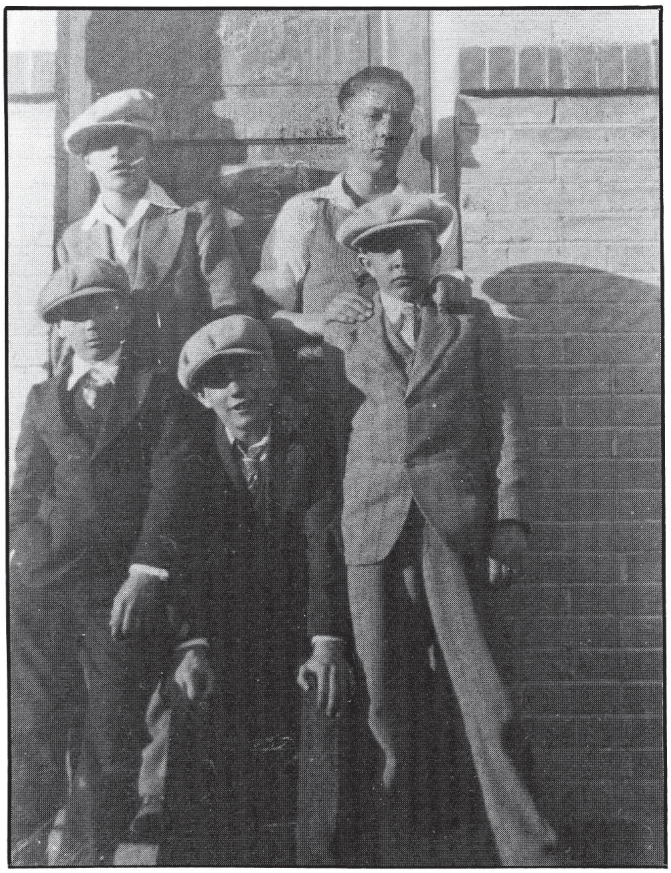
During the Thirties a birthday ball was held each year to honor President Roosevelt as well as raise funds for the March of Dimes. This dressy ball was held in Victory Hall and involved many local clubs for the various aspects of putting such an event together. One club would be in charge of advertising, another in charge of food, music, clean-up, etc. These birthday balls were held until at least 1940 and perhaps later. Other dances began to be held on a more irregular basis, although dancing was still very popular.

**Swimming Pool**

A Government WPA project was approved and completed for the building of a town swimming pool which became a reality in August 1937, with swimming hours from 2 to 5 p.m. City Fathers were called on to solve several problems in connection with this pool but it operated for several seasons before the Board of Health declared it unsatisfactory and operating costs became too high. Archie Aiken was the senior lifeguard at this pool during the late Thirties.

**Recreation Program**

Early in 1936 Archie Aiken was employed by the govern-



*A 1929 Sunday afternoon at Jr. High Gym. Rear: Clarence Pedersen, Louis Coleman. Front: Odell and Glen Donaldson, Emmett Watson.*

ment in the Recreation Program. As part of this program night classes in leather work, games and all kinds of sports were held in the school gym. In 1937 and 1938 he "attended the University of Utah for six weeks for training in Recreation work."[29] ( A Q A hist.) The government continued this program until 1940, paying Archie $75.00 per month for his salary. Sports were also organized under this program and sponsored by local organizations such as the City and the American Legion. One of these was the Junior Baseball League led by Mr. Aiken and Elwood Allred.

**WPA Library**

A WPA Library was operated in Spring City during the Thirties located upstairs in the building north of the Old Victory Theater. It is unknown exactly how long this library was at this location or who the librarian was. In addition, the school library was located in the Southeast corner of the elementary school next to James W. Blain's classroom.

**Sports—Baseball**

By Newton Donaldson

I first remember Spring City's baseball team sometime in the Twenties when we moved here from Idaho. The league must have folded about 1926 or 1927. The players at that time as I remember them were Everitt Strate, Vaughn Justesen, Alden Blain, Claren Schofield, Osmer Beck, and probably Greg Schofield and Cutler Schofield. Don Johnson, after playing for Spring City played in the major leagues and was probably a little earlier than those mentioned.

Around 1933 Alma "Red" Benson with others organized a team although there was no league in existence at the time. Several of the towns just got together and had a game now and them. When the league was re-organized there were only Spring City, Fairview and Ephraim participating with Mt. Pleasant, Moroni and Manti joining a little later and then Gunnison. Around 1937 some of the teams began to drop out—Gunnison, Moroni, Fairview, Manti and Mt. Pleasant—leaving Spring City, Ephraim, Salina, Richfield, Monroe, Nephi, Levan and Fillmore. In 1940 Spring City dropped out. In 1941 Cutler Schofield, Royal N. Allred and I played with Ephraim but the league broke up at the end of the 1941 season.

After World War II the league was again organized made up of teams from Sanpete and Sevier counties. Some of the players were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal N. Allred | Jed Nielsen |
| Roger Allred | Charles Peterson |
| Ned Allred | Cutler Schofield |
| Don Allred | Spencer Thompson |
| Bill Blain | Managers: |
| Newton Donaldson | Willis Allred |
| Mar Dye | John R. Baxter |
| Neldon Jensen | Don Donaldson |

Spring City wasn't always the best team in the league but they were never at the bottom of the list.

The grandstand was built in the Twenties with a big celebration after the first game after it was in place. In 1934 the grandstand was moved to its last location from the first location, being in the center of the block west from the present playing field and bleachers are at present. Moving the grandstand was a big operation and took a lot of preparation. After the building was properly braced with block and tackle attached, Jess Blain's team of horses moved it to the southeast corner of the block where the bleachers are now located. At this time the City purchased the lot to the west from George Downard and the playing field was changed to its present location. The old grandstand was removed about 1975.

During the Thirties it is especially interesting to remember that there weren't enough ball suits and some players wore their everyday clothes so many colors and styles were represented on the field. We also had a hard time keeping in bats, balls and gloves so 10¢ rolls of friction tape were used for ball covers. These balls became heavier as time went on and layers were added making them very heavy to throw and hard on the home-made aspen bats and those bats that were held together with screws.

Pratt Osborne and Arthur Anderson are remembered as good "rooters" who could get the opposition's players so rattled that they would make many errors.

One game with Salina is noteworthy. Spring City was losing 19 to 3 in the top of the ninth inning. Royal N. and Roger Allred were the first two men up to bat; they hit home runs. The next batter had a triple, followed by run after run until Spring City won the game by 20 to 19. Nearly every team member tried to pitch but no one could stop these players. The following year one of the teams in the league tried to keep Spring City from joining but Salina wouldn't stand for it and said if Spring City was out so were they as

during games with Spring City they took in more money than with any other two games combined.

All in all we had a lot of fun playing and I'm sure the fans enjoyed the games and really supported us well. We weren't professionals but every so often someone would come up with an outstanding play.

## Daughters of the Utah Pioneers—Canal Creek Camp (by Donna Larson)

Using the pattern of organization set forth by Brigham Young to the courageous pioneers who trudged across the Plains, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers have a Central Company or National Board which set the policies, makes the plans and outlines the procedures from Salt Lake City. Under the Central Company are the various county companies which are given a name identifying its area. Each County President is assisted by her Board in directing the smaller divisions called camps. Each camp elects a captain, who with her local Board, presides over the daughters in that particular camp.

Spring City's **Canal Creek Camp** was organized on August 4, 1933 at a meeting presided over by Mary A. Christensen, County Camp President, for the purpose of preserving this community's rich pioneer heritage. The following daughters became officers at that first meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Olive Allred Coleman | Captain |
| Ruth Justesen Allred | 1st Vice Captain |
| Minnie E. Allred Barney | 2nd Vice Captain |
| Dorcas Allred Balin | Recorder/Secretary |
| Ada Christiansen Allred | Treasurer |
| Myra Allred Aiken | Correspondent Sec. |
| Emma Allred Jensen | Registrar |
| Manett Allred | Historian |
| Lorna Barney Jensen | Class Leader |
| Dolly Madsen Schofield | Cust. of Relics |
| Pearl Allred Davis | Librarian |
| Enid Nielsen Baxter | Auditor |
| Geneva Hyde Justesen | Chorister |
| Sarah Allred Justesen | Organist |
| Faun Lund Christensen | Assistant Organist |
| Clara Robinson Allred | Chaplain |
| Ethel Blain Larsen | Parlimentarian |
| Mary E. A. Acord | Class Leader |
| Helena R. Bunnell | Class Leader |
| Hazel Robinson Black | Class Leader |

Diantha Allred who came to Spring City in 1852 became the oldest daughter in this original camp.

Original members agreed that the camp should have started years earlier and that they would have to work unitedly to catch up in reaching their goals of seeking out and recording pioneer histories, learning about pioneer trials and efforts, and revering their memories and heritage.

During the early years the Canal Creek Camp invited pioneers over 70 years of age, both men and women, to attend special meetings with them at which time life sketches would be given. Attendance was high, ranging from 30 to 105 people. (Note: Original pioneers were those who arrived in Utah before May 15, 1869 when the railroad was completed. Between 1847 and 1869 there were 59,000 pioneers who fit that category.) During these meetings some of the pioneers expressed thanks to the DUP for remembering them, gratitude for this country and pioneer experiences. Among those who told pioneer experiences were Andrew Madsen who related about the pioneer deaths across the plains and his father's Wyoming burial in a grave with thirteen other sufferers. Anna Marie Madsen, his wife, also told of coming from Salt Lake to Mt. Pleasant; Mary Peterson Schofield Robinson related learning how to raise sugar cane, making molasses barrels and weaving, while Maria Hansen said she had walked all the way to Salt Lake leading a cow. Christena Jensen Strate expressed thanks to be here instead of in the war zone.

Pioneer home industries included soap making, salt extraction, weaving, dyeing and nail making. Clothing was constructed of anything that could be found including old wagon covers and bed ticking, which of course wore out. Woolley sheep were shorn by pioneer women who then washed, carded and spun the wool which was then made into cloth and into clothing. Early weavers, Elsie Adler and Mary H. Allred, gathered kinikinick bark and rabbit brush to color their yarns. (Rabbit brush made yellow, while black wool was used for black, and gray was a mixture of black and white.) Prices were very high for purchased store goods with Calico, factory and sheeting costing $1.00 per yard.

Pioneer balls were held annually in January and February each year at the Victory Hall. Ladies donned beautiful pioneer dresses to dance the night away. In January 1937 single tickets were 10¢ while couples were charged 35¢. After counting the evening's receipts of $23.91, the daughters felt the evening a great financial success even after they paid $6.00 to the Moroni Orchestra, $5.00 for the Hall and $5.65 for refreshments—this left $7.26 in the coffers for future events.

In May 1934 construction was started on the new Salt Lake City Pioneer Memorial Building. Each duaghter was given the opportunity to pay $1.00 a year for five years towards this project, with Anenia Mickel to collect these funds. The dedication of this building, which stands at the North end of Main Street, was accomplished in 1950 through the efforts and labor of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. Canal Creek's first State Flag was purchased on July 22, 1934.

In March 1938, Jeunce Allred, Sanpete County Captain, complimented the Canal Creek Camp on their 50 registered members and also admonished the daughters to keep track of their pioneers, relics and local histories. At that time there were 22,000 Daughters in 84 county companies and 700 community camps.

After serving from August 4, 1933 to November 1938, Captain Olive Allred Coleman was released with a vote of thanks.

Subsequent Canal Creek Camp Captains are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Grace Blain Nielsen | 1938-40 |
| Ruth Robinson Osborne | 1940-44 |
| Dorcas Allred Blain | 1944-46 |
| Bergetta Larsen Jensen | 1946-52 |
| Jean Baxter Puzey | 1952-60 |
| Farrell Christensen Crisp | 1960-61 |
| Sarah S. Wilcox Sorenson | 1961-62 |

*Braiding the Maypole.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Weltha Workman Tait | 1963-64 |
| Iva Allred Aiken | 1964-66 |
| Lois Nelson Black | 1966-69 |
| Elva Mortensen Allred | 1969-75 |
| Ethel Peterson Sorensen | 1975-77 |
| Christie Rasmussen Bunnell | 1977-83 |
| Viola Lake Peterson | 1983-86 |
| Helen Horton Sutliff | 1986-present |

## Main Street Watering Trough

The long wooden watering trough (later metal) was located for many years in the heart of Spring City on Main Street and First North and holds many fond, though freezing memories for the town's children, now grown old. In days gone by, the younger set challenged each other to duels of pain, misery and chills as they dared to dangle their bare feet and legs in the trough's icy-cold ever-flowing spring water.

Water for this trough was piped from William Blain's spring in the center of Main Street into the trough and as summer's sun grew increasingly blistering local youngsters headed for these and other icy waters to cool themselves. During these duals of daring, bare legs got colder and bluer until "it would bring such misery that we couldn't take it any longer"[30] and the miserable blue limbs would be gingerly brought forth out of the depths.

As mentioned spring waters also fed the baptismal cabin and then would proceed on down the ditch when not needed.

The trough was removed from Main Street and placed on First North at approximately the same location as our current DUP momument and spring, being constructed of concrete. Its removal from that location in 1931 was chronicled in the local newspaper as follows:

> The watering trough west of Main Street has been removed. It will be missed by people who water stock there but also by men who hauled coal from the mine.[31]

In 1951 Canal Creek DUP members placed a marker in its present location to mark the area where Indian braves refreshed themselves and their horses and pioneers followed suit. Today's thirsty travelers may also quench their thirst from the same sparkling and tasty spring water that served their ancestors.

In 1986 Spring City's residents, visitors and residents of surrounding towns fill jugs, glasses, etc. during culinary water problems or just to refresh themselves after a warm drive or a brisk walk.

## Holidays

### May Day

"After the long cold winter passed, and everyone was looking forward to warmer weather and Spring, thoughts and plans turned to the Spring celebration of May Day."[32]

Although in an earlier day, Eva B. Hansen's history recalls that:

> Always on May Day the school would go to (Charles Crawforth's home to celebrate. We were always met by two large dogs and four peacocks. The peacocks were beautiful as they spread their tails. There was always a May Pole to braid. An organ was carried out on a wagon. There was dancing and singing. It was always a time all children looked forward to.

Another recollection of May Day was that the school children went for a long walk.

*Lucy E. Watson as "Utah 1847", ca 1937.*

A long-time elementary school teacher (since 1942) remembers school May Day celebrations as follows:

> Plans and preparations were started well in advance for braiding the Maypole, and therefore preparing the equipment was something that had to be done well ahead of time. The "strings" or strips of cloth used were of two colors, usually pink and green, or white. They had to be made, or if held over from another year, they had to be washed and ironed, and then put on top of the Maypole ready for the many practices it took to teach a new group of students.... Appropriate music was selected for the dance step.... The training was more complicated than usually assumed. There were always one or two students who went "over" when they should have gone "under." Usually the older students were allowed to perform. A "May Queen" and her attendants were selected to reign over the festivities. They wore their finest dresses and worn a crown or carried a bouquet of spring flowers. Parents came to the school to see their children perform. There was also a program and more dancing and sometimes activities included games, gymnastics or outdoor sports, depending on the weather. Each year the program was a little different to aid variety, but a good time was had by all.[33]

This May Day tradition has been continued in more recent years and elementary children of the 1980s are still looking forward to this activity.

**Easter**

The Easter holiday for many years was celebrated with a large town party in Victory Hall, usually the week preceding Easter so that all the grandmothers could buy goodies and send them away to their out-of-town grandchildren. Much preparation was given to this event, which was also used as a fund-raiser. Almost every mother and grandmother in town made something edible which could be sold or served that evening including decorated eggs, puffed rice or popcorn balls, cupcakes, bunnies, chicks, candy, Easter baskets and many other artistic creations. Children and adults were both presented with many difficult decisions regarding the wise selection of the best items for their money.

Of course, at this party it was appropriate to dress in any new Easter clothing and along with special programs, participate in square dancing. Usually about eight or 10 sets of four couples formed on the floor when they heard the first strains of square dance music and what fun they had! Parents loved to watch their children who had learned the dance patterns in school and joined in the fun themselves. "Couple" dancing was a little less popular, especially among the younger singles.

**July 24**

In 1940 "a mammoth two-day celebration and homecoming (was held) July 23 and 24."RS General Chairman of the entire event was Alden Blain; parade chairman was Eva Erickson. Mrs. Virgus Osborne arranged the program, with Hazel Black in charge of decorations, Jess Blain in charge of the rodeo, Willis Allred the barbecue; Finances: Reid H. Allred, Advertising: Cutler Schofield, Ball Game: Alden Blain, Softball: Archie Aiken and Elwood Allred. On Sunday evening a band concert was held on the church grounds conducted by Lee Reese, then the program followed. A parade began the 24th festivities with softball games, a rodeo, a baseball game, barbecue, children's dance and evening movie following during the day.

**Christmas**

To at least one young orphaned Spring City boy, Christmas "was a time of despair, and I was warned that Santa Claus couldn't come, but miraculously, Christmas morning I would find candy, nuts or something I really needed—a pair of mittens or overshoes, one year a sheep-skin lined coat and always a jar of perfumed Brilliantine (hair oil)."[35]

It wasn't until after 1936 when Charlie Beck died that this young man discovered who his Christmas benefactor of those lean years had been; Charlie not only supplied pennies "from the depths of his long, snap-topped purse"[36] but he "quickly transformed into jaw breakers and hard-tack candy,"[37] but he secretly provided Santa Claus with his spending money for this boy who otherwise might not have had any Christmas. Would that we all had great hearts like Charlie Beck! Would that we all had great hearts like man describes Charlie's funeral procession in 1936:

> I stood behind the big cottonwood tree with my hands over my head and pressed my face against the rough bark as the funeral procession crept by on its reluctant journey to the cemetery. When it had passed by, the town was empty and I walked back over to Main Street and stood by the bench. A wind came up and some leaves rattled around the corner and were held momentarily against the bench and then sent scuttling in an eddy of dust up on the empty

*William Lee Allred (1890-1975)*

sidewalk—like life that struggles to hold, then passes on it an eddy of sorrow. Already nature had begun to obliterate the intimate inconsequentials that had helped make a life great."[38]

(Note: After reading this story I felt strongly that it should be shared so that the memory of Charlie Beck's generosity and love for a young boy at Christmas can live forever, not only in the Beck family but with everyone who may ever read this book.)

**James F. Ellis,** born September 1, 1887 at Pleasant View, Weber County, Utah, was the son of Frederick W. and Sarah Jane Barker Ellis. He attended Weber Academy and the Agricultural College in Logan. He was married to Ada R. Rhees in 1911 in the Salt Lake Temple by Axel Madsen. They came to Spring City shortly after their marriage where James became the YMMIA President in 1916, as well as a Sunday School teacher, and Elder's Quorum President. He served a short-term L.D.S. mission to the North Central states from November 1927 to March 1928. On October 7, 1928, he was set apart as Bishop by Richard R. Lyman. Ellis was Bishop during the Depression and did much from his own means to alleviate economic suffering in Spring City. He operated a widely-spread bee business in Sanpete County. He also purchased Victory Hall for the church, added restrooms to the church and installed a new heating system during his bishopric, which extended from October 7, 1928 to November 11, 1942. He was active in Home Dramatics and always chose to play the villain. Also served as Justice of the Peace, Sanpete Valley Hospital director, County Bee Inspector, member of the North Sanpete Stake High Council, and Temple Ordinance worker. He and his wife had five children. He passed away August 17, 1974.

**Reid H. Allred,** son of Samuel and Elizabeth D. Allred, was born in Spring City on December 27, 1891. He was educated in Spring City, also at Snow Academy, then University of Utah, ASC in Logan and B.Y.U. His first year of teaching was spent in a Midway, Utah school then the remainder was in Spring City. Allred served in World War I and fought in the battles of St. Mahiel, Meuse Argonne and Ypres Lyse in France in the 91st Division. He married Anna E. Acord in the Manti Temple in 1917; they had five children. He served as a teacher in nearly every church organization, as Stake Sunday School Secretary from 1913 tro 1918. He became Spring City's Bishop in 1947, serving until 1956, after which he served as Stake High Priest's Quorum President. In January 1958 he and his wife were called to be Manti Temple workers. He died in October 1970.

**Vivian Larsen,** Second Counselor to Bishop Ellis. See Chapter Four for details.

**William Lee Allred,** son of Reuben W. and Clara Robinson Allred, was born October 17, 1890, in Spring City. He married Martha LaVon Larsen on December 22, 1915; they had three children. He attended schools in Spring City, Snow Academy, B.Y.U., U.S.U. and University of Utah, returning to this area to serve as an educator. He was Spring City principal and North Sanpete County's PTA President. He also served as Scoutmaster and Stake Scout Commissioner,Lions Club member, and Spring City Mayor for several terms. During his administration the City culinary water system was completed, although many other people contributed to its completion. He taught Religion Classes, served an Eastern States mission, worked in the Sunday School and served in a Bishopric in Dragerton, Utah. He passed away February 28, 1975.

**Rose S. Larsen Peterson,** born in 1880, daughter of a previous Relief Society President, Elizabeth D. Larsen, and Hans E. Larsen, attended school in the "old rock school" taught by Mary Ann Frantzen, John S. Blain and John F. Allred. She reportedly was the first girl in Spring City to wear overalls as she helped her father in the fields. She graduated from the eighth grade in 1898, the first year that Sanpete County had graduates. She and John Peterson were married on January 2, 1901; they had five children. He husband on an L.D.S. mission when the couple had four children but he was released due to the outbreak of World War I, and sent home in March 1915. Rose worked in the Stake Primary, as well as teaching in the ward Relief Society and the ward Primary. She became the ward Relief Society President on February 27, 1928, serving through July 12, 1936 in the midst of the Depression. Her counselors were Aurelia A. Madsen and Ada R. Ellis, with Enid Baxter the Secretary-Treasurer. She passed away on November 13, 1950.

**Junuda Nielsen Clawson**, was born in Spring City in 1894 of Danish parents. Her grandfather Jacob Neilsen was called to come to Spring City because of his blacksmithing abilities. June, as she was called, married Lloyd Clawson in 1912. She was active in church callings including Primary teacher, visiting teacher and Stake Primary. She became Relief Society President on July 12, 1936, serving until the family moved to Eureka in 1937. Ada R. Ellis and Bergetta Jensen served as her counselors. During

this time the welfare program was put into action and many jars of fruit and vegetables were canned by the women of the Relief Society for the needy. The Tithing Office was remodeled to suit these needs and Relief Society meetings were held there, as well as quilting and special canning projects.

**Bergetta L. Jensen,** born on October 4, 1894 in Spring City, daughter of Lars and Petrea Monsen Larsen, attended local schools and L.D.S. College in Salt Lake. She took a dressmaking course at Keister College in Salt Lake and did much sewing for Spring City people. She served an L.D.S. California mission from February 18, 1918 to February, 1920 and married Orrin Jensen on September 7, 1922. After Orrin completed a year at L.D.S. Business College, they returned to Spring City, bringing four sons into the world. She served as a Primary Counselor, MIA teacher, and Relief Society Counselor before becoming Relief Society President on September 19, 1937. She died October 1980.

**Ferril M. Sorensen,** son ot Ferdinand C. and Maria Larson Sorensen, was born in Spring City in 1907. He married Florence H. Hanson in 1935; they had four children. He served as Spring City's Mayor in 1936 and 1937. During his administration the loose ends of the culinary water system were wrapped up, the electrical distribution system partly remodeled and improved, walks installed in the City Cemetery, stone street culverts put in, fire truck purchased and other improvements made. During World War II, Sorensen left Spring City to serve as Clearance Coordinator of skilled personnel for war industries and since then has been involved in the teaching force in American Fork, Utah for 30 years. His L.D.S. Church assignments have included YMMIA Counselor in North Sanpete and Alpine stakes, Sunday School Superintendent, High Councilman and American Fork's First Ward Bishop.

**Evard Joseph Larsen,** son of James O. Larsen, was born in Spring City and attended local schools. He married Virga Black, buying his father's home when his parents moved to the Uintah Basin. Larsen served as City Councilman and then as Mayor in 1940 and 1941, just before the outbreak of World War II. He was the grandson of James T. Ellis and great-grandson of William Hudson, both of whom were 1860 settlers. Evard was a carpenter by trade. Larsen died in Kaysville, Utah on April 10, 1965, and is buried in Bountiful, Utah.

**Hyrum Soren Jensen,** son of Jene S. Jensen and Maria Magdalene Christensen, was born in Spring City on June 19, 1883. He married Myrtle Clawson on September 8, 1909 and they had three children. He served as City Councilman and Mayor for several terms, 1942-45 and 1950-53. He died in May, 1967.

**Flora Geneva Hyde Justesen**, born in Spring City January 2, 1871, was the daughter of Orson Hyde and Ann Eliza Vickers. Geneva was the first Primary Treasurer. She attended the B.Y.U., studying music. She became the Ward Organist and served in that position for 35 years. In 1892 Geneva and Joseph A. Justesen became man and wife and later the parents of eight children. Among other Church positions Geneva held were: Stake Primary Secretary, Relief Society Mother's Class President, Stake Primary Chorister and Counselor, YWMIA Ward President, Relief Society Chorister, and Singing Mothers Chorus Director.

Geneva was also a DUP member and chorister in the Canal Creek Camp. She died July 17, 1953.

**Alice Genile Allred Prestwich** was born in Provo, Utah in 1907, a daughter of James C. and Ruth Justesen Allred. After her early years in Provo, her family moved to Spring City when she was about 11 years old. After her father's death in 1919, her mother moved permanently to Spring City. Genile attended schools in Provo, Spring City and Mt. Pleasant, and later at B.Y.U. where she attained enough education to be able to teach elementary school, teaching third grade for six years in Spring City. Church positions included YLMIA Counselor, Stake Primary Secretary, and YLMIA Ward President. On June 27, 1934 Genile was married to William B. Prestwich of Moroni; they had one son, Larry B. In June 1935 they moved to Salt Lake City then in 1937 to Richfield.

**Faun Lund Christensen** was born on April 10, 1897, in Spring City, daughter of Marinus and Georgiana Lambert Lund. Attended schools locally; she married Warner L. Christensen in 1922. In 1923 they moved to Ogden, then to Salt Lake. The couple returned to Spring City in 1926, then later to Kenilworth, Utah. Faun was active in the Church organizations all her life, serving wherever she was called. Her positions included MIA and Primary organist, Sunday School organist and teacher, Ward organist, YWMIA President and Stake Primary organist.

Faun passed away on March 22, 1985, in Salt Lake.

**V. Blain Larsen,** son of Vivian and Ethel Blain Larsen, was born in Spring City on September 10, 1909. He attended local schools, including Mt. Pleasant High and Snow College. Blain served as an L.D.S. missionary to Denmark from 1929 to 1932 and upon his return became Deputy County Treasurer for two years. He was called to be the Ward Sunday School Superintendent in 1933 and served until 1936. In 1936, he married Neva Jensen of Moroni; the couple had several children. He operated the Red and White store for a few years before selling it to Rulon Dahl. He has always been interested in horses. Currently, he spends time in Arizona in the winter and comes north in the spring and summer.

**Wilford Mortensen,** son of Marinus and Mary Mortensen, was born February 3, 1888 in Spring City and attended local schools. He served an L.D.S. mission to Sweden from 1908 to 1911 and married Jane Sorensen in November, 1911 after his return. They had one daughter. His Church positions included 31 years as a Ward Teacher, assistant Sunday School Superintendent, and Sunday School Superintendent from 1936 to 1940. Floyd Draper and Burns Allred were his Sunday School assistants. He also served as a City Councilman and passed away October 30, 1940.

**Floyd Draper** was born October 23, 1897, son of Alfred and Bergetta Petersen Draper, in Moroni, Utah, where he attended school. He served an L.D.S. California mission from 1921 to 1923 and married LaVee Nielson upon his return. Three children came to the Draper home after the Drapers moved to Spring City in 1924. Floyd's Church

*Ferril M. Sorensen (1907- )*

*Hyrum Jensen (1883-1969)*

assignments included Sunday School teacher, YMMIA and Ward teacher, Aaronic Priesthood Committee Chairman, Sunday School assistant and Superintendent (1940-42). He was involved in farming. He passed away September 15, 1983.

**William Virgus Osborne,** son of Osman and Ruth Robinson Osborne, was born Jauary 17, 1905 at Spring City, Utah and attended elementary schools and one year of high school. He and Ida Athene Allred were married December 10, 1924 in the Manti Temple and had three sons. Virgus herded sheep for many years for many different men including Orrin Jensen, Osman Osborne, the Deseret Livestock Company, Walter James, the Becks and was also a sheep shearer. He worked for the WPA during the Thirties in a local sawmill, for the Forest Service and on the Tunnel project. He served as an YMMIA Counselor and President, Temple Worker, Secretary of the Aaronic Priesthood, and Boy Scout Committeeman. He later worked for Geneva Steel and was the school custodian for 16 years. He also served on the City Council for four years. Virgus is presently living in Spring City near his son, Glen.

**Ernest B. Terry,** son of William Henry and Anna S. Beswick Terry, was born October 19, 1895 in Fairview, Utah. He attended the eighth grade and later maried Leona Nordstrom on September 27, 1916; they had seven children. After working as a railroad telegrapher, Wells Fargo dispatcher and for Sweets Candy in Salt Lake, the couple returned to Fairview where he worked in the Fairview Mercantile. In 1924 Terry was given the opportunity to teach music in the Spring City Elementary and Junior High schools and leapt at the chance. Because of his limited technical education he was required to spend extra time obtaining college credits and did so through B.Y.U., U.S.U. and Northwestern University so that he could continue his career. Many operettas were presented in our schools during his tenure and many students given extra musical instruction. He also coached basketball and baseball, winning many games through his boys. Mr. Terry was the Sunday School Chorister and Ward Choir Director for approximately 16 years before his call to be the Bishop on November 15, 1942, with Counselors Floyd Draper and Royal L. Allred, and Doyle Madsen as Clerk. During his Bishopric the Ward Farm was purchased to help pay for Stake Welfare assessments. Terry also became a North Sanpete High School teacher in 1936, with emphasis on direction of the band. He also organized many specialized musical groups such as the "Moon Winks" and "Starlight Serenaders" (dance bands) and choral such as the Utahna Chorus, the Terryanettes and the Trumpeteers (who won a KSL amateur hour contest). Mr. Terry, "The Music Man" later taught at South Summit High School beginning in 1956, and moved on to Salt Lake in his later years to give music lessons, serve as a guide on Temple Square for 10 years, a Temple Ordinance worker with his wife, and Choir Leader. He passed away in Salt Lake on June 17, 1976.

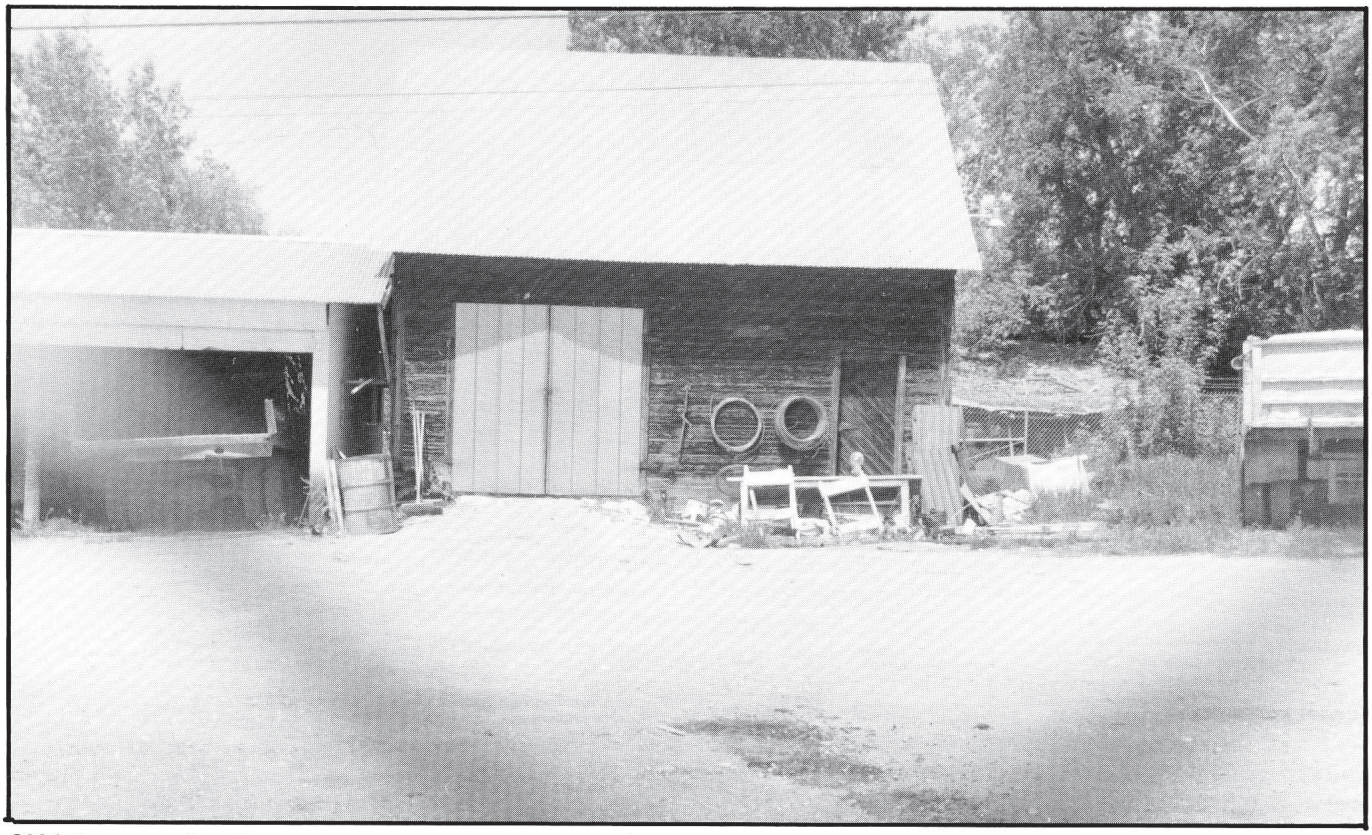
**Cutler Schofield,** born May 15, 1905 in Spring City, son of Joseph G. and Lenora Robinson Schofield, grew up and went to schools in Spring City and Mt. Pleasant. He graduated from high school and went to L.A. to drive buses for the Pickwick Stages (later Greyhound). His bride-to-be, Edith Mickel, joined him in California and they were married March 25, 1926. He played baseball with a Pickwick Stages team while living in California, returning to Spring City six years later because of the Depression. They stayed with Edith's parents for a while, then

moved into "Fat" and Charlotte Hansen's home where Edith presently lives. Cutler was always involved in baseball wherever he lived, either city or church teams, usually playing shortstop. He became a bus driver for No. Sanpete School District and mail carrier from the train to town for from $18 to $40 a month, making two trips per day. "Cut" worked on the water system with pick and shovel. He was City Councilman for six years and manager of church ball teams. "Cut" was still playing baseball at age 49. He also served a M-Man Leder for two yeras, Ward Teachers' Supervisor and Stake Activity Leader. Edith and Cutler had one son and two daughters. He died at age 50 of cancer on Oct. 6, 1955.

**Vera** (Blain Larsen Downard) **Sorensen** was born with October 18, 1893, the fourth of five daughters of John Thomas Blain and Christine Peterson. She attended school in Spring City and married Newel Larsen on July 16, 1913 spending their honeymoon working at the Larsen Sawmill in the mountains, being teased about her Bride's Biscuits. Her husband was killed in a snowslide on January 10, 1914. Their daughter, Newella, was born after his death. She worked in her father's store after her husband's death then married Joseph Ed Downard on October 31, 1917. They moved to California for a while where he worked on a citrus ranch and then to Bingham Canyon. This couple had four children, two boys and two girls. One of the girls, Lucille, died at Bingham Canyon. In 1929 they returned to Spring City where Ed was a butcher for the store and also hauled groceries and Vera arranged window displays for the store. They were pleased and honored to be called to Olds Folks Committee Chairman and Vera made it a special event. The Downards served on a Temple mission, going there once a week. Ed died in 1937. Vera attended Snow College with her daugher, Edna, then went to B.Y.U. where she attained a teaching certificate and was able to teach school for several years, here in Spring City and Mt. Pleasant. She was also employed in Grand County, being the county librarian for two years. She married Will Sorensen on July 19, 1948 then accompanied him to the Deseret Livestock in the summer and Skull Valley in the winter. Will died February 27, 1969 after a leg amputation. Vera stayed in her little home in Spring City until she broke her hip in February, 1979, then had to stay with her daughter, Edna, although she moved back for two summers. She always enjoyed flowers and gardening. She died January 16, 1986, burial in the Spring City Cemetery.

**Joseph Franklin Hansen**, son of Hemming and Anna M. Mikkelsen Hansen, was born in Spring City on July 3, 1881 and attended local schools including Snow Academy. He left for a Southwestern States L.D.S. Mission in June 1903, serving for a time with the father of Loyd Keys and returning in 1905. Before his marriage to Eliza Allred in July 1908, he worked as a carpenter in Bingham Canyon and in Carbon County. In 1911 he began teaching at a church academy in St. John's, Arizona, where he stayed for three years, then returned to Spring City to be a farmer and part-time city worker. He assisted in building two city-owned power plants, and worked as City Electrician, Marshal, Water Superintendent and Road Supervisor, as well as serving two terms as a City Councilman. "Frank" was also active in church assignments with areas of responsibility as a member of the Elder's Quorum Presidency, Ward Teacher, Sunday School Assistant, Stake Sunday School Secretary, Sunday School teacher, YMMIA Superintendent, Scoutmaster and member of the Bishopric for eight and a half years. In recognition of his contribution to Scouting he received a Silver Beaver award in 1940. He and his wife had six childen. Frank passed away on August 24, 1979, at age 98, after a long and fruitful life.

**Mildred Knudsen Peterson,** daughter of Milton H. and Vivian E. Cram Knudsen, was born in 1907 in Provo, Utah. She received her education in Provo and Ames, Iowa, as well as in Driggs and Rexburg, Idaho. Her father became Snow College President in 1923 and Mildred attended Ephraim High until her graduation in 1926, then attended Snow until 1928 and B.Y.U. in 1931 and 1932. She taught school for two years in Spring Canyon in Carbon County (1928-30) and later in Mt. Pleasant for two years. Mildred met her future husband, Frank Peterson, son of John and Rose Peterson of Spring City, while at B.Y.U. and they were married in 1933 just 10 days before her parents left to preside over the L.D.S. Norwegian Mission. Mildred and Frank have had nine children. Since making Spring City her home, Mildred has fulfilled many L.D.S. Church callings to the best of her ability, including MIA Teacher and YWMIA President, Relief Society teacher, Stake MIA and Relief Society worker, choir member, Visiting Teaching Supervisor and Relief Society Scrapbook caretaker. Frank and Mildred have also had the privilege of being Manti Temple workers for a number of years. Frank is best remembered for his long years of service as our Ward Clerk.



*Old jail, now used as city storage. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*

*Grain cleaning shed. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*

# CHAPTER SIX
# Modern Life (1946-1986)

## Spring City

*A village sequestered*
*Away from crowds*
*jet airports,*
*traffic jams,*
*multi-story office buildings,*
*glaring night lights,*
*and psychiatrists;*
*A place of safety and renewal,*
*A stepping backward to less complicated times.*
*Life there a physical struggle for survival,*
*Not a mental contest of coping.*
*Nature lived with and endured*
*Rather than conquered and destroyed;*
*An enforced harmony*
*In an opposition where there is no visitor.*

*Resting in old age*
*This once fine matron aging gracefully*
*And with no regrets*
*Speaks eloquently of the past in the present tense*
*Not in ghostly whispers,*
*And with no face-lift, no gaudy make-up,*
*No false finery;*
*But clothed in weather-beaten wood,*
*Crumbling adobe,*
*Decaying cemetery stones,*
*Boarded-up buildings,*
*Rutted dirt roads,*
*And encroaching weeds.*
*Spring City, a grandmother's lap to curl up on*
*When the burdens of progress become too heavy.*

—Lydia McDowell

May 1979, *MountainWest magazine*

Although Spring City's quality of life has changed drastically in some ways since 1946, in many ways it has remained the same. The family cow for the most part, has been replaced by the milk carton and jug but several families maintain a cow or goats for their milk supply. Old U.S. 89 which used to go through town, now is located about one mile west considerably cutting down traffic and consumers as well as hazards and automobile accidents. Nevertheless, some drivers insist on speeding up and down Main Street. After World War II ended, Utah in general, experienced housing shortages, general prosperity and a population boom, while Spring City limped along with empty homes, declining income and a continuing population slide (839 in 1940 to 703 in 1950 and 457 in 1970). By 1972 our town was even referred to as a "living semi-ghost town."[1] by some unknowing observers. Since 1982 the population has taken a surprising upturn in numbers until in 1986 there are approximately 820 residents.

Even with an all-time low in the population, local optimism prevailed with the building of our beautiful Church addition dedicated in 1978. By 1982 this attitude paid great dividends when increasing membership necessitated the historic division of the one L.D.S. Ward into the First and Second wards.

After Spring City's placement on the National Historic Register, many tours were organized by the State Historical Society to publicize its important and unique historic value as an authentic Nineteenth Century Mormon village. And during the past several years, the Daughters of the Utahrs camps have brought statewide publicity to our town through their school restoration project and Heritage Days.

Also during the Eighties an increasing school population and decaying facilities engendered the need for a new elementary school in town which is currently in use.

## City Fathers

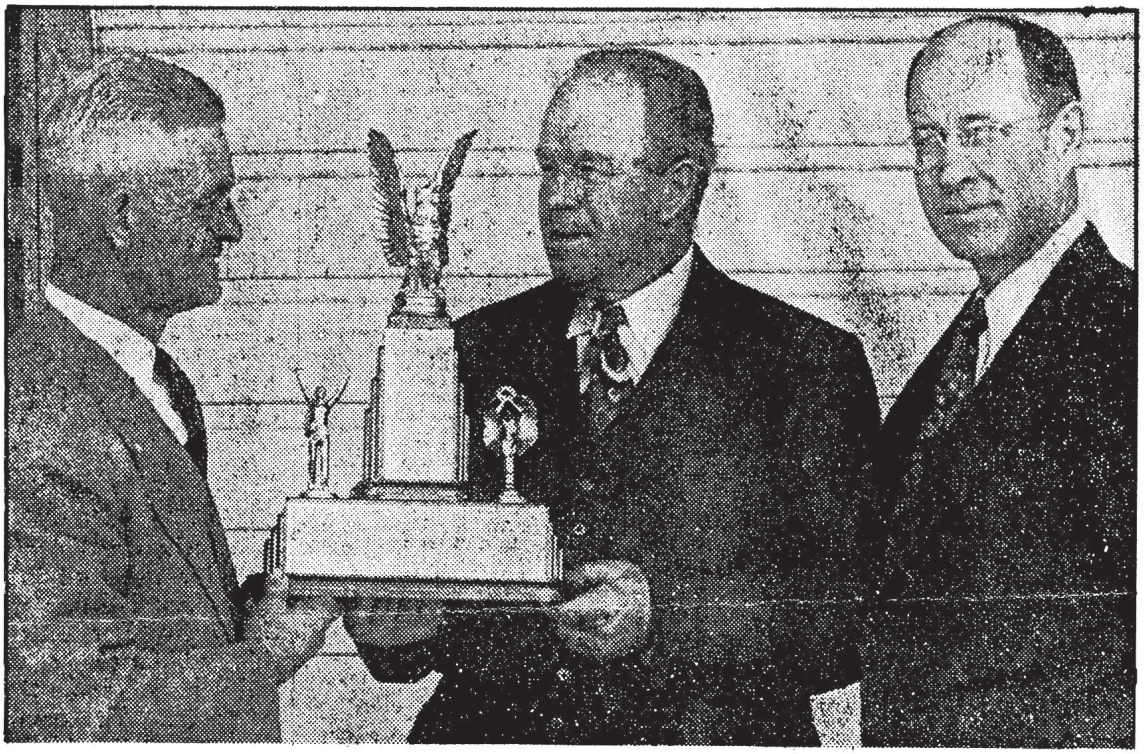
Mayors during those years include the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Thompson | 1946-1949 |
| Hyrum Jensen | 1950-1953 |
| Owen B. Anderson | 1954-1957 |
| John R. Baxter, Jr. | 1958-1973 |
| Glen Osborne | 1974-1981 |
| Craig B. Paulsen | 1982-Mar 1984 |
| R. Dennis Watson | Apr 1984-Pro Tempore |
| David L. Allred | May 1984-Dec 1985 |
| Thelma A. Olsen | Jan 1986-March 1987 |

In the Fall of 1947 a trophy and a $100 cash award were presented to Spring City officials for their successful clean-up and beautification efforts which were judged the best in Sanpete, Juab, Wayne and Piute counties. The trophy was presented to Mayor Charles Thompson by V.H. Gunderson in the company of about 1,000 area residents. Contest judges were Mr. and Mrs. Ben Staker and Mrs. Joseph Lund. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Sorensen also received a $125 cash award at that time for the greatest individual personal property improvement.

Another beautification campaign began on February 7, 1968 when Mayor Baxter and the City Council passed a Beautification ordinance giving power to the Beautification Committee to tear down unsightly, obsolete buildings. Committee members were as follows: Morris Bunnell, Chairman; Christie Bunnell, Secretary; Charles Thompson, Ireta Strate and Ethel Anderson, Committee Members.

A letter was written and delivered to every home in town as well as out-of-town property owners, asking for their



"TAKE IT, MAYOR"—V. H. Gunderson, left, presents trophy to Mayor Charles A. Thompson, of Spring City, in cleanup drive. Reid H. Allred, of Spring City, is at right.

# Spring City Wins Award

cooperation in this project. Remarkable results were achieved as the County sent heavy equipment to assist in the demolition work. Three old stores and a service station on Main Street were demolished, burned and/or hauled away as well as seven old homes, 50 trees and 29 stumps were removed. The use of many pick-up trucks were also donated along with many man-hours to accomplish this work. Rocks were gathered and hauled away and a special mowing machine purchased to remove weeds and grass from city streets. Individual property owners also cleaned, raked, painted and hauled away debris during this time. For their efforts, the City received a Certificate of Merit from the State Beautification Committee.

Although City records are incomplete, the construction of U.S. 89 west of Spring City in 1957 had a great negative impact on our local economy. Strong opposition by some local residents was largely ignored by State Road Commission personnel who seemingly already had made up their collective mind.Other Sanpete towns were not by-passed at this time.

A joint City-Church project during the late Fifties further developed the park west of the Church, with the City furnishing materials for lights and water and the Church furnishing the labor. A picnic area was also constructed at that time.

During the Sixties the purchase of low-cost electricity and the remodeling of our own power plant can be found in the minutes.

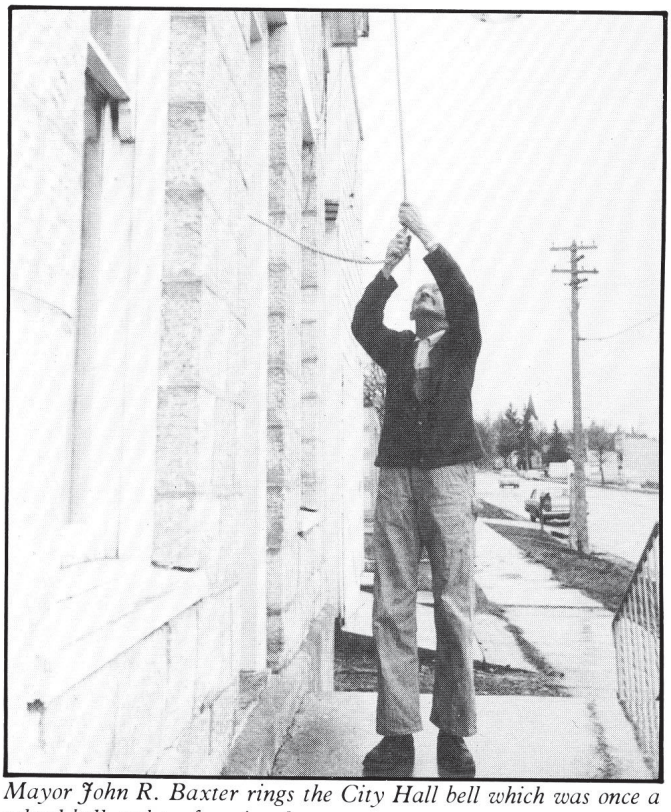
Highlights during the Seventies included the purchase of a new fire engine (Jan. 1973) and the planning and execution of the Bicentennial Celebration during 1975 and 1976. Bicentennial Committee members were: Craig and M'Lisa Paulsen, Elliott and Joan Newell, Quay and Kris Hansen, Jim and Fay Hall, Rick and Linda Sentker, and Carl and Tessie Pyper.

Elementary school children participated in a slogan contest with such entries as "A Small Town with a Large Heart," "In the Shadow of Horseshoe Mountain," and "Home of Sparkling Spring Water" which was the winner. Signs still seen at the edge of town were incorporated at that time.

The April 1976 Clean-Up Day was a great success because of the many volunteers involved in cleaning up our town.

In May 1976 a "Cake Sale" was held to raise funds for the various projects and on June 5 a City-wide Yard Sale was arranged and held on the school grounds with donations from Spring City's population. Many antiques were discovered for this sale that "had not seen daylight in years,"[2] i.e. wagon wheels, old farm tools, benches, hay racks, milk cans and dishes. "A stone chisel went for a quarter and a potato starcher 100 years old was offered at $20.00."[3] Buyers from

*Spring City Mayor John R. Baxter relates history of the town hall to James C. Massey, director, Historic American Building Survey.*



*Mayor John R. Baxter rings the City Hall bell which was once a school bell and curfew signal.*

near and far joined with residents for this sale while refreshments were sold throughout the day's events. Proceeds were used to "purchase and install 39 . . . street signs and American flags for Main Street."[4]

Other projects, including repairing tables, benches and swings in the park, new playground equipment, remodeling of City Hall and a Welcome Banner for Main Street. Ten percent of the yard sales proceeds were donated to the L.D.S. Church's new addition and any remaining funds went into the City's General Fund.

Special mention should be made of Jim and Fay Hall's donation of a registered quarterhorse mare "Tina Jet" for a drawing during the July 24th Holiday with proceeds providing funds for the City Hall carpeting. Elliot Newell painted the large bell and tower atop the building.

## National Register of Historic Places

Much time and effort including historical research was required before Spring City could receive the special designation "National Historical District" which was announced on December 4, 1980 in the Mt. Pleasant *Pyramid*. Tom Carter of the Utah State Historical Society did the lion's share of this work, and must be thanked for his efforts. A native of Salt Lake, Tom received his Ph.D. in Folklore from Indiana University with the dissertation titled "Building Zion: Folk Architecture in the Mormon Settlements of Utah's Sanpete Valley, 1849-1890," which included many indepth studies as to why our ancestors built as they did and how Mormon values influenced building styles. Because of this research he was then in a position to submit Spring City application to become a National Historic District. He stated, "Spring City is one of the best remaining examples of the Mormon village in Utah,"[5] and further explained that our town represents the "pattern of Mormon exploration and settlement in the West and the particular agricultural practices which accompanied village living."[6]

Included in the unique designation are the old elementary school, L.D.S. Church, tithing office, Relief Society granery, the John Frank Allred school, City Hall, Orson Hyde's home and many others. Several of the old rock homes in town have been restored and currently proudly display a special plaque designating them as an Historic Home.

Since 1980, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Spring City have worked very hard to restore the old elementary school and have partially succeeded in this large endeavor.

At the present time Dr. Carter is rebuilding a Norwegian log house, perhaps the very last left in Utah, at 167 West 200 North in Spring City.

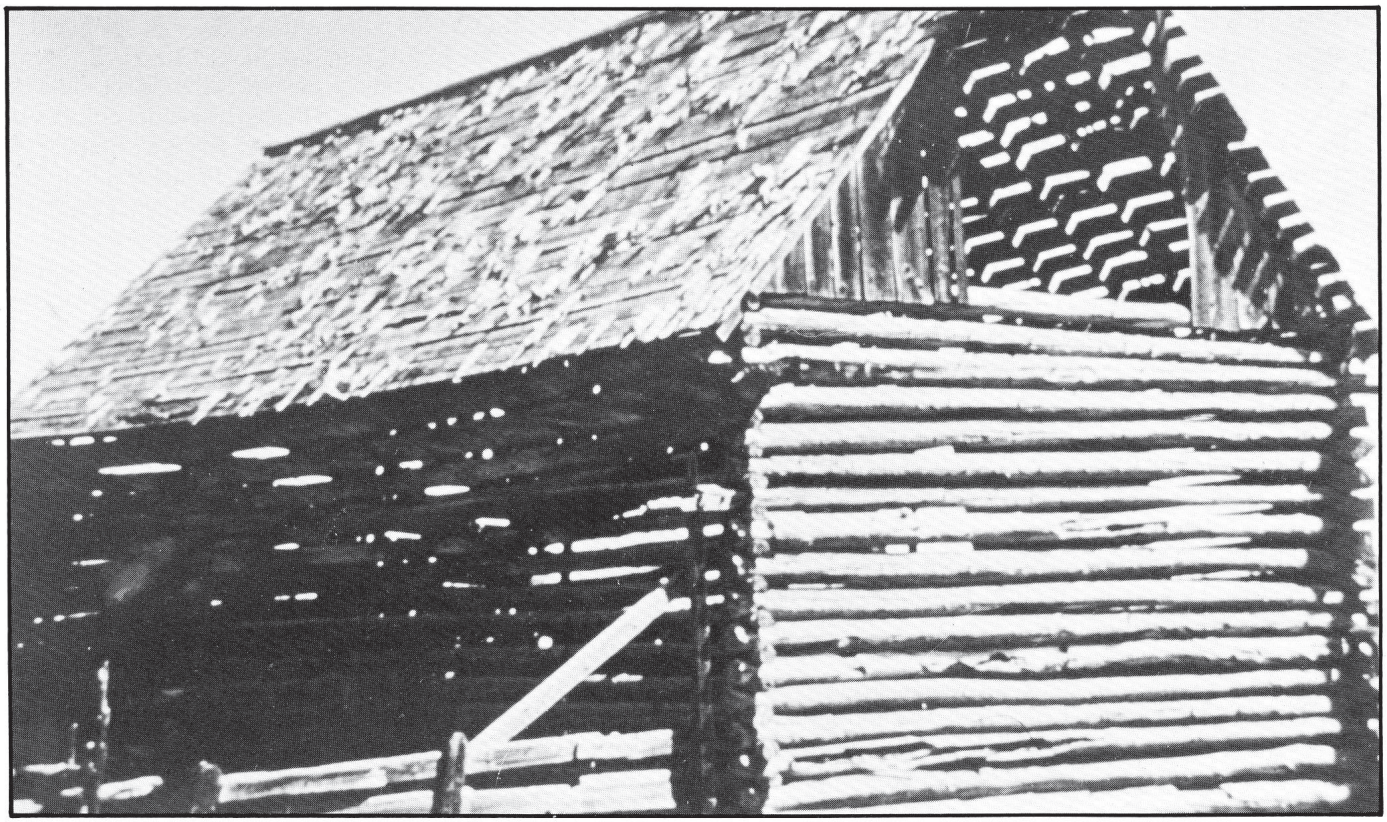
## Korean War

Approximately 13 men were members of the Armed Forces during the Korean War, either in Korea, itself, or elsewhere. One of these men, Jay Dahl, was wounded in the shoulder from enemy machine gunfire in the area between Heartbreak and Sandcastle ridges on November 12, 1952. At the time he was a member of the 40th Infantry Division of the 224th Infantry Regiment. He spent approximately three and one-half months in a Yokohama, Japan military hospital where he received pins and other foreign materials in his shoulder area. For his bravery in action, Jay received the Purple Heart and has also received several other awards. He returned to duty in March 1953 and was discharged October 25, 1953.

## Vietnam to Present

Although Vietnam was a very unpopular war, our men in

*Example of a Spring City Danish rock and wood barn.*



*Example of an English-type barn in Spring City.*

uniform deserve an extra pat on the back for enduring not only the agonies of the war but the negative backlash which greeted them before, during and after their service to our country. Perhaps in the Eighties we have been able to gain a measure of perspective about the Vietnam Era which can hopefully be improved on as the years go by.

Approximately 18 young Spring City men served in Vietnam at one time or another, although none of them are known to have died in this "police action." Francis L. "Frankie" Robertson, son of Jack B. and Cecile M. Watson, was one of the less fortunate who was wounded in action on December 13, 1967, and spent 16 months recouperating from his wounds in Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver. His final discharge date was April 16, 1968.

His sister, Sally Robertson (Lester) was born April 5, 1949, and attended local schools in Spring City, Moroni, Mt. Pleasant and Ephraim. She is the only known woman who has become a member of the active Armed Forces from Spring City. Sally joined the Women's Army Corps in June 1969, accomplishing training at Ft. McCullen, Alabama and Ft. Gordon, Georgia, where she received Honor Trainee of the Month recognition. Later Sally spent time working at the Pentagon's Communications Center where she met her future husband, Ronald Lester, son of Ben and Rachelle Hoffman Lester. Mr. and Mrs. Lester are now the proud parents of two children and live in Lakewood, Colorado.

## National Guard service

Many local men have served in the Armed Forces or National Guard units since Vietnam, with approximately 23 Spring City men in that category. At the present time, many of these are serving in Army, Air or other Reserve-type units. These men are to be commended for their training time spent so that our nation may remain free. Freedom's price has never come cheap; this fact is as true now as it was in 1776.

## Special Events

In **December1945** Glade A. Peterson, son of William H. Peterson of Spring City, survived an 11,000 foot plane crash. Nordell Allred was one of the first to sight the wreckage and dropped boots and coat to this young man from the air; he then became part of the ground search party which consisted of Royal Allred, Arthell Allred, Dale Allred, Kent Dahl, Delon Covert, Rhiner Peterson, William Hansen and himself. The 15-hour search began at 5 p.m. on Monday, December 3, after which the party plugged up the mountain with their horses until man and beast were exhausted. Fires were built, horses were rested and the search continued at 6:15 a.m. the next morning. Peterson was found and taken down the mountain near Ephraim and met by Dr. Madsen who transferred him immediately to the Mt. Pleasant Hospital and then a Salt Lake hospital for further treatment of severe shock, exposure, frozen hands and feet, a fractured jaw and numerous bruises.

**September 22, 1952** brought a fire of unknown origin which burned down the Roller Mills building. The fire was sighted by Glen Donaldson who then alerted the fire department. It was reported that $1,000 worth of wheat belonging to Rex Kellett of Moroni was destroyed by the fire as well as the machinery and buildings itself. Unfortuntaely, the wheat had only been stored in the building for about one week. Nearby barns, chicken coops, hay and straw stacks belonging to Leroy Black and Travis Barney were saved. Joseph I. Beck, who owned the most stock, suffered the greatest loss since the building was uninsured. According to the newspaper, this mill "received trade for several miles around and was well known for the fine quality of flour which it produced."[6]

Roller Mill foundations may still be seen east of Earl Clark's home in southeastern Spring City.

In **April 1961** an earthquake shook Spring City and several other Sanpete towns about 10 p.m. with mild aftershocks registered between 3 and 6 a.m. Residents reportedly were a bit shaken but little if any damage could be found in area buildings. This earthquake was felt as far away as Manti on the south, Fairview on the north and faintly in Fountain Green to the west, with the severest shocks felt in Spring City and Ephraim.[7]

## L.D.S. Church

### Bishopric

Upon Bishop Ernest B. Terry's release, Reid H. Allred was sustained as Spring City's Bishop, being set apart by Thomas E. McKay, and serving until April 22, 1956. During his administration, much effort went into the recreation hall, including new chairs, an aluminum roof, new stage floors, and interior painting. In our church building the annex was partitioned to create more classroom space, the heating system remodeled, new shingles placed on the roof and paint for the chapel. An electric Hammond organ was purchased in 1952.

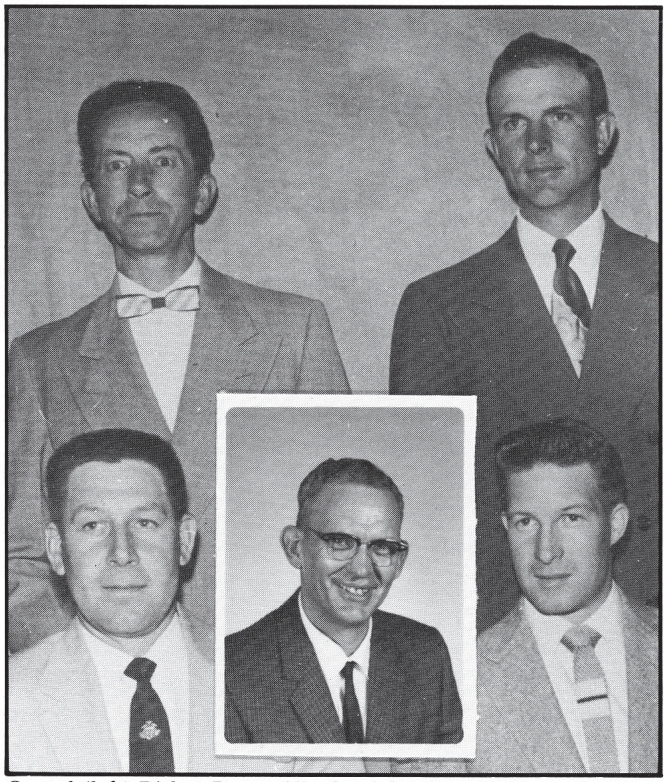
His Counselors included Joseph Frank Hansen as First and Ruel Burns Allred as Second, until Burns' move from Spring City in October, 1950. The Second Counselor then became Owen B. Anderson (October 22, 1950 to August 26, 1951) who subsequently was called to be a member of the Stake High Council. Floyd C. Draper then became the Second Counselor. Lamont D. Jensen served as Ward Clerk during the entire Allred Bishopric.

In 1956 Roger M. Allred was sustained as Bishop, with E. Kent Strate as First and Russel V. Aiken as Second Counselors, and Coyde Downard and Francis T. Black as Clerks. Counselor Aiken was released in August, 1960 upon his move from Spring City, and Francis T. Black succeeded him, with Newton Donaldson becoming the Financial Clerk.

During Bishop Allred's administration many remodeling projects were completed in both the church and the recreation hall including painting, rewiring, carpeting, creating a cloakroom, bishop's office and cryroom, upgrading the heating system, and purchasing two city lots west of the church for a park. Recreation hall projects included new bathrooms, painting, new tables, hot water and sinks for kitchen facilities on the stage and rewiring. The Relief Society helped by purchasing new dishes, silverware, steam table, etc.

Bishop Allred was released in April, 1963 along with his man Strate, and Earl D. Clark as Clerk, Gorden J. Sorensen

*Seated (left) Joseph Frank Hansen, (right) Bishop Reid H. Allred. Standing (left) Floyd Draper, (right) Lamont Jensen.*



*Seated (left) Bishop Roger Allred, (right) Russell Aiken. Standing (left) Coyde Downard, (right) E. Kent Strate. (Inset) Frank Black.*

Boyd N. Blain and Gordon J. Sorensen were next, along with Clerks Coyde Downard and Glen Osborne.

During Bishop Mickel's tenure the Choir and organ were moved from their prior positions on the main floor as follows:

> The Choir sat on fold-up seat benches forming several rows in the space bwtween the pulpit and the north-south aisle. The organ was located in the center near the aisle. We moved the Choir to the benches along the north wall, with the organ near the north door, and the piano at the top of the steps on the left side. The old Choir seats were removed and replaced by some benches taken from the balcony and north side of the chapel where the organ was to be placed.[8]

The Ward farm continued to serve welfare needs made possible by many willing ward members. Head-ditch outlets were also constructed to aid water control.

Another major change came when the fence around the church was removed and new lawn and parking lot were planned. The porch and north side steps were also removed because of their unsafe condition, and some trees removed and others trimmed.

During these years there was a resurgence of interest in our pioneer heritage and many 24th of July projects were planned, including a beard-growing contest, barbecue, greased pig contest, ballgames, dances, and of course, the parade.

During the Sixties the Church Correlation program came into being, Home Teaching and Family Home Evenings were strongly emphasized, and lesson manuals correlated.

Because of the Vietnam War, the number of missionaries leaving from our ward was restricted, but because of the low membership everyone was able to serve a mission who wished to. Bishop Mickel was released in 1969.

Taking over as Bishop in April, 1969 was Osral Allred, with his two Counselors C. Farrell McKinney and J. Sherman Strate, and Earl D. Clark as Clerk, Gorden J. Sorensen as Financial Clerk and Frank E. Peterson as Executive Secretary. These men were set apart by Franklin D. Richards on May 17, 1969. Some changes occurred during the next seven years including the following:

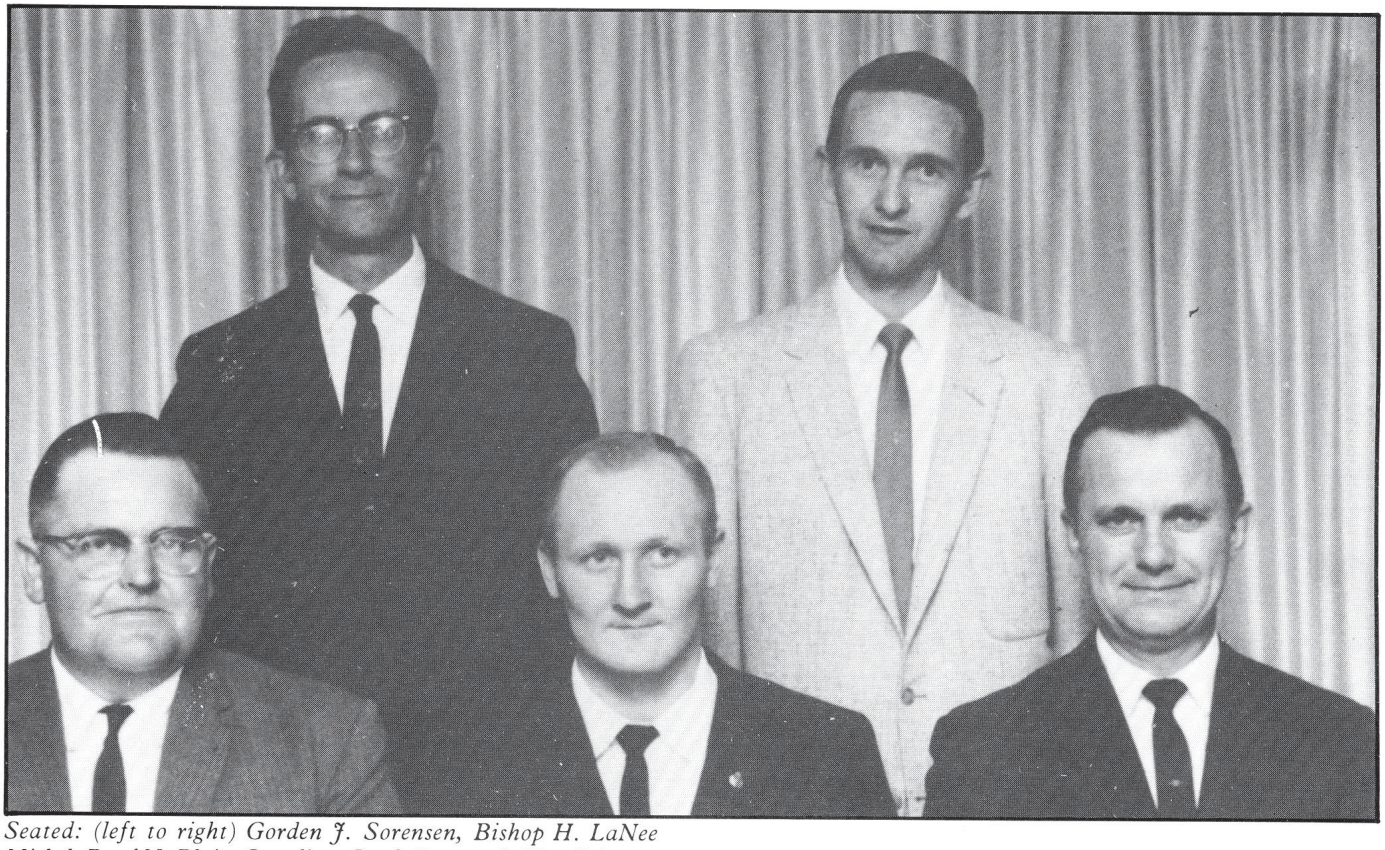
> Earl D. Clark released as Ward Clerk on June 28, 1970; Frank E. Peterson sustained as Ward Clerk; Hubert G. Blain sustained as Executive Secretary on November 26, 1972; C. Farrell McKinney released July 21, 1974—replaced by J. Sherman Strate; Hubert G. Blain then sustained as Second Counselor; and Kenneth R. Strate sustained October 22, 1974 as Executive Secretary.

During Bishop Allred's term the new addition to the church was planned, organized and executed as well as most of the funds raised to pay for the building. Nearly all the work was completed before Bishop Allred's release, and in addition, the chapel was painted and a new speaker system installed. Another project that was completed during these years was the construction of a Bowery in the park, supervised by Kenneth Strate, aided by Green Thumb workers, who did the cement work, and National Guardsmen who constructed the Bowery roof. Also, there were approximately 79 funerals which were taken of during these seven years.

### L.D.S. Church Addition

During Bishop Osral Allred's years, plans were finalized for an addition to our church to include offices, restrooms, Relief Society room, kitchen, recreational hall and stage, upstairs and downstairs classrooms, additional rooms downstairs, with furnace. On June 25, 1972, Spring City's ward membership gave approval for this ambitious project. After

*Back (left to right) Gorden Sorensen, Kenneth Strate, Frank Peterson. Front (left to right) Sherman Strate, Bishop Osral Allred, Hubert Blain.*



*Seated: (left to right) Gorden J. Sorensen, Bishop H. LaNee Mickel, Boyd N. Blain. Standing: Coyde Downard, Glen Osborne.*

*C. Farrell McKinney*
*Counselor to Bishop Osral Allred*

the approval ws obtained from Church headquarters in Salt Lake, Architect Marvin S. Amundsen was chosen to design the project. Ward members willingly contracted to complete site clearing, excavation, painting, electrical work, trusses and roofing, tree removal, millwork, landscaping, cabinets, etc. Because of a very high water table it was found necessary to install a drain system to the west to dispose of excess water.

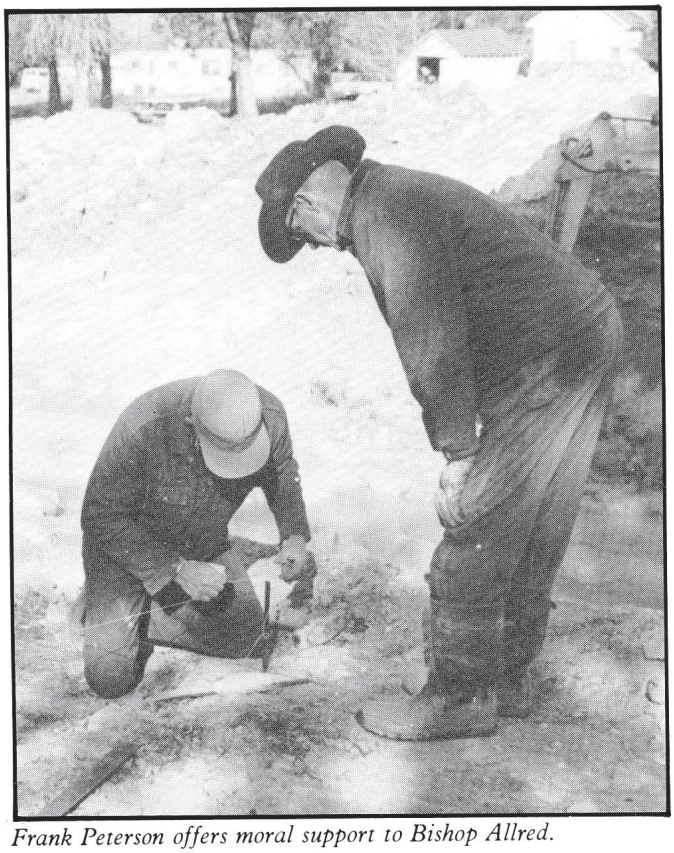
Stone for the addition was quarried in the original site in the First Pigeon Hollow and the stone finished by Hansen Stone Contractors of Salt Lake who transported the stone to Salt Lake, cut it and hauled it back during 1975. The blocks were numbered and placed in the correct order as needed.

Truss placement was a very difficult obstacle but one which was finally overcome by the aid of many talented and willing ward members.

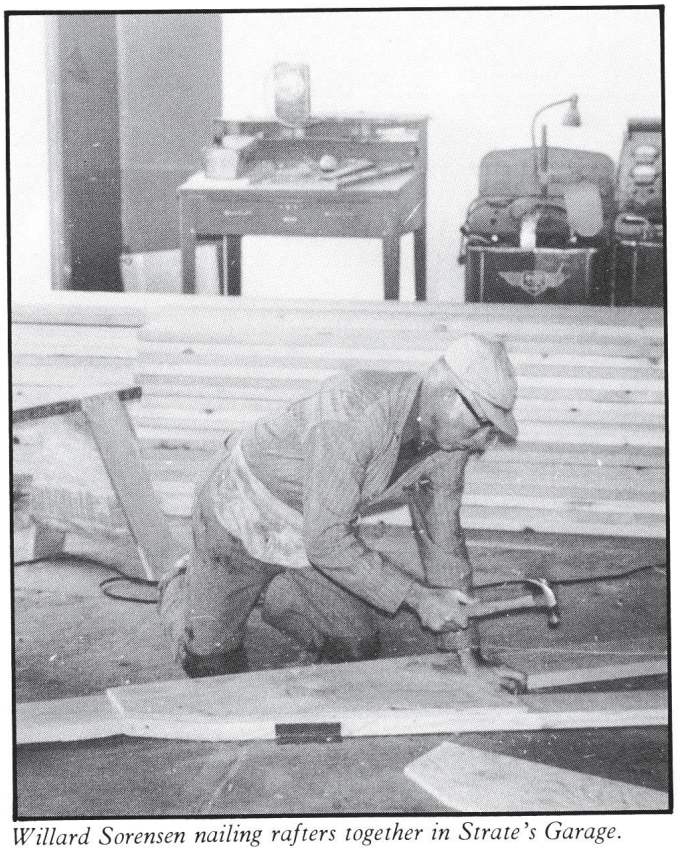
Many fund raising projects were held to obtain the large amount of money needed including ward dinners arranged by each auxiliary, bake sales, contributions from former residents, two antique sales, 24th of July sales, pledges by former and in-town ward members and a church-sponsored pheasant hunting unit.

After some deliberation and planning, Claude Acord, a local carpenter was chosen to complete the beautiful carved wooden staircase just inside the doors of the addition.

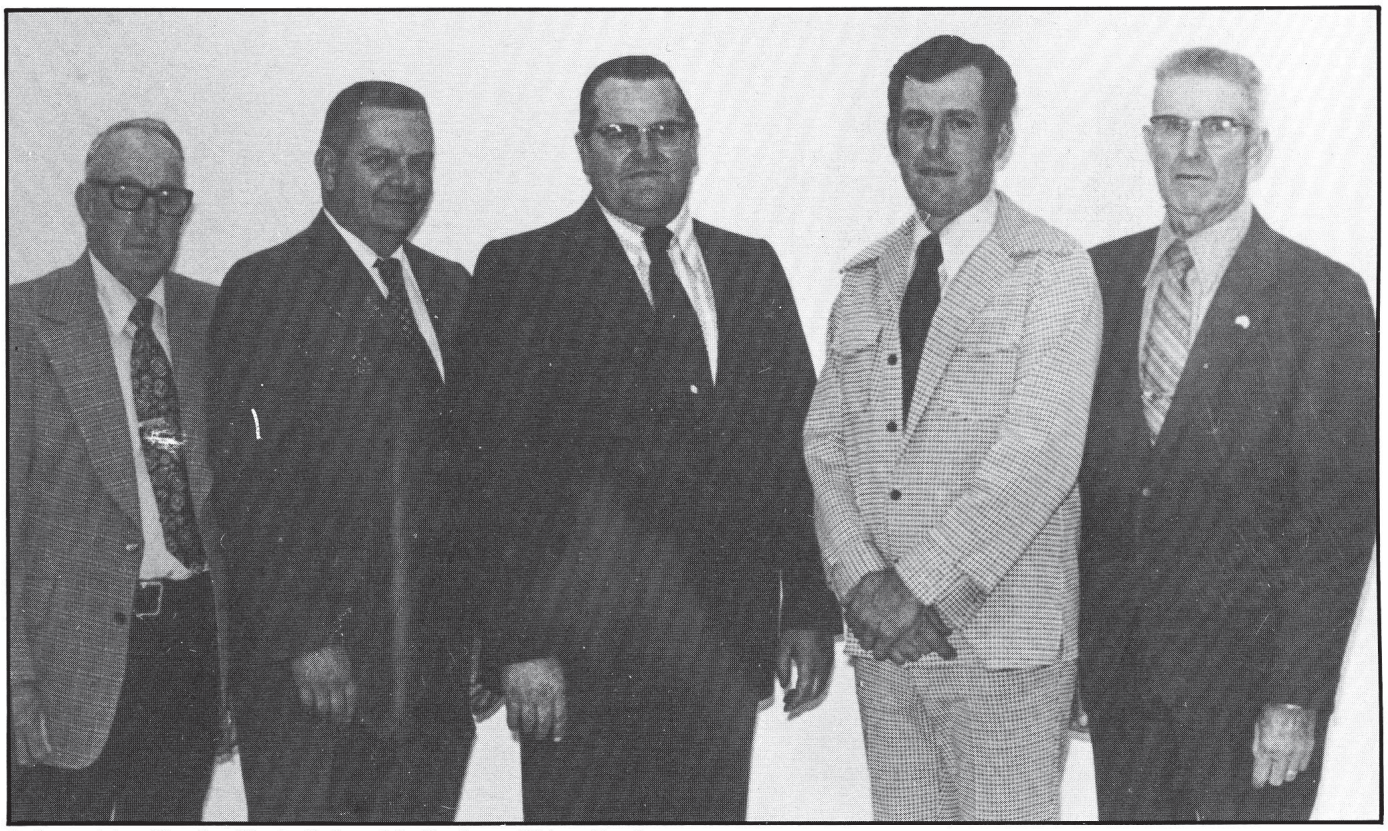
The building was first used on May 18, 1977 and the final inspection given to it on September 7, 1977 at a total cost of $470,349 of which the ward paid $137,564 in cash, labor and materials purchased. Up to that time our ward had the distinction of receiving "more funds from donated labor



*Frank Peterson offers moral support to Bishop Allred.*



*Willard Sorensen nailing rafters together in Strate's Garage.*



*Left to right: Charles Clark, Robert M. Graham, Bishop Gordon Sorenson, Kenneth Strate, Frank E. Peterson.*

than any they now have on record."[9]

The original church building was also refurbished including rewiring, new lighting, ceilings, wall repair, tile in baptismal font, painting, new library, carpeting, insulation, fire wall and roof reshingling at a total cost of $36,287.

This beautiful new and remodeled facility was dedicated on August 6, 1978 by then Stake President Bruce C. Harliss, with the total program as follows:

Program of Dedication
August 6, 1978

Presiding ..... J. Bruce Harliss
Conducting ..... Gordon J. Sorensen
Chorister ..... Reed H. Martin
Organist ..... Mauriel Nunley
Opening Hymn ..... Ward Choir
*This House We Dedicate to Thee*
Invocation ..... Hubert G. Blain
Remarks ..... Bishop Osral B. Allred
Remarks ..... Gordon J. Sorensen
Musical Selection ..... Mixed Quartet
Prayer of Dedication

| | |
|---|---|
| Cynthia Allred | Earl Clark |
| Nedra Allred | Leo Hansen |
| M'Lisa Paulsen | Reed H. Martin |
| Tonia Pirtle | Courtney D. Syme |

Remarks ..... Roger M. Allred
Organ Solo ..... Julie Allred
*How Great Thou Art*
Remarks & Dedicatory Prayer .. Pres. J. Bruce Harliss
Closing Hymn ..... Choir & Congregation
*The Spirit of God Like a Fire is Burning*
Benediction ..... J. Sherman Strate

Our beautiful chapel with its much-needed addition, has brought an added cultural dimension to Spring City's L.D.S. Church members. In the past few years the building has been used for Old Folks Parties, town Christmas parties, many ward dinners, reunions, 24th of July programs, special Relief Society gatherings, Bell Ringers, and groups such as the University of Utah choral group who have found the chapel to be acoustically near-perfect. A Cultural Arts program has also been offered for the past several years, which has been a great addition to our cultural community.

On September 12, 1976 Gorden June Sorensen was set apart as the new Bishop with Robert M. Graham and Kenneth R. Strate as his Counselors, and Frank E. Peterson as the Clerk, and Charles D. Clark as Financial Clerk, and Hubert B. Blain the Executive Secretary. These men became responsible and had the opportunity to finish up the addition to our church by having the work completed, funds raised, paperwork finished, inspection completed and the building readied for dedication on August 6, 1978. Remodeling of the older chapel was also completed with new carpeting, front doors, wiring, insulation, roof, paint, library facilities, etc. The old restrooms at the southwest corner of the church were removed along with the old furnace.

During this time the ward began to grow because of a number of new families who moved to Spring City and the additional space in the church was greatly needed and appreciated.

Changes during Bishop Sorensen's term of office included: Hubert Blain's release as Executive Secretary on November 20, 1977; Kenneth R. Strate's release on August

*Seated (left to right) Robert M. Graham, Bishop Lowell Hanson, Melvin J. Salmon. Standing (left to right) Earl D. Clark, Loyd Keyes, Frank E. Peterson.*

**Gary Parnell, center, was named bishop of the newly organized Spring City First Ward Sunday. Serving with him are counselors Melvin Salmon and Richard Bean. Val Sorensen was named ward clerk; John Thomas, financial clerk; and Darrell White, executive secretary.**

*Rear (left to right) Vanoy Hansen, Don Harris, Craig B. Paulsen.*
*Seated (left to right) Darrel Olson, Bishop Gary Parnell, Darrell White.*

13, 1978; and Melvin J. Salmon's call as the new Second Counselor on the same day, and Earl D. Clark's calling as the new Executive Secretary on August 13, 1978. Melvin J. Salmon also served as Executive Secretary from November 20, 1977 to August 13, 1978.

After Bishop Sorensen's release on November 27, 1979, Lowell F. Hansen became the Bishop with Robert M. Graham and Melvin J. Salmon as his Counselors. Frank Peterson continued as the Clerk, with Earl D. Clark as Financial Clerk and Lloyd Keyes as Executive Secretary. For nearly three years Bishop Hansen labored as our Bishop, faced with higher Stake financial assessments.

In 1982 Earl D. Clark was released because of his call to Stake Young Men's president, and was replaced by John Thomas. In the Spring of 1982 the membership had grown to 740 and it was decided that it was time for a division in the ward so that each member could be reached, more church jobs would be available, and more people blessed with leadership positions. Bishop Hansen was released with a "vote of thanks" on July 11, 1982 at the time of the division.

The north end of town, beginning in the middle of Center Street, became the Spring City First Ward, with the Second Ward beginning in the middle of Center Street and proceeding south. This change was met with mixed feelings but was unanimously approved.

Gary Parnell, Stake High Councilman, became the First Ward's Bishop, with Counselors Melvin J. Salmon and Richard Bean. Val Sorensen was called to the Ward Clerk position, with John Thomas remaining as Financial Clerk and Darrell White becoming the Executive Secretary. Many changes have occurred in this Bishopric up to 1986 beginning with Brother Salmon's move back to Bountiful. At that time John Thomas became the First Counselor with Richard Bean remaining as Second Counselor. After Brother Thomas' release Richard Bean became the First Counselor with Darrell White assigned as the Second Counselor. After Brother Bean's release Darrell White became the First Counselor with Darrel Olson called to be the Second Counselor.

Earl D. Clark became the Second Ward's Bishop with Sheran Dyches and Daniel Winona as his Counselors. Roy Rostron was sustained as Executive Secretary, Leonard Everitt as Ward Clerk and Donald B. Watson as Financial Clerk. In August 1985, Brother Watson was released because of a Snow College Stake position and Heinz Larsen replaced him as Financial Clerk, otherwise, this bishopric has remained the same since 1982.

Block meeting schedules began in 1980 have been alternated each year since the wards were divided in 1982.

**Relief Society**

Since 1946 a number of lovely women have served as Relief Society Presidents in Spring City. The first of these, Eva Grace Allred, was born in Moroni in 1894. She spent 25 years in Salt Lake and after coming to Spring City, did a lot of welfare work during her presidency. Serving with her were Vilate Hope and Enid N. Baxter as Counselors and Leona Terry as Secretary/Treasurer as well as Lorna Jensen as Secretary/Treasurer. She served from September 1, 1946 to October 9, 1949.

The next President was Mary Kofford Finell, in October 1949. Under her leadership, Father's Day programs were held, welfare work was continued, the tradition of Annual

*Standing (left to right) Roy Rostron, Leonard Everitt, Heinz Larsen. Seated: (left to right) Sheran Dyches, Bishop Earl D. Clark, Danny Winona.*

*Lorna B. Jensen*

Day continued to honor past presidents and older sisters. Many quilts were made and given as presents to widows with small children and also as wedding gifts. The Singing Mothers group, conducted by Ernest Terry, Elizabeth Anderson, Geneva Justesen, Donna Larsen and Vilate Hope, brought much beautiful music into the meetings at which they sang. Mary Kofford Finell's great grandmother had been a charter member of Relief Society in March 1842 in Nauvoo. The sale of temple garments was brought under the jurisdiction of the Relief Society during these years, headed by Anna L. Hansen. Many home visits were made to shut-ins, temple work accomplished, food for funerals furnished and even a roadshow was presented with $66.00 going to the Mt. Pleasant Hospital.

In October 1953 Lorna B. Jensen replaced Sister Finell who was released on October 11. Ethel Sorensen and Leona Strate were her counselors, with Irene Aiken and Etha Hansen as secretary/Treasurers. Emma Sorensen replaced Ethel Sorensen when her twins were born. President Jensen organized a nursery as a service to young mothers who wished to hear the lessons and a project materialized to obtain pictures of all Relief Society Presidencies and place them in a large frame. Boxes were taken to the elderly and lonely at Thanksgiving and Christmas with the main goal to visit the sick and homebound. During this time Work Day began at 10 a.m. with a luncheon served each time. President Jensen was released June 17, 1956.

Following Lorna B. Jensen was Genniel Baxter Watson, who chose Dorothy Clark and Etha Hansen as her Counselors and Odessa Jensen and later, Irene Aiken as Secretary/Treasurers. Under President Watson the Work

Department became very popular with quilts, fancy aprons, an average of 40 quilts per year, pillow cases, luncheon sets, dish towels and baby cloths being created. In 1962 the Relief Society purchased the Steinway piano for our chapel as a result of all their hard work. Other accomplishments were purchasing new tables for the Recreation Hall, stressing food storage program, increasing attendance from 48 to 53 percent, giving quilts to ward bride and grooms, donating temple clothing for new brides to the Manti Temple, obtaining a stage curtain for the Creation Hall, and assisting with 54 funerals.

On May 12, 1963 Dorothy O. Clark had the opportunity to be the President, chosing Nellie Blain and Shirley Black as her Counselors, and later Mamie Allred and Clara Donaldson. On March 17, 1964 seven past and present living Relief Society Presidents were honored as follows: June Clawson Sondrup, Bergetta Jensen, Eva Grace Allred, Mary K. Finell, Lorna Jensen, Genniel B. Watson and Dorothy O. Clark, with a skit "The History of Relief Society," presented followed by a program.

In 1964 over 1,300 cans of beef were done by our ward as a welfare assignment, and in 1965 a refrigerator bought for the Recreation Hall. Names of classes were changed as follows: Theology to Spiritual Living, Work Meeting to Homemaking, Literature to Cultural Living, Social Science to Social Relations. In 1968 the first bazaar in 15 years was held, with a $237.00 profit. President Clark was released on August 24, 1969.

Next President was Evona T. Justesen, with Irene Aiken and Etta Larson as her First Counselors, Evelyn Acord and Rose Schofield as Second Counselors and Iris Irving and Athene Osborne as Secretary/Treasurers.

President Justesen contributed many dollars to the ward building fund, making 273 quilts, organizing ward dinners, presenting a Father's Day program each year, with special note being given to the pie-baking project. Pies were ordered and sold, with 70 cherry pies ordered during February one year. The Relief Society assisted in 59 funerals during these six years, and made gifts for 42 weddings. The Singing Mothers group of our ward were still singing at Ward and Stake functions.

In August 1974 Herta L. Strate became our new President, with Counselors Ethel Sorensen and Etha Hansen, and Second Counselors Fay Sluga, Jean Van Detta and Dianne Allred, with Irene Aiken, Evona Justesen and Lorraine Keys as Secretary.

During these years a night Relief Society was begun and fund raising activities continued so that the ward could be dedicated. Socials, ward dinners and assistance at funerals were also continued. Sister Strate was released January 13, 1980.

Next came Neva H. Dye with LaPrele Nielsen and Dorothy Clark as her Counselors and Helen Madsen as Secretary. In 1980 Sunday Relief Society meetings were instituted, with socials pared to two per year and homemaking day luncheons changed to six times per year. Stake Leadership meetings became a quarterly event. Fifty-seven quilts were completed by the sisters under President Dye. She was released on September 27, 1981.

Following President Dye was Ethel P. Sorensen who chose Christie Bunnell and LaFaye Painter as Counselors and Joan Tice as Secretary.

On the occasion of the ward's division in July 1982, Ethel P. Sorensen remained the President in the First Ward, choosing Kaye C. Watson as First Counselor and Debi Lusty as Second Counselor, with Joan Tice remaining the Secretary. In the Second Ward LaFaye Painter became the President with Christie Bunnell as First Counselor and Donna Larsen as Homemaking Counselor and Verene Rostron as Secretary. Later Christie and Donna were replaced by Beulah Mickel and Michelle Este. At the present time Jeanne Mickel is the Relief Society President, with Kathy Dyches as Education Counselor and Sandra A. Beck as Homemaking Counselor with Ruth Graham as Secretary.

Several changes were made in the First Ward Relief Society Presidency which consisted of releasing Debi Lusty as Counselor and sustaining Thelma A. Olsen in her position. President Sorensen asked for a release in October 1984, and the new President became Thelma A. Olsen with Counselors Nadine P. Christensen and Phyllis B. Blain and Marilyn Pedersen as Secretary.

On June 1, 1986 President Olsen was released, with new president Kaye C. Watson being set apart with Counselors Phyllis B. Blain and Nadine Christensen, and Dixie Harris as Secretary.

**Primary**

On June 29, 1947, Anna Elizabeth Allred, better known as "Libbie" became the Primary President with Olga T. Black and Athene A. Osborne as Counselors and Edith S. Sorensen continuing as Secretary/Treasurer. Activities continued as they had in the past; in addition, 190 cans of fruits and vegetables were donated to the Primary Children's Hospital, labeled with the ward, name and age of child. In September 1947 a farewell party was held for President Eva Erickson with the Bishopric included as special guests. She had served 13 years as Primary President.

In 1948 special activities were held for the Trekkers including cleaning of the church grounds as well as other projects. The Primary collected and donated one box of new and one box of good used clothing to Primary Children's Hospital.

In 1949 and 1950 there were 49 girls and 41 boys enrolled, with the same officers and many teachers involved.

Easter parties were also a tradition with ice cream, fancy cakes, candy, popcorn balls and Easter eggs sold in 1950 with sales amounting to $41.30. A puppet show and dance were held after the sale.

In September 1950 problems arose when many of the teachers elected to take jobs at the Manti Sewing Plant and the Moroni Turkey Processing Plant, leaving their Primary teaching positions vacant for a time.

During the 1951 Primary year the program changed from a 12-month to a 9-month situation.

In 1952 the Primary children prepared and rode on three 24th of July parade floats.

In 1953, $90.00 was collected for the Primary Hospital; in 1954 $100 was sent to Salt Lake for the Crippled Children.

In 1955 our ward sent 25 aprons to the General Primary Board for sale. Thirty-year service pins were presented to President Anna E. Allred and teacher Hazel Black. Trekker boys learned how to give by delivering kindling wood to 16 widows of the ward, assisted by James F. Ellis. Officers and

teachers recorded a 100 percent attendance at Ward Conference in December, which was commented on by Ward leaders.

Early in 1956 Vera Sorensen and Hilda Jensen received 20-year service pins for their Primary endavors and on March 25, 1956 this Presidency was released with a vote of thanks for their work with the Primary children.

After President Allred's long and dedicated nine years of service came to an end, Evelyn N. Acord became the next President, with Nellie O. Blain and Nedra L. Jensen as her Counselors with Eleanor Jensen as Secretary. Beginning on March 25, 1956 and ending in May, 1963, Primary continued to remain the teaching arm of the L.D.S. Church with regards to children under 12. Special activities such as the Penny Drive, the *Children's Friend* magazine, monthly officers and teachers meetings, a yearly Sunday evening program, Thanksgiving baskets to the elderly, special service projects, Halloween parties, etc. also continued in Spring City. Many fine teachers were part of this organization during this time.

Afer Sister Acord's release in May, 1963 Ruth E. Graham became the President with Phyllis Blain and Marilyn Sorensen as Counselors and Etha Hansen as Secretary. Several changes occurred in the Presidency during the five years of Ruth's Presidency as follows: Marilyn Sorensen was released in 1964, replaced by Herta Strate (April 19, 1964 to August 11, 1966). Herta was replaced by Betty L. Black. Phyllis Blain was released in 1967, replaced by Winona J. Allred.

Primary classes during these years were named as follows: Moonbeams, Sunbeams, Stars, Rainbows, Co-pilots, Top Pilots, Gaynotes, Firelights, Merrihands, Blazers, Trekkers and Guide Patrol. Cub Scouting was also introduced into Spring City.

Special Easter and Halloween parties were traditionally held, with much effort and time being placed into the Easter party. Many hours were spent decorating beautiful eggs, about 12 dozen in all, so that they could be sold for 15 cents apiece at the party.

During her Presidency, Ruth had the privilege of presenting her mother, Ada R. Ellis, with her 50-year service pin, which was a thrill for both mother and daughter.

Upon Sister Graham's release on August 18, 1968, Mary Osborne became the President with Counselors Florine McKinney, Rudy Strate and later, Shirley Blain and Barbara Anderson, with Winona J. Allred as Secretary.

In 1970 Jean Mickel became the President with Leslie J. Clark and later, Luwana Peterson as First Counselors and Linda Allred as Second Counselor and Etha Hansen as Secretary.

After Sister Mickel's release on September 26, 1976, Leslie J. Clark became the new President with Peggy Strate (released August, 1978) at First followed by Sandra Beck, and M'Lisa Paulsen as Second Counselor with Secretaries Dixie Allred, Kris Hansen and Kathy Koyle. Names of the various classes at this time were as follows: Sunbeams, Star A, Star B, CTR-A, CTR-B, Targeteer A and B, Merrie Miss A and B, Blazer A and Blazer Scouts.

Christmas and summer parties were favorite events, along with the 24th of July parade float "Pioneer Children Worked and Played," Sacrament Meeting presentation, Daddy-Daughter dates, class parties, etc. During 1978 the Primary held a Centennial Celebration with a special Primary Sacrament Meeting in addition to the regular annual meeting. At this time past Primary Presidents were honored for their deducation and service to Spring City's children. On June 6, 1978 a Tree Planting Ceremony was held to plant a Primary tree to help in the landscaping of the new church addition. Lloyd Keyes helped the Blazer boys who shoveled in the dirt around the tree. Names of the children were buried in a bottle under this tree.

Enrollment during these years ranged from a low of about 100 to a high of 139 children as the population increased. Until 1980, Primary was held during the week, usually on Tuesday after school; in 1980 the Consolidated Meeting Schedule began with Primary, MIA and Relief Society being held on Sunday, along with the usual Sacrament Meeting, Sunday School and Priesthood meetings.

On February 3, 1980 Kathryn (Katie) Parnell became the Primary President with Dianne Allred and Kathy Western as Counselors. Jean S. Nielsen later became the Second Counselor. Dixie Allred served as Secretary, with Kathy Koyle as Assistant.

On December 5, 1981 Jean S. Nielsen was sustained as President with Sally Spencer and Kristen Hansen as Counselors and Sherie Sorensen as Secretary. After the Ward's division into two wards in July 1982, Jean S. Nielsen remained as Second Ward President with Sally Spencer and Ruth Charkowsky as Counselors and Sheila Syme as Secretary. In December 1982, Nanette D. Watson became the Second Counselor and in June 1982, Laura Watson was called as First Counselor. In January 1984, Sherie Winona became the Second Counselor.

In the First Ward Joan Olson became the President with Kristen Hansen and Diane Bean as her Counselors and Sherie Sorensen as Secretary. LuDean White later became the Second Counselor.

In May 1983 Sherie Sorensen was sustained as President with Joan Olson becoming the First Counselor for a short time, and LuDean White remaining as Second Counselor with Jacque Beck as Secretary. Succeeding First Counselor were JoAnn Christiansen and Suelyn Allen; Second Counselors were Deann Canfield and Barbara Strate.

In November 1984 Debi Lusty became the President with her sister, Shelley Riley, as First Counselor and Karen Hansen as Second Counselor and Sherrie Christensen as Secretary. In May 1986 Karma Owen replaced Karen Hansen as a Counselor. At present, Joan Olson is the Secretary and Julie O. Larsen is now the First Counselor.

**Sunday School**

On October 19, 1958 Archie Q. Aiken was sustained as the 13th Sunday School Superintendent, along with Burton R. Nielsen as First Assistant and Gottfrey Larsen as Second Assistant. A number of secretaries served during these years. Brother Larsen passed away on February 15, 1964, and was replaced by Osmer H. Beck on March 1, 1964.

Many dedicated and devoted Sunday School teachers gave many hours of service during these years. Each year Christmas parties were held with Santa Claus giving bags of candy to the children, assisted by the Sunday School Superintendency. A Valentine's party was also held each year to raise funds for Sunday School use by selling candy and all

*Joseph Frank Hansen, upon receiving Silver Beaver Award, with wife, Eliza, in 1979.*

*Lowell Hansen and wife, Etha, upon their receipt of the Silver Beaver award.*

kinds of other treats. Brother Larsen, in fact, passed away the day after one of these parties. Brother Aiken was released along with his assistants on October 10, 1965.

The next men to serve in the Sunday School were McRae Justesen as Superintendent with Leonard Everitt and Ted Jensen as his Assistants. Secretaries during these years were Susan Aiken, Shirley Jensen and Jean Strate. The release date for this group is uncertain.

Charles Clark became the next Superintendent with Dee Bulloch and Glen Osborne called as his Assistants. Curtis Allred later replaced Dee Bulloch, who left to attend school. Secretaries were Jean Strate, Norma Lou Donaldson, LuDean Strate, Susan Donaldson and Evelyn Acord. Ruth Graham and Cynthia Allred served as Junior Sunday School Coordinators for most of these years.

Following Charles Clark was Rodney Mellor, with David Tanner and Lonnie Brewer as his Assistants, and Barbara Evans continuing as the Secretary. These members served until the Ward was divided in July 1982.

Further details are unavailable.

**Mutual Improvement Association**

Because of the many changes in leadership during this 40-year period and the lack of up-to-date records for much of the time, we have been forced to omit this information and apologize to the many leaders who have influenced our youth hopefully for the better during these formative years. Lessons, activities and associations formed in our teens leave a lasting impression.

**Scouting**

In 1949 Joseph F. Hansen and his wife were recognized for his contributions to the Scouting program of this area by the award of the coveted Silver Beaver by the Utah Parks Council.

Scouting activities continued during the Forties and Fifties with summer camps held in Reeder Canyon and Maple Dell Camp with Reeder Canyon rating a special and favorite spot in the hearts of many Boy Scouts. Boys who achieved their Eagle Scout rank during the Fifties included Keith Bunnell and Stephen Anderson, while in the Sixties Eugene Sorensen, Robert Sorensen, R. Dennis Watson, Boyd Reid Beck, Quay Von Hansen, Bryce Nielsen and Boyd Donaldson became recipients of this signal honor.

In 1963 Lowell Hansen and his wife, Etha, also received the coveted Silver Beaver award in recognition of their commitment and dedication to the Scouting program in Spring City.

During the ensuing years many other Scoutmasters have contributed to the growth and development of our sons in this superb program, including:

Roy Rostron, Stanley Anderson, Dan Nielson, Ned Erickson, Craig B. Paulsen, Jeff Jarman, and Darrel Olson.

Jeff Strate, Brent Sorensen, David Graham, Karl Rostron and Mark Allred were able to achieve their Eagle Scout status in the Eighties.

Many parents and Troop Committeemen have also contributed to the advancement of the Scouting program in Spring City with special mention made of Vivian Larsen, Gordon Sorensen, Max Blain, Doyle Olsen, James F. Ellis, W. Lee Allred, Frank C. Watson, Elgent Covert and Reid H. Allred.

Upon the division of the Spring City Ward in July 1982, the First Ward retained the Troop Number 506, with the Second Ward receiving Number 508. Since July 1982, Darrel Olson and Michael Canfield have been involved in the Scouting program, while in the Second Ward, Michael

Estey and Dan Vincent have been the leaders.

**Other Denominations**

In addition to members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, several other denominations are represented within Spring City population including Catholics, Presbyterians, Seventh-Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Baptists and others.

At the present time there are no other churches having buildings within the city limits; however, beginning in 1982 a Southern Baptist congregation began to grow with an ambition to build a church in the area. To assist local members in this endeavor, the Reverend Jimmy Stiles from Highland Baptist Church in Denton, Texas, brought a group of men from his congregation to begin construction on the 11-acre plot of land in 1984. In March 1985, over 80 people from the First Baptist Church in Lubbock, Texas, provided materials and labor, assisted by students from Texas Tech University so that the building could be nearly finished.

The first services in this new building were held on April 7, 1985, Easter Sunday, with 61 people present. The building was dedicated on November, 1985 with the Reverend Jimmy Stiles bringing the dediction message. Over 80 people were present on that occasion.

The Reverent Perry Causey, after traveling from Richfield for about 12 months, was able to settle in Spring City with his family, where he is currently residing, probably the only minister of another faith who has ever lived here.

Sunday School, Worship Service and Bible Study night are part of the curriculum for this church.

We thank Reverend Causey for providing information for this part of the book.

**Education (by Christie Bunnell)**

Due to the lack of local employment during the early 1940s, World War II and the exodus of many families from Spring City, the population decreased and the elementary grades were combined into two grades for each of the three teachers who were Eva Erickson, Rose Schofield and later, Alta Jensen and Christie Bunnell. The Junior High also had three teachers for the three grades, Reid H. Allred, Arthur O. Nielsen and Helen V. Madsen, with a part-time music teacher.

Rooms on the northeast second floor of the elementary had been used as a lunchroom and kitchen for a number of years, and improvements made from time to time. Since the south side upstairs was unused, it was decided to convert this area into an auditorium and stage. Under Helen Madsen's direction many plays and programs were prepared and presented to earn money for curtains and other items. This change proved to be very convenient and profitable. Curtains made from discarded parachute material and dyed black were hung at the windows to darken the area for showing films and presenting plays and the room furnished with moveable benches discarded by the church. This room also served as a dance hall, and much dancing took place there. Principal Reid H. Allred was quite insistent that grade one through nine students should learn to dance. Since Christie Bunnell loved to dance, she was appointed to become their teacher and acquired a number of records for square dancing and partner dancing. Square dancing really caught on and became the source of entertainment at church and community celebrations and parties. Parents, having loved to watch their children dance, became interested and came to school to learn how to become proficient dancers.

Because of the lack of funds for purchasing curtains and backdrops the Junior High English Department presented many plays to earn the money, even presenting them in Victory Hall to a larger audience. Every junior high student had the privilege of taking part in one of these plays which was good experience for them. At least one three-act play and three one-act plays were presented each year for at least 20 years and many additional items were purchased for the school, including a new automatic time clock and playground equipment, in addition to the original curtains and backdrops. During this time bake sales and other fundraising activities were sponsored by the P.T.A.

In 1951, Rose Schofield moved to Clearfield after Arthur O. Nielsen had retired in 1950. Roger M. Allred was assigned at this time and Eva Ericksen also retired about 1951. Alta Jensen taught the elementary after which Ireta Strate taught the third and fourth grades in her place.

**Indian Placement Program**

Under the direction of the L.D.S. Church Indian Placement Program, a number of Indian students resided with local residents during the school year, leaving their families behind on the reservations. The following families welcomed Indian students into their homes during the years of this program's operation: Ernest B. Terry, Owen B. Anderson, Helen V. Madsen, E. Kent Strate, Clifford McKinney, Robert Dye, Sherman Strate, Vanoy Hansen and Osral Allred.

Ruth and Clifford McKinney, during one reservation visit, found an Indian family with newborn twin boys. According to Indian custom one of the twins was being nourished and the other neglected, so the McKinneys asked for and received permission to adopt the baby and take him home. After three weeks of hospitalization for dehydration and malnutrition he finally recovered, aided by lots of loving care. Kelvin, as he was named, grew to manhood with the McKinneys.

Indian students were welcomed into the school with many interesting and enlightening experiences and adjustments on both sides. At one time the school became infected with head lice; however, with medications and perserverance this problem was overcome. Most of the Indian students must have been content with their new homes and ways of life since they returned year after year, with some of them graduating from high school and going on to attend college.

**A Play House**

As school custodian from 1944 to 1955, Alfred Nielson build the four walls of a playhouse (about 1946) and put them together in the rear of the first and second grade room downstairs in the southeast corner, also building a stove, cupboard and cradle. As a Social Studies project, Christie Bunnell, and the children with Alf's help, built a couch and chair, padding and covering them, along with window curtains, and cradle quilts. The children loved to play house and would often find miniature loaves of bread or cookies in the oven from their loving techer. This playhouse was also converted into a Valentine's Day post office and a grocery store.

*Standing (left to right) Helen V. Madsen, Eva Erickson, Christie R. Bunnell, Rose R. Schofield. Seated: Reid H. Allred, Arthur O. Nielsen.*

*First and second grades pose for Centennial Celebration. Photo, 1952. (Left to right) Linda Aiken, Kent Schofield, Allan Donaldson, Wade Schofield, Barney Erickson, JoAnn McGerty, Marjorie Nielsen, Roger Jensen, Jane Downard, Frank Brough, Howard Hansen, Marian Sorensen, Marjorie Madsen, David Hope, Verland Jensen, Betty Bertelson, Ranee Beck, Don Sorensen.*

*1953 Nutcracker Ballet. (Left to right) Sandra Strate, Linda Hansen, Gary Aiken, Nadine Pedersen, Gayle Acord, Judy Frandsen.*

**Christmas Programs**

During the 1953 Christmas season the first and second grades presented a pantomime play of the Nutcracker to the public with music on record. This was a memorable experience for those who participated on stage or in the audience, and was presented in Victory Hall. Cast of characters is as follows: Nutcracker Prince, Richard Allred; Claire Marie, Linda Hansen; Mother, Sandra Strate; Grandfather, Gary Aiken; Arabian Dancer, Nadine Pedersen; Sugar Plum Fairy, Gayle Acord; and Wind Fairy, Judy Frandsen. Others in the play were Robert Allred, Dennis Anderson, Dorothy Ann Brewer, Dennis Madsen, Diane Simpson, Barbara Hansen, Jerry Clark, David Allred, Jerry Sterner, Milton Larsen, Wayne Donaldson, Tony Downard, Stephen Strate and Evan Nelson.

This play was again presented to the public in December 1970 with Jeff Strate as the Prince, Bobette Allred as Clair Marie, and others as follows: Deborah Hope, Michael Strate, David Anderson, Mark Allred, David Graham, Sindee Shelley, Lesa Brewer, Randy Strate, Cecil Moosman, Kent Hansen, Marli Mickel, Mark Sorensen and Wesley Allred. The fifth and sixth grade girls also took part as dancers.

Every year a special Christmas program has been presented with all students participating. In 1957 *Christmas Around the World* was presented with the fifth and sixth graders taking adult parts and the 1st and 2nd graders being the children. In 1961 *A Christmas Dream* was presented with Val Sorensen as Santa and the following children having key roles: Kendall Strate, Gary Blain, Richard Hansen, Donald Pedersen, Jeff Watson, Allan Sorensen, Clay Dahl, Gradon Brewer, Ruth Sorensen, Vickie Edmunds, Susan Sterner, Pat Everitt, Wendy Graham, Donald Watson, Gary Nelson, Harold Fox, Debra Strate, Susan Crisp, Carolyn Sorensen, LuDean Strate, Robert Downard, Mehl Ree Strate, and Eugene Sorensen.

About 1962 the third and fourth grades presented a Candlelight Program under the direction of Ireta Strate.

**May Day Celebration**

About 1952 Roger and Reid H. Allred built a maypole in the school shop for use by the junior high students in the gymnasium. At that time the junior high did the braiding with the whole school participating. After the junior high students left, fifth and sixth grades were trained in this delicate maneuvering.

A coating of asphalt on the school grounds south of the junior high greatly eliminated mud from the area in ca 1960. When weather premitted on May 1st Maypole braiding took place out of doors using music on records. Square dancing was also performed in that area. During these celebrations the DUP served or sold refreshments to raise money for worthy projects and townspeople enjoyed the festivities. A May Queen and attendants were also chosen to reign for the day.

This celebration still continues in 1986.

*The first and second grades take a winter sleigh ride.*

*May Day Queen Marilyn Hensen ca 1959, with Jeannete Acord (left) and LuDean Strate.*

ranch, Post Office, and Pioneer Cemetary. In Salt Lake they have visited special musical and historical events, the State Capitol, State Prison, airport, Hansen Planetarium, Museum of Natural History, Kennecott Copper mines, Great Salt Lake, also Geneva Steel, B.Y.U. Museum, Nephi rubber plant, and Fountain Green's fish hatchery.

Teachers and students have also contributed to Science Fairs all over the district with science workshops sometimes being held in Fairview Canyon Ski Lodge. Visits were also made to the coal mines and Huntington power plant.

**Clean-Up Day**

Another annual tradition in the Forties and Fifties was the "Clean-Up Day" which happened on a warm sunshiny spring day. Students would bring rakes, brooms, buckets and rags from home and wear their grubby clothes, although lessons were carried out in the morning. After lunch boys would take their rakes and go onto the school grounds to gather rocks, sticks and other debris and load the city truck. Girls under the supervision of the lady teachers would scrub desks, chairs, shelves, restrooms, showers and anything else that needed cleaning. After the work was completed, the afternoon was spent playing games.

**End of School Party**

The event looked forward to with the greatest of anticipation was the trip and picnic held on the day before the end of school. The younger children usually walked to a grove of trees south of town where the almost dry creek bed provided a great place to play hiding games such as "Run Sheep Run" and have treasure hunts. After building a small fire, stories were told and hot dogs and marshmallows were roasted, and a glorious time was had by everyone.

The third and fourth grade students usually found a field or open space west of Spring City where they could play ball or other games and have their picnic and weener roast. They also visited the Stone Quarry hills, the Crawforth farm and the City Park.

The older Fifth and Sixth graders were a little more adventuresome and would travel further away, sometimes in Eva Erickson's car or Roger Allred's truck when they went to the Mudhole Springs or the forest boundary where they could explore, play games and/or eat lunch.

**Junior High Consolidation**

In the spring of 1957 plans were made for the consolidation of junior high schools in the North Sanpete District with all students to be transported to Moroni in the Fall of that year. From 1951 to 1957 there were only two junior high teachers in Spring City. The last day at school was a sad one and a bush planting ceremony was planned with the names of all the students placed in a bottle covered with a bush. Reid H. Allred, the principal gave a prayer and the students sang a song and school closing activities continued. After 44 years of teaching in the Spring City schools Reid H. Allred retired in 1957. He is remembered as a very fine teacher who was held in high esteem.

Helen Van Cott Madsen who had taught 25 years in Spring City and two years in Fairview, became head of the English Department at the Junior High School a position which she held until her 1973 retirement, making 43 years in all. Helen was also District Art Supervisor for two years in 1938 and 1939, visiting all the schools every week.

After Reid H. Allred's retirement Roger M. Allred was appointed Elementary School Principal, and also taught fifth and sixth grades. Ireta Strate taught the third and fourth grades and Christie Bunnell taught 1st and 2nd in the Fall of 1957.

During the next two years the white junior high building was renovated and a kitchen installed where the library had been a lunch room made in the extra classroom. In the Fall of 1959 elementary students moved into this remodeled facility. They missed the auditorium with its stage but were happy with the gymnasium and provided many happy hours of physical activity in 1963.

Fiberglass windows were installed in the whole building and new swings and teeter-totters were purchased for the playground to add to the slide and exercise bar which had already been acquired.

**School Lunch Program**

The following women have served as school lunch program cooks during these years: Elva M. Allred, 1944-1965 (21 years), Etha Hansen, 1966-1973 (8 years), Mary Dyches, Winona J. Allred, 1975-1983 (8 years), Nedra Allred, 1983-1985 (2 years), Dianne Allred, 1985 - Present. Assistant cooks through the years have included: Erma Carlston, Christie Beck, Betty Black, Luwana Peterson, Christina Blain, Shirley Blain, LaFaye Crisp, Dorothy Clark, Virgus Osborne, Lonnie Brewer, Kathy Koyle, Jayne Sorensen, Diane Allred, Suzanne Osborne, Laura Watson.

Elva M. Allred, lunch manager, was honored upon her retirement in 1965. It was estimated that during her career she had served 185,000 meals to students of both the elementary and junior high schools giving special decorative touches and beauty to her meals, with an eye to each child's likes and dislikes. Elva's tasty lunches and love for "her children" will be remembered by those now adults of Spring City and points all around the world.

**School Custodians**

During these years school custodians have been few because of their length of service as follows:
Alfred Nielson* 1944-1955 (11 years)
Virgus Osborne 1955-1970 (15 years)
Lonnie Brewer 1970-1979 (9 years)
Leonard Everitt 1979-Present
(*Note: Alf Nielson resigned as a school board member to take the custodian's job.)

**School Board Members**

From 1952 to 1977 Frank C. Watson served as a member of the North Sanpete School District, presiding as President for twenty of those years, and representing Spring City in their fight to keep the elementary school during the lean years. More recent members of the school board have included Kenneth R. Strate, David Earl Sorensen and presently Boyd N. Blain.

District Superintendents during this time have included Wilbur N. Ball (1946), Howard Evans, Spafford Sumpsion, Royal Nordell Allred (12 years), Lloyd Smith, Harold Johnson and Leon Nielsen (1986).

**Enrollment**

In 1971 enrollment reached an all-time low of 46 students. The school board considered, but rejected due to community support, the removal of our elementary school.

*1985-86 Spring City School Staff. Rear: (left to right) Jean Mickel, Linda Allred, Kathy Dyches, Francis Black, Leonard Everitt, Darrell White. Front: Ada Bench, Dianne Allred, Nedra Allred, Suzanne Osborne, Lorell Hansen, Shauna Draper.*

Fortunately student enrollment gradually increased each year as a few more jobs became available and by 1972 enrollment was at 59. This increase has continued until in 1985-86 there are 156 students.

**Teachers**

Ireta Strate retired in 1971 after a 16-year career in our school, followed by Hazel Bailey of Fountain Green who retired after two years. Christie R. Bunnell retired in 1973 after 31 years of teaching 1st and 2nd grades and 16 years of summer kindergarten. Nedra Christensen of Ephraim taught kindergarten for a few years following which the students were transported to Mt. Pleasant for a few years. Jean Mickel began teaching kindergarden in Spring City in 1975 and in the past several years kindergarten students have been bussed here from Mt. Pleasant due to overcrowding in their school.

Teachers in 1973 were as follows: Principal: Roger M. Allred, Third and Fourth Grades: Lorell Hansen; First and Second Grades: Shauna Moore. As school enrollment increased other teachers were added or switched as needed: Larry Kunz, Larry Seely, Rinda A. Rosenlund, Reed Thomas, Sue Larsen, Bonnie Madsen, Joe Daley, Linda Allred, Jean Mickel, Kathy Dyches, DelRay Syme with various aides who have included: Linda Larsen, Faye Sluga, Jayne Sorensen, and many substitutes. Recent music teachers have included Conrad Dunn, Denise Wadsworth and Dennis Hansen.

In 1984 Roger M. Allred retired after 34 years of teaching in the Spring City School and Francis M. Black, long-time Moroni elementary principal, was assigned as the Spring City Elementary School Principal.

In 1984-85 faculty and staff were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Francis T. Black | Principal |
| Jean Mickel | Kindergarten |
| Kathy Dyches | First Grade |
| Shauna Draper | Second Grade |
| Lorell Hansen | Third Grade |
| Courtney Syme | Fourth Grade |
| Linda Allred (Half Day) | Fifth Grade |
| Francis Black (Half Day) | Fifth Grade |
| Linda Allred (Half Day) | Special Ed. |
| Kim Hepworth (Part) | Speech & Hearing |
| Ray Easler(Part Time) | School Psychology |
| Jayne Sorensen | Secretary |
| Leonard Everitt | Custodian |
| Nedra Allred | Lunch Manager |
| Dianne Allred | Lunch Ass't. |

In 1985-86 Darrell White became the Fourth Grade teacher and Robert Webb was the school psychologist for half day per week. Nedra Allred took over the secretary position with Ada Bench as the aide, Dianne Allred as lunch manager, Suzanne Osborne as lunch assistant and Special Ed. teacher's Aide Marilyn Allred.

**Local Bus Drivers**

In addition to the bus drivers already listed in earlier chapters, the following Spring City men and women have also been involved in transporting our children and young people to the several district schools throughout past years: Jack Edmunds, Darrel Olson, Jean S. Nielsen and Joan Olson.

**Recent Changes and Additions**

In recent years the previous lunchroom was converted into a kindergarten room, with lunch tables and benches installed in the gymnasium along the east wall. The stage was removed, with a classroom and large storage room installed in 1977. Two years later carpeting was installed in the classrooms and halls to help decrease noise. Also in 1977

a vapor light was installed outside to help decrease vandalism.

In 1980 a jungle gym was provided for the playground and an extra classroom module added to provide another room. A much-need bike rack was provided in 1981 with a second classroom module added in 1983 as the population increased. Two basketball standards were also erected on the blacktop south of the school with the pipe standards being furnished and installed by Ed and Sherrill Thompson and the other parts by the P.T.A.

At the present time sixth grade students are bussed to the Moroni Middle School.

**Core Curriculum Program**

During 1983 and 1984 Utah's public school system came under intense scrutiny based on findings in a report from the National Commission on Excellence in Education. After two Blue Ribbon committees studied our schools, they made recommendations for improving the following areas: curriculum, instruction, student activities, teacher preparation, in-service for administrators and improving teacher pay scales. On January 6, 1984 the Utah State Board of Education adopted a new policy requiring increased units of credit for secondary school students and mandating the identification of specific core curriculum of subjects from kindergarten through grade twelve. This process is still in the finalization stages.

During 1985-86 Spring City elementary students participated in a pilot reading program developed by Dr. Lloyd Eldredge of Brigham Young University. His approach uses literature books and/or basal readers coupled with special lessons to achieve a goal of getting students "hooked on books" and doubling the amount of reading that students were accomplishing. Teachers have also had a computer management system available to them for obtaining test results which identify areas of student strengths and weaknesses with corrective measures also recommended.

**Modern School Equipment**

Schools today are a far cry from the one-room schools of yesteryear. Equipment in our school such as duplicators, copy machines, computers, television sets, video machines, tape recorders, calculators, overhead projector, opaque projector, reading machine, film strip projectors, computerized typewriter, etc. greatly aid teachers and administrators in their lesson preparation and student learning.

**New Spring City Elementary**

On August 5, 1985 groundbreaking ceremonies for the $1.5 million elementary school were held after several years of planning, land acquisition and negotiations. The new building will contain six regular classrooms, a kindergarten room, special education and hearing room, nurses station, administrative offices, faculty room, media center, audio visual and computer area, ten restrooms, gym, large stage, large kitchen, custodial and other storage rooms. Valley Builders were awarded the construction bid and the new facility should be finished by the 1986-87 school year. Architect is Ken Naylor of Silver, Naylor Architects. The school stands on a 10-acre plot of land in the NE section of town with plenty of room for play areas, parking lot, expansion, etc.

**Parent-Teacher Association**

Details on the origins of the P.T.A. in Spring City are very sketchy since no known records are available for perusal and most of the people involved with the organization are now deceased.

In 1942 Frances Osborne was the President but it is not known how long before that year the organization existed here. In 1944 Genniel B. Watson was found to be the President, with Mrs. Hyrum Sorensen and Vera Downard as Vice Presidents. Christie Beck is also remembered as President, although the year is unknown. Maude Downard was President in 1950, Etha Hansen in 1952, Etta Larsen in 1956 and Ruth McKinney in 1958. A survey after Mrs. McKinney's term indicated that no one was willing to carry on in the responsibilities of President or other officers and the P.T.A ceased to function as part of our community after that until 1981 when Mary Dyches became the President, with Officers as follows: Vice President, Suelyn Allen; Secretary, Dixie Allred; Board Members, Sally Spencer, Barbara Strate, Laura Watson, Kathy Koyle.

Under Mary's leadership the P.T.A. collected Campbell's Soup labels to procure needed equipment, and was in charge of the Halloween Party and Book Fairs. Barbara Strate spent many hours upgrading the school library by sorting, cataloging and marking the books. Basketball standards were erected on the school grounds during this time.

Following Mary's three productive years, Sally Spencer bacame the President in 1983, with Officers as follows: Vice President, Sheila Syme; Secretary, Barbara Justesen; Board Members, Marilyn Allred, Sheri Jarman, Sheri Winona, Laura Watson.

Under Sally's direction a Santa's Shop was offered as a fund raising project for the children to buy Christmas gifts, Identification kits were sold, further progress was made in the school library, and through the Halloween party and other fund raisers $400 was raised and set aside towards the purchase of a school computer.

In 1984 Marilyn Allred became the President, with Officers as follows: Vice President, Sheila Syme; Secretary, Barbara Justesen; Board Members, Ludean S. White, Sheri Jarman, Jean Nielsen, Debbie Lusty, Sheri Winona.

New bike racks were purchased during this time for the many children who rode their bicycles to school.

In 1985 it was decided that the P.T.A. did not meet the needs of a small school and it became the Parent Teachers Organization of PTO, with Marilyn Allred as President and LuDean S. White as Vice President. No Secretary of Board Members are required in this particular organization. A Book Fair and Halloween Party were held as fund-raising projects and a new copy machine purchased for school use.

For the 1986-87 school year Kathy Western was appointed PTO president.

## Daughters of Utah Pioneers

**(by Donna Larsen)**

During the 1940s the Sanpete County DUP organization made plans to publish a history book to include each town in the County. "These Our Fathers" was published in 1947 by the Art City Publishing Co. of Springville, Utah at a cost of $6,000 which was raised by the various local organizations. James W. Blain and Manett Allred are shown as local writers for the Spring City portion of this book. Although some errors have been noted in the facts contained in our town's

**LOCATED ON MAIN STREET**—Principals who took part in the unveiling of the DUP monument at Spring City this week were, left to right, Owen Anderson, counselor of Spring City Ward bishopric; Rutherford Osborne, and Virgus Osborne, city councilmen; Mrs. Bergetta Jensen, Spring City DUP captain; Mrs. Kate Carter, president, state DUP, and Miss Marie Watts, state historian and Bishop Reid H. Allred.

chapter, the book itself was a great achievement and the DUP is to be commended for its completion.

In 1949 Oscar A. Kirkham, member of the L.D.S. Church's Seventies Quorum visited Spring City during a Stake Quarterly Conference and suggested that a monument be placed near the site of the William Blain spring at Main Street and First North. Members of the Canal Creek Camp took his suggestion seriously and made the necessary plans, raised the needed funds and took all actions to complete the monument and bronze plaque which can be found in that location. On June 13, 1951 under Captain Bergetta Jensen's direction, this monument was dedicated, through the assistance of the thirty daughters of the Canal Creek Camp, and such people as Wes Thompson who owned the near-by service station and planted a lawn and constructed a built-in driveway. Present for the monument's unveiling and dedication were Bishop Reid H. Allred, Counselor Owen B. Anderson, City Councilmen Ruthford Osborne L. and Virgus Obsorne, Canal Creek Captain Bergetta L. Jensen, Utah President of the DUP, Kate B. Carter, and State Historian, Miss Marie Watts. Breinholt of Ephraim, a skilled stone cutter for many years, prepared this monument from native oolite. The Bronze plaque placed theron was from the DUP Headquarters in Salt Lake City.

On March 22, 1952 Spring City celebrated its 100th Anniversary by having a number of activities mostly arranged by the Canal Creek DUP Camp. At this time Captain Jean Puzey was in charge of the organization and she, her co-workers, and members of the Bishopric held a program in the ward recreation hall at 2 p.m., followed by a dance for children under 12. At 7 p.m. a meal was presented for those over 12 years of age followed by a dance with old-time music. The afternoon program featured the school band, Reid H. Allred speaking about Spring City's history, a reading, stories, early pioneer tradesmen and several songs under the direction of Bergetta L. Jensen and Hazel Black, who were committee members.

Captain Weltha Tait, with the help of Canal Creek Camp daughters, cleaned and renovated the old Tithing Office so that it could be used as a Museum for pioneer relics and the daughters held their Christmas party meeting there on December 2, 1963.

During Iva A. Aiken's leadership each camp member made a quilt block which were then made into a quilt by Florence Nielsen and quilted at Ferril Crisp's home. Two quilts were constructed as a fund-raising project during this time.

In July 1968 Captain Lois Black and DUP members embroidered and quilted a Sego Lily quilt, selling it for $35.00 This group also manned a July 24th hamburger stand to raise money for their organization.

On May 24, 1969 during a County Convention Iva A.

*Christie Bunnell beside the DUP monument erected during the Captaincy, 1980.*

Aiken received a gift for holding the oldest registration number which was No. 7474. She was one of the original daughters and is still living at this time (1986). Also during 1969 the Canal Creek Camp members entered a July 24th float in the parade, dressing in appropriate pioneer clothing. As they were seated on the float the daughters held their DUP quilt and sang "The Quilting Party" accompanied by Ida M. Billington with her guitar. During that summer the camp members made a Utah State flag with its state flower and sold it in Nevada for $45.00, which at that time was a good price.

The DUP has maintained a scrapbook during their existence and in 1972 a second book was begun. At this time in 1986 a third scrapbook is beginning to be filled with memorabilia.

After the Spring City Ward sold the old Tithing Office, a place to store pioneer relics was badly needed. Captain Ethel P. Sorensen contacted Frank C. Watson, President of the North Sanpete School Board, to see if they could use one of the old elementary school rooms for this purpose. On April 9, 1976 members began cleaning the lower southeast room so that relics could be moved into that room.

**Horseshoe Camp (by Rudy Strate)**

In 1976 we saw the need for a second Daughters of Utah Pioneers Camp for the younger daughters who wanted to join and on April 22, 1976 a meeting was held at Rudy Strate's home to organize what became the Horseshoe Camp. County officers attending that meeting were: LaRue Seely, North Sanpete County President, Ethel Wheeler, Parliamentarian and Cecil Watson, Registrar. Horseshoe Camp Officers installed that evening were: Rudy Strate, Captain; Lynda Sentker, First Vice Captain; M'Lisa Paulsen, 2nd Vice Captain; Linda Allred, Secretary-Treasurer; Peggy Strate, Song Leader; Leslie Clark, Organist; Kristin Hansen, Historian; Toni Lee Pirtle, Registrar; Jayne Sorensen, Parliamentarian; Verene Rostron, Chaplain; Jean Nielsen, Lesson Leader.

This camp's first meeting was held on September 15, 1976 at Spring City's Victory Hall with everyone bringing a pioneer dish and recipe. Several County officers, invited guests and many members were in attendance that evening.

Captains since the 1976 organization are as follows: Rudy Strate, 1978-80; Jerry Ann Nunley, 1980-82; Rudy Strate, 1982-84; M'Lisa Paulsen, 1984-86.

Also in 1976 Kate B. Carter, Central Company President, passed away after many years of dedication to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers organization. After her death the Central Committee honored her memory by building a memorial room in the Salt Lake DUP Musuem to which the Canal Creek Camp donated $30.00.

**Purchase of Elementary School—1976**

After its abandonment as a school in 1959, the big red elementary school building was used as a storage area by sculptor Avard Fairbanks and later as the site for a camper manufacturing plant. In 1976 the building was offered for sale by the North Sanpete School Board and purchased by the two Spring City DUP camps as a joint effort for the price of $1.00 plus the $10.00 deed recording fee. It was decided by the two camps that they would acquire this building for the purpose of restoring it and providing a permanent place for DUP pioneer relics. At that time a Restoration Committee was formed as follows: Chairperson, Rudy Strate; Vice Chairperson, Christie Bunnell; Secretary-Treasurer, Ethel Sorensen; Committee Members,M'Lisa Paulsen, Linda Allred, Bernice Ericksen, Viola Peterson, Lee Bennion, and Donna Larsen.

On November 14, 1978 Senators E. J. "Jake" Garn and Orrin Hatch anounced in a news release that the old Spring City school had been placed on the National Register of Historic Sites. The building was in a very run-down condition and was in great need of labor and money to restore it, although some citizens thought it should be demolished. Before the building could be shingled, many DUP members and town residents spent 130 hours or more cleaning it and as a result 37 truck loads of refuse and dirt were hauled away. Some of those helping with this project were: Thelma and Theron Madsen, Gaye Lynn Miller, Lucile Jarman, Morris Bunnell, Christie Bunnell, Brent, Jeff, Jason, and Sherman Strate, Gary Parnell, Gorden Sorensen and many others. As part of his Eagle Scout requirements, Karl Rostron organized several young people to remove the old ceilings on the second floor.

On January 25, 1979, the first 50-50 cost sharing grant was received for the restoration of the wooden shingled roof. Paulsen Engineering was awarded the bid for this work with several men of our community donating many hours of volunteer work to furnish part of our 50 percent of the grant. The number one grade shingles were treated with oil and graphite and prevented moisture from causing further damage to the school's interior. The restoration was completed in 1980 at a cost of $11,660.00 of which we received $4,857.00 from the grant.

On March 3, 1983 the Bell Tower was restored and the

*DUP Offcers for the 1984-86 year. Rear: (left to right) Golda Pratt, Wanda Stewart, Helen Madsen, Ruth Van Cott, Mand Downard, Bernice Erickson. Front: Janet Rowlett, Donna Larsen, Viola Peterson, Phyllis Kelsey.*

original school bell rehung. For many years this bell had been stored in a grainery by interested citizens who saved it from being sold for a down payment on a fire engine. At the time the bell was rehung just a few residents who had saved it were left alive.

Many fund-raising events were held to help pay for the first grant including banquets, bake sales, and the Heritage Art Festival on April 23 through 27, 1979. Quilts were finished and raffled for the July 24, 1979 holiday. In addition Bernice Ericksen donated two baby quilts to be sold and M'Lisa Paulsen donated an "All Around the World" quilt.

Although plans had been tenatively made for the school bell to be placed in a monument, the Central Company rejected the idea and an alternative monument was planned. Erection of this monument, "The Fort," was a community effort made possible because of many hands making light work. Gordon Sorensen acquired and stored the rock, Osral Allred became the architect and Glen Christensen was the builder. DUP members and town citizens worked together on this project as follows:

Christie R. Bunnell
Eva Pratt
Ethel Sorensen
Phyllis Kelsey
Morris Bunnell
Reed Martin
Royal Allred
Jay Dahl
Hubert Blain
Theron Madsen
Don Gay
Kendall Strate
Sidney Kelsey
Frank Peterson
Elliott Newell
Dan Nielsen
Gary Parnell
Lonnie Brewer
Charles Jarman

This monument was dedicated in formal ceremonies on July 24, 1980 and is located just north of the Spring City L.D.S. Chapel. Its inscription reads as follows:

> In 1859, this area was resettled permanently by families of James Allred, William Black, James Ellis, a large Danish colony of gifted craftsmen and stone masons and others. They survived the land, raised abundant crops and became known as the breadbasket of Utah. Built substantial homes and chapel of oolite stone, quarried south of town. The Fort built west of the chapel was burned by Indians in 1854. The town was incorporated and named Spring City in 1870.
> Canal Creek Camp DUP

Late in 1983 application was made through the Utah Historical Society and the National Park Service Historic Preservation Funding for the second cost-sharing grant. A $23,000 50-50 cost sharing grant was awarded and on December 6, 1983, the bid awarded to Paulsen Engineering and Construction Co. According to regulations the project had to be completed between 1 January 1984 and 31 July 1984. Restoration of the balcony porch, deck floor, brick masonry, window sashes and jambs, window and transom glass, solid core wooden doors and three-color painting was completed by the deadline and $10,279.00 was received.

The challenge of raising matching funds for this project was met by the two DUP camps through door-to-door canvassing for funds, distribution of cash donation letters, making two quilts for drawings during Heritage Days and Pioneer Day and other fund-raising activities. Craig Paulsen also donated labor and materials for the building which greatly aided in this project's completion.

The next project to be undertaken will be the interior of the building, although the DUP room in the southeast corner is in the best condition because it contains museum

*DUP members.*

articles. Daughter Rudy Strate made the drapes that currently are hanging in that room.

It is the goal of the DUP to have this building used as a museum, library, exhibition area for artists, with club and lecture rooms for the entire community's use.

**Present DUP Officers**

Captain Viola Peterson has just completed her second term in the **Canal Creek Camp**, with the following Officers:

First Vice Captain, Donna M. Larsen; Second Vice Captain, Phyllis Kelsey; Secretary-Treasurer, Irene T. Aiken; Historian, Thelma B. Madsen; Registrar, Ruth Fetterman; Parliamentarian, Golda Pratt; Relic Keeper, Bernice Erickson; Chorister, Michelle Estey; Organist, Ruth Van Cott; Chaplain, Mildred K. Peterson; Lesson Leader, Helen V. Madsen; and Record Keeper, Cecile Watson.

Anyone who has pioneer ancestry before May 10, 1869 is welcome to join with the DUP and become regular participants. At this time there are approximately 27 members in the Canal Creek Camp.

**Horseshoe Camp**

At the present time (1986) M'Lisa Paulsen is the Horseshoe Camp Captain with the following Officers:

First Vice Captain, Rudy Strate; Second Vice Captain, Ruth Graham; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary Donaldson; Lesson Leader, Jean Nielsen; Chaplain, Linda Allred; and Historian, Joan Olson.

New Officers have been elected in the Canal Creek Camp, while the Horseshoe Camp officers remain nearly the same for 1987.

The object of this organization shall be to perpetuate the names and achievements of the men, women and children who were pioneers in founding of this commonwealth by preserving old landmarks, marking historical places, collecting relics and histories, establishing a library of historical matter, and securing unprinted manuscripts, photographs, maps, and other data as shall aid in perfecting a record of the Utah Pioneers; by commemorating their entrance into the valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847 and such other events and days as are important in the early history of this community: by reviewing the lives of these pioneers, thus teaching their descendants and the citizens of our country lessons of faith, courage, fortitude and patriotism.

At this time there are three original daughters in the Canal Creek Camp, i.e. Jean Baxter Dye (now living in Orem), Jesse Baxter Schofield (living with her children) and Iva Allred Aiken of Spring City who attends regularly.

**Daughters of Utah Pioneers Captains—Canal Creek Camp**

**Olive Allred Coleman,** the first DUP Captain, was born on 10 December 1889 in Spring City, daughter to John Frank Allred and Mary Keziah Zabriskie. She was married

*Members of Canal Creek DUP in Spring, 1986.*

27 March 1912 in the Manti Temple to John Henry Coleman; the couple had five children. She died on 16 November 1966.

**Grace Blain Nielsen,** *second Captain,* was born 13 November 1883, daughter of Joseph Blain and Newera M. Allred. She married Jedediah Grant Nielsen on 4 February 1903; they had seven children. She died on 6 November 1957. (Captain Grace Nielsen, 1st Vice Captain Ruth Osborne, 2nd Vice Captain Jane Donaldson were leaving. Poem composed by Aurelia Allred Madsen.)

We wish to express dear daughters
Grace, Ruth and Jane
Our appreciation for your labors
given freely without gain
Keeping the camp of Canal Creek going
Which we hope will never die.
But will keep our memories ever fresh
What the pioneers did for you and I
There are few left to tell the story
Soon only in memory, will they be.
So let us rally 'round our new captain
and support the DUP

**Ruth Robinson Osborne,** third Captain, was born on 22 October 1884 in Spring City to W. Edward Robinson and Lavina Allred. She married Osmon Osborne on 24 August 1904 in Manti; they had six children. Ruth accomplished much sewing for both living residents and burial clothes for the dead. She not only was DUP Captain but also Vice Captain, and County Secretary. Ruth passed away on 21 August 1969.

**Dorcas Allred Blain,** fourth Captain, was born 9 October 1882 in Spring City, daughter of Orson and Lorena T. Sorensen Allred. She married James W. Blain on 2 September 1903; they had nine children, four of whom died at a very young age. She died on 11 March 1974, at a very advanced age.

**Bergetta Larsen Jensen,** fifth Captain, See Prominent People section.

**Jean Baxter Puzey,** sixth Captain, was born January 13, 1897 in Spring City, Utah, the daughter of John Robb and Janet Jack Baxter. She attended local schools and worked in her father's store and brother's confectionary, with a short time of working in Salt Lake. Jean married Albert Puzey on January 27, 1944 in Nephi, which was later solemnized in the Manti Temple. She had one son. On November 12, 1971 Jean married Robert Dye. She is one of the three remaining original Spring City daughters and currently lives in an Orem rest home.

**Ferril M. Christensen Crisp** was born April 13, 1901 in Mt. Pleasant, Utah, the daughter of Jens C. and Eva Seely Christensen. She married George Crisp and they had 11 children, raising them on the farm west of Spring City and also in town during the Depression and later using their

resources to the best of their ability. Mrs. Crisp used her nursing skills for her children and neighbors and taught them well. She enjoyed DUP Relief Society and singing in the Ward Choir in her later years when she was not so busy with her large family. She also enjoyed traveling with her husband after her family was grown. She passed away at a relatively young age, on June 13, 1968.

**Sarah Spens Sorensen,**daughter of F. Nathaniel Spens and M. Mary Campbell, was born 10 February in Salt Lake City, Utah. She married her first husband Richard W. Wilcox on 12 November 1909, her second, Thomas Christensen, on 30 March 1929 and her third Christian Sorensen on May 30, 1955. Her death came on 25 December 1963.

**Weltha Workman Tait,** daughter to George Albert and Rhoana Clark Workman, was born January 5, 1902 in Hatch, Utah. She married Emery Huntsman Tait on August 29, 1919 at her father's home and them immediately began the trip to St. George where they were married in the St. George Temple one week later. They are the parents of nine daughters and three sons. After Emery retired from Otoco Oil Refinery in Salt Lake City in 1958 the Taits moved to Spring City to be near their daughter, Edith. Weltha died on March 9, 1971 in Spring City, Utah.

**Iva Virl Allred Aiken,** born November 20, 1899 in Spring City, is the daughter of Reuben W. Allred, Jr. and Clara Alice Robinson. She married Vero Aiken on June 14, 1922 in the Manti Temple; they have three children. She was involved with Primary service for about twenty years, was YWMIA President in addition to her DUP Captaincy. She is one of the very few original DUP Camp members still living.

**Lois Kay Nelson Black,** daughter of Isaac and Hulda Eilertson Kay, was born September 19, 1897 in Monta, Utah. Her first marriage occurred on October 11, 1917 to Evan L. Nelson while her second marriage took place on June 21, 1935 to Orell Mellor. Her third marriage to Lewis LeRoy Black occurred on August 31, 1960. Mrs. Black is currently living in St. George, Utah.

**Elva Mortensen Allred,** daughter of Marinas Mortensen and Mary Mattson, was born April 17, 1900 in Spring City. She married Royal L. Allred on August 18, 1918 in the Manti Temple; they had four children.

**Ethel Peterson Sorensen,** 13th Captain, can be found in the Prominent People section.

**Christie Rasmussen Bunnell,** 14th Captain, see Prominent People section.

**Viola Lake Petersen,** daughter of George and Agnes Marie Guymon Lake, was born July 14, 1928 in Roberts, Idaho. She married Christian W. Mortensen on May 30, 1947 but they were later divorced. Later she married Leon Rosquist on September 9, 1954; he passed away after a few years. On January 9, 1963 she married Don L. Petersen and moved to Spring City, Utah. She is the mother of seven children.

**Lois Helen Horton Sutliff,** daughter of William M. and Bertha E. Cazier Horton, was born December 27, 1925, in Preston, Nevada. She married H. J. Hollis Jr. in November 1943 but was later divorced; they had one son, Jack in 1947. On December 28, 1966 she married Edward H. Sutliff. The Sutliffs have resided in Spring City since 1975. Helen is the current DUP President.

## Daughters of Utah Pioneers Captains

**Horseshoe Camp** (Organized April 22, 1976)

**Rudy Seely Strate** was the first Captain of this second DUP camp, as well as the third. She was born on January 14, 1942 in Mt. Pleasant, the daughter of Jay C. Seely and LaRue Draper. She and J. Sherman Strate were married on September 9, 1960 in the Manti Temple; they have three sons. Captain Strate has been active in the elementary school restoration project, Heritage Days and many other DUP projects through the years, as well as many L.D.S. Church assignments.

**Jeri Ann Barney Nunley,** the second Captain, was born January 28, 1948 in Mt. Pleasant, daughter of Travis W. Barney and Helen Ida Harrison. She married Kenneth R. Nunley on August 19, 1966 in Spring City; they are the parents of four daughters.

**M'Lisa Young Paulsen,** a direct descendant of Brigham Young, was Captain for Rudy S. Strate's second term of office. M'Lisa is the daughter of Brigham S. and Erla Palmer Young and grew up in Salt Lake City. She married Craig B. Paulsen; they are the parents of a boy and two girls.

### Heritage Days

In 1984 a new tradition began in Spring City with the institution of "Heritage Days" on the Memorial Day weekend. This event began on May 26, 1984 with a ribbon cutting ceremony under the direction of Canal Creek's Captain, Christie Bunnell. Other events included historic home and building tours, a local artists exhibition, a footrace, wagon and buggy rides, musical entertainment by the Fountain Green Cloggers, a slide show, with a delicious luncheon and bake sale in the park. The DUP quilt and other items were raffled off at this time.

This tradition continued in 1985 and 1986 along the same lines.

### Spring City History Book

This book's origin can be traced back to 1978 when Christie R. Bunnell suggested that the project be undertaken. Because of the magnitude of the history, the Daughters asked for community volunteers and aided by Kaye C. Watson, Christie R. Bunnell, Uarda Baxter Blackham, Nedra Allred, Craig Paulsen, Dan Vincent and Cynthia Allred, the research, writing, editing, search for pictures, etc. proceeded rather slowly. In conjunction with Spring City Corporation, who agreed to sponsor the book financially, Craig Paulsen was able to get several grants which have aided in the expenses of publishing a book. The Canal Creek DUP made two extra quilts in 1985 which were sold to Uarda Blackham with the proceeds to go toward this publication; the Heritage Days proceeds will also be instrumental in its publication.

## Local Businesses

### Dahl's Market

As noted in Chapter 5, Rulon Dahl moved his business from the Red and White store into the old post office

building which he had painstakingly remodeled during the winter months of 1944 and 1945. Building materials were very scarce during the war causing his efforts to take longer than usual to complete. Foods were also scarce during World War II, with rationing books being the common thing around local and national grocery stores. Dahl's market sold fresh meat, canned goods and produce with a one-pound loaf of bread selling for 9 cents and a pound and a half loaf for 11 cents. During this time milk was first sold in local stores, which sales were met with scoffs and scorns because the people felt the milk would sour before it could be sold—but this proved untrue. Previously, everyone's family cow(s) had met their needs. Dahl's also had their own butchering facility located a little west off of the "lane." This road became "Slaughterhouse Road" to local people.

In 1956 this store was sold to Vern and Rose C. Bosh from Nephi who operated it for several years. A fire in the rear of the store burned the roof and back areas; however, this was repaired and it was sold to Glen and Mary Osborne about 1963. Glen's mother, Athene, assisted with the business and the store continued in its previous manner until it was sold to David Earl and Marilyn Sorensen about 1968. Using their teenagers for various jobs, the Sorensens maintained their little grocery for about two years until it was purchased by Marilyn H. Pedersen. She operated Marilyn's Market for about five years, with teenage assistance from Julie Allred, April Anderson, Debby Watson, Caroline Sorensen, and an adult, Thelma Madsen.

This store was leased for about a year to Leo Hansen who continued to sell groceries but finally closed due to strong competition from larger, better stocked stores in neighboring towns.

In the early 1980s Roger Harward leased this building for a weight lifting area and at the present time it is owned by Leon Brown who has remodeled the adjacent two buildings.

**Baxter Confectionary**

Several generations of Spring City residents and visitors have very fond memories of buying candy from John, Enid and other members of the family, during its 58 years of operation. When "John was 85 and Enid was 83 and the infirmities of age had caught up with them"[10] they were still reluctant to give up "The Shop" as it was called. It was, however, sold to LeGrand and Edith Hansen in June 1973. John expressed his feelings in the newspaper article which appeared as follows:

> The Confectionary has been more than a confectionary. It has been an institution, always striving to make Spring City a better place. John and Enid, Genniel, Uarda, Janet, John, Jean and Jessie, and the rest of the Baxters wish to take this opportunity of again thanking you for the pleasant associations and trust that the friendships, bred, born and matured here will endure through eternity.[11] (*Pyramid*, June 7, 1973)

After operating the Confectionary for about two years, Hansens sold it to Bill and LaFaye Crisp in September 1975, and it became LaFay's Confectionary. After several frightening robberies and other serious problems, LaFaye sold the store to Brashears in 1978. Not long after, the building was sold to Leon Brown who remodeled it into a cafe. After Brown's heart attack the cafe was closed and has remained so to the present, although more remodeling work was done in 1985.

*LaFaye Crisp, owner of LaFaye's Confectionary. Note old-time French plate glass mirror and soda fountain.*

**Snappy Service Lunch**

Although the years of operation are not known precisely, this cafe building was constructed by Vance Allred and operated by Vance and Grace for some years before they sold it to Boyd and Phyllis Blain in 1951.

Luscious pies were a trademark of the Snappy Service Lunch with breakfast, lunch and dinner served by those scrumptious cooks. This lunchroom was located at approximately where the present fire station stands, next to our present post office building.

Keith Allred was a visiting barber in a small area of this building for a few years.

In 1952 when Boyd returned to school, business was dwindling and it was no longer economically feasible for the Blains to continue their lunchroom operation, and the delicous food of the Snappy Service lunch became a memory. The building was demolished around 1955 or 1956.

**Central Utah Fuel Brick**

A building located on the south and east side of town and once used as a turkey shed and then a trailer manufacturing plant, was bought for the purpose of manufacturing fuel brick. Purchase and installation of the necessary equipment began in February 1980, with a capacity of employing about 30 people during three shifts. This company was owned by several investors including Plant Manager J. Phil Benson and his brother, V. Brent Benson of Spanish Fork.

This Central Utah Fuel Brick plant manufactured an 8-pound fuel brick that could be burned in stoves and fireplaces, made by mixing coal, water and paper together. This mixture was then pressed into a brick form and dried and next mixed with a petroleum product which made them ignite quickly.

*Cafe located on Main Street, where present fire station and post office stand.*

The fuel brick plant was operating at a steadily increasing pace with a strong demand for the product which was being marketed by Salt Lake Hardware over all the western states, with a potential of being a very strong asset to Spring City when disaster struck. On November 14, 1980 a fire started in the dryer portion of the operation, sweeping rapidly through the building. Small propane tanks exploded when the fire reached them and flames whipped through the entire structure, causing total destruction and $300,000 in damages.

Unfortunately for the community, the plant was later relocated in Salt Lake City.

**Edith's Beauty Salon**

After Cutler's death in 1955, Edith Schofield was left with no visible means of supporting herself and at that time decided that beauty school would be an excellent way to begin earning her own way. After attending a Salt Lake beauty school and winning several contests, she obtained her beauty operator's license and returned home to Spring City to open a small beauty parlor in her home and begin paying her husband's large medical bill. With help from one of her teachers, Edith began giving permanents, sets and haircuts to the women of Spring City as well as some from surrounding towns. She has been able to continue this work for nearly 30 years except for some time off during recent health problems.

**Thompson Sinclair Station**

This station built in 1949 by Wes Thompson of Manti, was constructed on land purchased from LaVon A. Allred. The building measures 33 feet in length and 30 feet in width with the same basic structure today. Originally the station had a repair bay and remained that way until 1982 when it was remodeled into a small market with two gas pumps remaining.

The station has been operated by several different men since 1949 including Curtis Allred, James and Robert Allred (ca. 1968), Lonnie Brewer (1969-1975). Howard Koyle was the last man to operate this station, although at that time it had changed to Chevron; Koyle ended his operation in 1982.

When Don Thompson purchased the lease back from Howard Koyle, he remodeled the service bay into a convenience store and self-serve gas operation, hiring Kathy Koyle to manage it with three to four part-time women employees. He has had great support from Spring City's residents in this endeavor.

In April 1986, Kathy Koyle bought the lease on the convenience store while Don Thompson retains the building and the gasoline operation.

**Koyle's Automotive**

Howard Koyle, his wife, Kathy, and their three children, Clay, Christie and Jim moved to Spring City from Payson, Utah in 1975, whereupon Howard operated the full service gas station also doing automotive repairs and state safety inspections in the one-bay station. By 1982 this automotive repair business had expanded to the point that one bay was no longer sufficient to meet customer needs; therefore he sold his lease back to Don Thompson, the owner, and built Koyle's Automotive Repair west of his home at 95 East 400 North.

Howard also served as Fire Chief for the Spring City Volunteer Fire Department from 1981 to 1983 and is also the founder of the Horseshoe Muzzle Loader Club which originated in 1981. He served as the president of that organi-

*Thompson Sinclair Station built ca 1949.*

zation for the first year.

Both Howard and Kathy enjoy living in Spring City and hope to successfully serve community members for many more years.

**Montgomery Ward Catalog Sales Sub-Agency**

This business operated in Spring City from May 1983 to December 1985, by Betty Robbins in her home. Montgomery Ward orders were placed and brought to Spring City for catalog customers.

**Horseshoe Grocery**

After the closure of Osborne's Mercantile, the building remained vacant for a few years until it was opened as a grocery store under the operation of the Radmalls. Not long after, Kenneth Allred and his wife, Dixie, took over this store's operation for the next few years in the early 1980s. Because of low volume business and high freight expenses, the Horseshoe Grocery was not able to continue in business. It has remained vacant, with some of the stock still remaining on the shelves.

**J.D.'s Custom Meats**

A meat cutting business located south of Spring City on the Pidgeon Hollow Road was started in 1976 by Jay Dahl. He was born June 19, 1932, and has been in a meat-cutting type of business nearly all of his life, having helped his dad, Rulon, and mother, Alta P. Dahl, when they operated the Dahl's Market on Main Street during the Forties and early Fifties. Jay also ran a meat cutting business in Oregon for a few years. His wife, Linda, and their seven children help with the wrapping and Linda takes care of the account books. Jay does custom work for beef, pork and lamb but since 1982 they have taken no venison in for custom cutting. The operation is state inspected and complies with all regulations. Jay also raises sheep and cattle and does masonry work.

**Graham's Honey**

Robert Graham bought out his father-in-law's bee business in 1957 and since then has been able to increase the number of bee colonies until they presently number approximately 1,600 from Indianola on the north to Sterling on the south. Because of innovative, modern equipment "Bob" has been able to maintain these colonies by himself, with help form his family during times of peak workload. A storage building near his lovely home boasts a sign "Honey for Sale" which attracts people from many areas who stop for his especially sweet product when they are in Spring City. He also sells honey to Salt Lake companies.

**San Viking Manufacturing Company**

This company was formed by David Sorensen, Robert Graham, Gordon Blain and Glen Osborne in order to build a variety of travel campers. In 1967 all details were arranged and the materials purchased to build one camper which in turn was sold for cash and a small calf. The calf was also sold for cash which then brought more material for campers to be built.

The company's first location was an old two-room log house which was used for about one year until the operation was moved into the old elementary school where the main floor was used. This business, however, grew so fast that the operation had to be moved to a larger area, this time to a 15,000 square foot turkey coop purchased from David Sorensen which was remodeled to fit the company's needs.

About the time of the last move the four original partners added Sherral Carter from Provo as a fifth partner.

Campers produced included a 100-canopy sleeper, a 200-canopy sleeper and a 300-canopy sleeper which came in eight, nine and 10-foot lengths with a cab-over design. From its inception in 1967 until it was sold in 1974, the company averaged a 40 percent growth rate. These campers were sold in five western states.

**Fisher Ice Company**

A North Dakota native, John W. Fisher first became acquainted with this area when he was assigned to the Mt. Pleasant CCC Camp in the Thirties. After serving four years in the Army during World War II (1942-46) Fisher found his way to Ephraim where he met and married Afton Lyon in 1947. The couple made their home in Orem where they operated a nursing home for a number of years, retiring from that occupation in 1972, when they moved back to Ephraim. During that time the Fishers looked for a suitable home to purchase and finally found one in Spring City which they bought and converted into an ice-making business. They had become acquainted with the ice business while in the Provo area; in addition, their son is also involved in this business. Mrs. Fisher passed away on March 1, 1985 and Mr. Fisher has continued in the ice business, delivering his product to Fairview on the north and Salina on the south. Ice is, of course, available at his home.

**Christensen's Sawdust**

Ron Christensen has been operating a sawdust chopping operation near his home over the past four or five years. In this operation he buys sawdust, chops and bags it, and hauls it to oil drilling rigs in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.

**Contractors**

**Craig B. Paulsen,** who has lived in Spring City since 1974, has been instrumental in upgrading the appearance of at least seven homes in town as well as the old Schofield-/Baxter store on Main Street through the process of restoration. He has also been involved in the restoration of the old elementary school as well as the building of the new Mt. Pleasant City Building addition and fire station, and has employed several local men here and in other locations.

**Gordon M. Blain** is another local contractor who has been in business for 32 years. At the present time he is the Superintendent of the new Spring City elementary school project. He is married to the former Shirley Stewart; they have two children.

**John Western** has been in the residential contracting business since he moved to Spring City in 1979. John is married to Kathy Searle whom he met at Snow College; they have three boys and one girl.

**Danny Winona,** who moved to Spring City in February 1980, with his wife, Sheri Searle (Mrs. Kathy Western's sister) is an electrical contractor with a wide range of employment. They are the parents of five girls.

**Postmasters**

When Rulon Blain retired on May 15, 1970, he became the postmaster with the most years in service in Spring City, having begun his career on April 1, 1934. His assistants were Stanley Davis and LaVon A. Allred. The old post office where these people worked was located at Center and Main streets on the southeast corner.

(Note: Our current post office building was dedicated on July 1, 1961 after having been constructed by the Try Corporation of Salt Lake. It was 28 feet by 43 feet. Dedication services included speeches by Frank R. Duncan, Clifford H. Sondrup of Ephraim, the President of the Utah Chapter of the National Association of Postmasters, a flag raising with Color Guard Charles Thompson, Charles Peterson, Lamont Jensen and Vernon Hansen, remarks by Mayor Baxter and the donation of a Max Blain oil painting.)

*LaVon A. Allred*

After Blain's retirement, LaVon A. Allred served for a short time as the Officer-in-Charge with Gordon J. Sorensen as a part-time clerk beginning in March 1970. Mrs. Allred retired on January 7, 1971.

During the early Seventies mail was delivered seven days a week, with one hour customer service in the morning and one hour in the afternoon on Sundays. Sunday service was discontinued by order of postal authorities.

In 1971 Gordon Sorensen became the new Officer-in—Charge, receiving his postmaster designation on July 31, 1971, with Dorothy O. Clark as his Assistant. Sorensen was one of the first postmasters appointed under the newly organized Postal Service, a non-government business management organization with merit system orientation rather than political.

Since Gordon's appointment much growth has occurred in our post office with 315 box holders in 1986 compared to 145 in 1971. A 1984 remodeling made the building larger and 400 new key-type mailboxes were installed for greater efficiency.

Our post office currently serves as a meeting place for old friends, a place to exchange cheery greetings with Gordon, an escape from cold weather, with a bulletin board where various communiques are posted.

*Gordon Sorensen*

*Dorothy Clark*

## Spring City Artists

Whether it be the effects of the sparkling mountain spring waters or the view of the spectacular eastern mountain range, a high percentage of Spring City residents and visitors have expressed and developed their artistic talents in such areas as oil painting, stoneware clay pottery, watercolors, charcoal, pencil drawings, jewelry, stained glass design, Rosemaling, etc.

In this section we have chosen to include not only those who are very proficient and well trained at their art, but also those who have just begun to develop their artistic abilities, whether they are very young, very old or in between.

**Max Blain,** son of James and Caroline Justesen Blain, was the youngest of their seven children and was born on November 8, 1906, in the house where he currently lives. Max's father was a farmer and there was always plenty of food on the table but not much extra money, so Max learned early to become self-sustaining and responsible for himself.

As a boy of five, Max was vigorously paddled for painting pictures on the walls of his home after which a sympathetic aunt supplied him with paper and crayons and his artistic career began. He attended schools in Spring City, then graduated from North Sanpete High and Snow College. He then was able to teach school for a while before finishing his degree in education and art at B.Y.U. (Tuition was $75.00 per year).

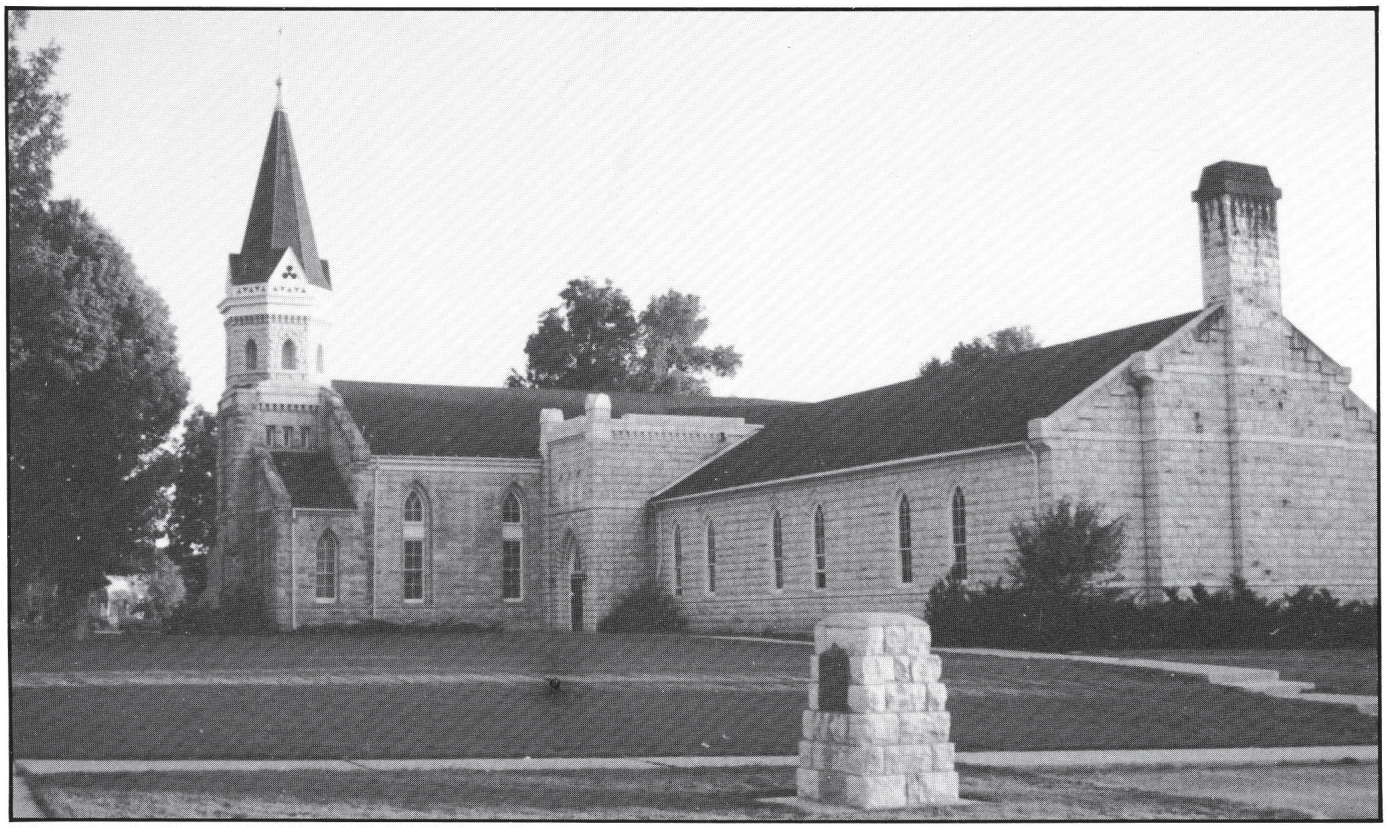
When 23 years of age Max married Nellie Ostler of Moroni and secured a High School teaching position, where he remained for the next forty years, teaching art and coaching athletics from time to time. He also found time to give art instruction to adults and others who were intereested. To supplement his teaching income Max herded sheep in the summer, drove a school bus, trained a horse to win at the County Fair, and painted and sold many works of art.

Max's beloved companion of 45 years passed away in 1974 and he married Myra Beck from Mt. Pleasant and together they have spent their declining years.

Max's paintings have been exhibited in Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, California and are located in private collections in every state of the union, Spain, England, Austria and other places, with three paintings at Snow College, several at B.Y.U., in the Springville Art Museum and the L.D.S. Church Office Building in Salt Lake City. Two art collectors in California each have 27 of his paintings, and come regularly to obtain more; however, he cannot paint fast enough to keep up with the demand of people "beating a path to his door." At 78 years young Max would rather paint than do anything else. He is a dedicated outdoorsman who roams, fishes and hunts in our beautiful scenery, keeping an eye for the beauty around him so that he can paint it.

We are fortunate that Max has stayed in this valley rather than leaving it for the honor and notoriety he might have gained elsewhere.

**Randall Lake** was born 2 August 1947 in Long Beach, California. He married Susan 13 February 1971 and they have become the parents of five children. He has received education and experience in the field of artistic endeavors in many schools of higher learning including the Academie Julian in Paris, France; the University of Colorado, Ecole Nationale Superieure des Beaux Arts in Paris, France; and a M.F.A. from the University of Utah in 1977. His appointments include Lecturer at the University of Paris III for approximately three years, Associate Art Instructor at the University of Utah in 1978; works in the John Pence Gallery, San Francisco; the Bluebird Gallery in Laguna



*"John Frank Allred School" and Relief Society Granery.*

Beach, California; and Gallery 56 in Salt Lake City, Utah. His "Portrait of Governor Nellie T. Ross" hangs in the Wyoming State Capitol, with a "Portrait of Abraham Lincoln" in the American Library in Paris, France and many other works throughout the country and abroad. He has received honors such as a Studio Grant, Cite Internationale des Arts, Paris, the John Stacey scholarship in New Mexico, a Golden Medal at the Springville Art Museum in 1979 and many others. His hobbies are gardening and music. He currently resides in Salt Lake City but has purchased the old schoolhouse known as the John Frank Allred school in Spring City and is still remodeling it for a summer home.

**M'Lisa Y. Paulsen** was born in the Tooele Army Hospital to Brigham S. and Erla Palmer Young and raised in Salt Lake City. She began drawing at a very early age as her mother was a professional artist, illustrator and writer. With all the instruction and tools available at home it seemed that artistic abilities came very naturally. People have always been her favorite subjects but in school she was often called on to create posters, bulletin boards, programs, and draw maps and other works of art. In high school and college she began to experiment with various media and enjoyed working with watercolor, oil, pencil and gouache. She won several awards in school for pencil and oils. She attended Monterrey Peninsula College in California, the University of Utah, Utah Technical College and recently Snow College. After her marriage to Craig B. Paulsen in 1967 she spent less time on creative interests and more time raising their three children.

Beginning in 1975 with their move to Spring City, M'Lisa learned a new craft-art called Norwegian Rosemaling which is a decorative painting on wooden items which dates back to earlier times. This craft-art was very enjoyable and took up less space than the other mediums and looked so festive around the Holiday Season. She hopes to return to serious painting soon and has a goal of obtaining a degree in Art in the next few years.

**Osral B. Allred** a native born artist, Osral graduated from Utah State University in 1963 with a B.F.A. degree and in 1968 with a M.F.A. He has also attended Snow College and Brigham Young University. He is presently employed at Snow College as the Chairman of the Art Department, and Professor. He is married to Linda Aiken; they have 6 children.

Watercolor is Osral's favorite; however, he also teaches beginning and life drawing, as well as classes in jewelry, pottery and design.

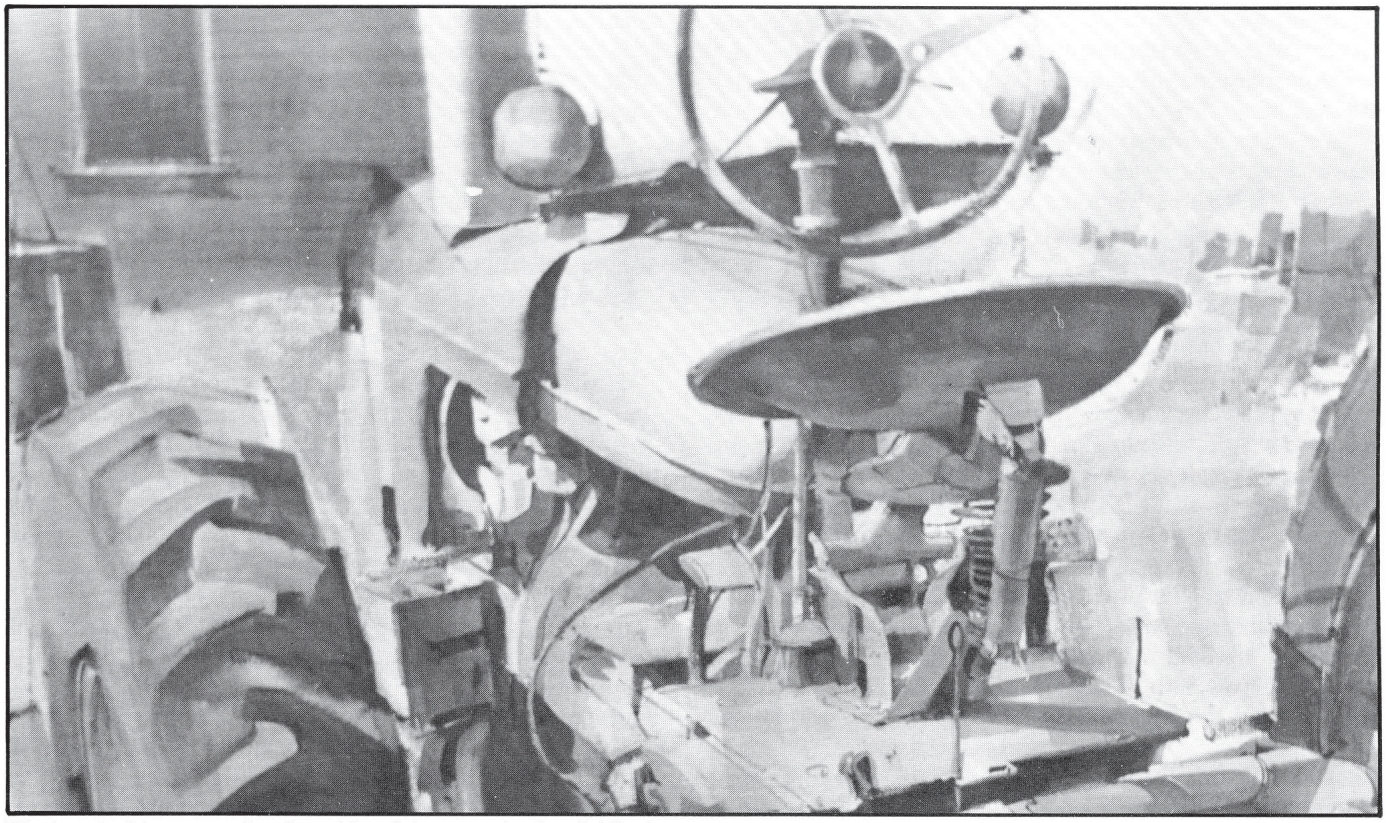
In addition to several one-man shows, Allred has had exhibits in the National Academy of Design in New York, Watercolor U.S.A. in Springfield, Mo., the National Watercolor Society in California and most colleges and universities throughout the Western States including Utah.

Allred's awards include the following:

First Place, All Utah Art Show, Springville, Utah; First Place, Watercolor Division, Utah State Fair; First Place, Pottery Division, Utah State Fair; Best & Second, All Categories, 1979, 1981, Utah State Fair; Deborah Weisel Purchase Award, Watercolor of U.S.A., Springfield, Mo.; First Place, Bertha Eccles Statewide Show, Ogden Utah.

Many of Allred's paintings are represented in public and private collections including the Springville Art Museum, Springfield Art Museum, Snow College, Utah State University, University of Wyoming, College of Eastern Utah,

*Main Street, 1986.*



*Black and white watercolor of an old model tractor, by Osral Allred.*

Dixie College and Ricks College in Idaho.

Allred has been the Guest Lecturer at the Utah Watercolor Society Summer Program, the Southern Utah Art Association, Brigham Young University, the Salt Lake Art Association and the Springville Art Evening Program.

**Ella Peacock**, artist of local note, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1905, into a large family. She quit high school before graduation to enroll in art school at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, attending there for over four years. Some of her teachers were R. Sloan Bredin, Henry B. Snell, Sam Murray, George Harding, Paula Balano. She also attended the Philadelphia School of Design. The Depression was a harder-than-usual time for artists and Ella remembers painting on stained glass for 50¢ an hour, doing lampshades for 4¢ each and doing some portrait commissions. She also taught art at two different art leagues in Philadelphia and also did jewelry design for J. E. Caldwell in Philadelphia part-time.

During World War II Ella was able to get Government training as a draftsman because of the real shortage in the field and has spent most of her working years as a professional draftsman. She became the wife of Bill Peacock during those years and they had one son, Bailey. In 1962 the Peacocks joined the L.D.S. Church and moved to Utah in 1964 from their Pennsylvania dairy farm. In 1970 their attention was attracted to Spring City where they then moved. Ella then began painting in earnest with more than half of her works of art having their inspiration within a ten-mile radius of town. Ella also carves and builds her own frames to compliment her pictures. Ella has received many awards in the exhibits where her paintings were found including Second Best in Show at the 1982 State Fair, and purchase awards from the Mormon Festival of Arts. We are fortunate to have this talented artist in our midst.

**Helen Jensen**, daughter of Ferdinand and Marie Christensen, was born and raised in Manti, Utah and attended schools there. When she was young she helped on her father's farm taking care of the animals with her brothers and sisters. She also worked in the cannery, cafe and did paid housework. Helen met Hugh Jensen of Spring City and married him in 1934, moving here and having three children. Hugh passed away on November 25, 1977 after which Helen decided that she would like to learn to paint in oils. Virginia Hilliard of Fountain Green gave lessons in tole painting and Helen fell in love with the process of oil painting, later deciding to learn to paint landscapes, seascapes and stilllife from Phyllis Carpenter of Manti. Helen enjoys painting for herself as well as for her family members and plans to paint a picture or two for each of her grandchildren.

**Helen Van Cott Madsen**, daughter of Frank and Annie Anderson Van Cott, was born in Salt Lake City, attending schools there and graduating from the University of Utah with English, Speech and Art majors. While there she was a member of the Chi Delta Phi, an honorary literary sorority. Between 1930 and 1973 Helen taught school in Spring City, Moroni, Fairview (two years) and Mt. Pleasant (1 year) with most of her time spent in Spring City and Moroni. In 1938 she married Doyle Madsen and they had four children.

Helen's delights have been in reading, writing, oil painting, water color, and music and many of her poems, short stories and articles have appeared in newspapers, magazines and poetry volumes, with one being printed in *The Anthology of Utah Poets, Tribute to Triumph* and *Best Poems of Canada and U.S.* Several of her paintings and water colors have been exhibited at the Springville Art Museum, University of Utah, Snow College and B.Y.U. She also exhibited twenty paintings at the Ephraim Library upon request.

Her former art students have received numerous cash awards and certificates of merit in U.S. and International Poster Contests and each year for over 25 years her students gave three-act and one-act play presentations.

In November 1963 Helen was awarded an eight-day trip to New York with the B.Y.U. Drama Study Tour, a highlight of her teaching career.

Helen has also been active in various Ward and Stake positions in the L.D.S. Church, the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers and recently has toured such places as the Holy Land, and Eastern Church sites.

**Maud J. Downard**, daughter of Clarence and Farril Frandsen Jacobsen, was born on June 2, 1920 in Mt. Pleasant. She married Hugh Downard in Nephi, Utah on July 31, 1940; they have five children. She began painting in 1979 thanks to encouragement from her sister, Elizabeth, and a friend, Thelma Madsen. Her first lessons were from Phyllis Carpenter of Manti, Utah, and later Edith Andersen of Moroni and Cathy Cieslewicz of Fairview also shared their artistic knowledge with her. Maud taught art lessons in the Ben Franklin Store in Ephraim for three years and at the present time is teaching in Price, Utah. She has sold ten of her paintings and probably has painted around 200 altogether. She very much enjoys her art work and looks forward to doing many additional paintings.

**Thelma B. Madsen** took up her artistic ventures in 1964 after her family was raised. Beginning with Tri-Chem painting on linens, glassware, wood and pellon she progressed to black velvet. In 1977 Thelma began learning oil painting from a master painter, Max Blain, who was teaching night school classes. Later she took classes from Phyllis Carpenter, Carl Purcell, and Kathy Cieslewicz, learning different techniques from each teacher, as well as improving her own unique creativity. She has shared her paintings with family and friends and has had her creations displayed in Spring City, Mt. Pleasant and Snow College.

**Edward Sutliff** Upon his retirement from the F.A.A. in 1975 Ed and Helen Sutliff moved to Spring City becoming involved with Little League coaching, the North Sanpete Ambulance Association and the City Council. In 1976 Ed started an art class with eight members who learned and enjoyed oils, watercolors, pencil, charcoal and other artistic methods. Ed has displayed his creations in Spring City, Snow College, Mt. Pleasant and various other exhibits.

**Neva H. Dye** a relative new-comer to the field of painting, Neva's secret ambition has always been to dabble in painting, but always felt too busy to take the time necessary to learn because of her involvement in raising a family, care for a home, working at the hospital, serving in the L.D.S. Church, etc. In 1984 her chance came in a Phoenix, Arizona home when her sister offered her a brush, after which she took an art class in Fairview. She has received much encouragement and help from her husband, children, and friends

in learning and progressing in this endeavor and as time goes by she hopes to be able to improve and be happy with her creations.

**Courtney Lee** was born in Duchesne, Utah on March 5, 1918 where he attended school until he reached the 8th grade. At that time he moved to Heber, Utah where he lived until World War II, then spent 3½ years in the South Pacific, including Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan, coming home in December 1945. He married Carol C. Clark in June 1947; they have four sons and one daughter. He has worked on construction jobs in Alaska, and Geneva Steel for 25 years. He attended art classes at the University of Utah and has sold approximately 20 paintings and given away about the same number. Lee moved to Spring City in the Spring of 1984 where he recently built a new home.

**Joe Bennion and Lee Udall Bennion** moved to Spring City during April 1977. Joe was raised in Orem, Utah while Lee came from Merced, California; they met while attending B.Y.U.

Joe is a potter and operates the Horseshoe Mountain Pottery at 250 South Main in Spring City. He recently graduated from Brigham Young University with an M.F.A. degree in ceramics and also teaches ceramics part-time at B.Y.U. His work is functional pottery using stoneware clays. Dinner sets and beautiful kitchenware are available in his shop and are also on sale in Salt Lake City.

Lee is a painter, using primarily oil on canvas as a medium. She has also recently received a degree from Brigham Young University, i.e. a B.F.A. in painting. Since clay dust and oil paints do not mix very well, Lee paints in the kitchen or bedroom of their home in Spring City and usually uses family members or friends as her models. She has also designed and made stained glass items.

**Lloyd B. Keys** studied art throughout high school at Granite High in Salt Lake City from 1927 to 1930 then under Dr. A. B. Wright at L.D.S. College in Salt Lake City during 1930 and 1931. Three of his works of art were displayed at the opening of the Springville Art Center. During 1932 and 1933 Lloyd worked as a scenery artist at the R.K.O. Orpheum Theater in Salt Lake City then he joined with the director and another artist to open a successful art shop which regretfully was forced to close in 1934 because of the Depression. After marrying Lorraine Larsen of Spring City in 1935 Loyd entered the U.S. Government Post Office department branch of the railway mail service and did nothing more with his artistic bents until after his Naval Service during World War II. With G.I. Bill money he studied Fine Arts under Professor Farrell Collett at Weber College for one year. Loyd and Lorraine moved to Spring City in 1972 where they have enjoyed the rural atmosphere. Loyd has entered his work in two exhibits since he has been in this area. Loyd's work consists of portraits, landscapes and other subjects in mediums of oils, pastels, heavy water colors and pen and ink.

**Phyllis Beck Blain** is a life-long resident of Spring City, and a daughter of Osmer and Sarah S. Beck. She is married to Boyd N. Blain and is the mother of five children and the grandmother of six. In 1979 she started painting as a hobby and has done a number of landscapes, animals and bird scenes, mostly in oils. Phyllis also loves to make quilts and do other handicrafts and is always busy with her many projects.

**Jude Lewis Brewer** was born July 5, 1960 in Gunnison, Utah, the son of John and Doris Keisel Brewer. He studied art with Mack Wilkey during his high school years at North Sanpete and has given most of his paintings away as gifts. He graduated in 1979 and is presently married to Jonnie Swensen; they have three children, and live in Spring City.

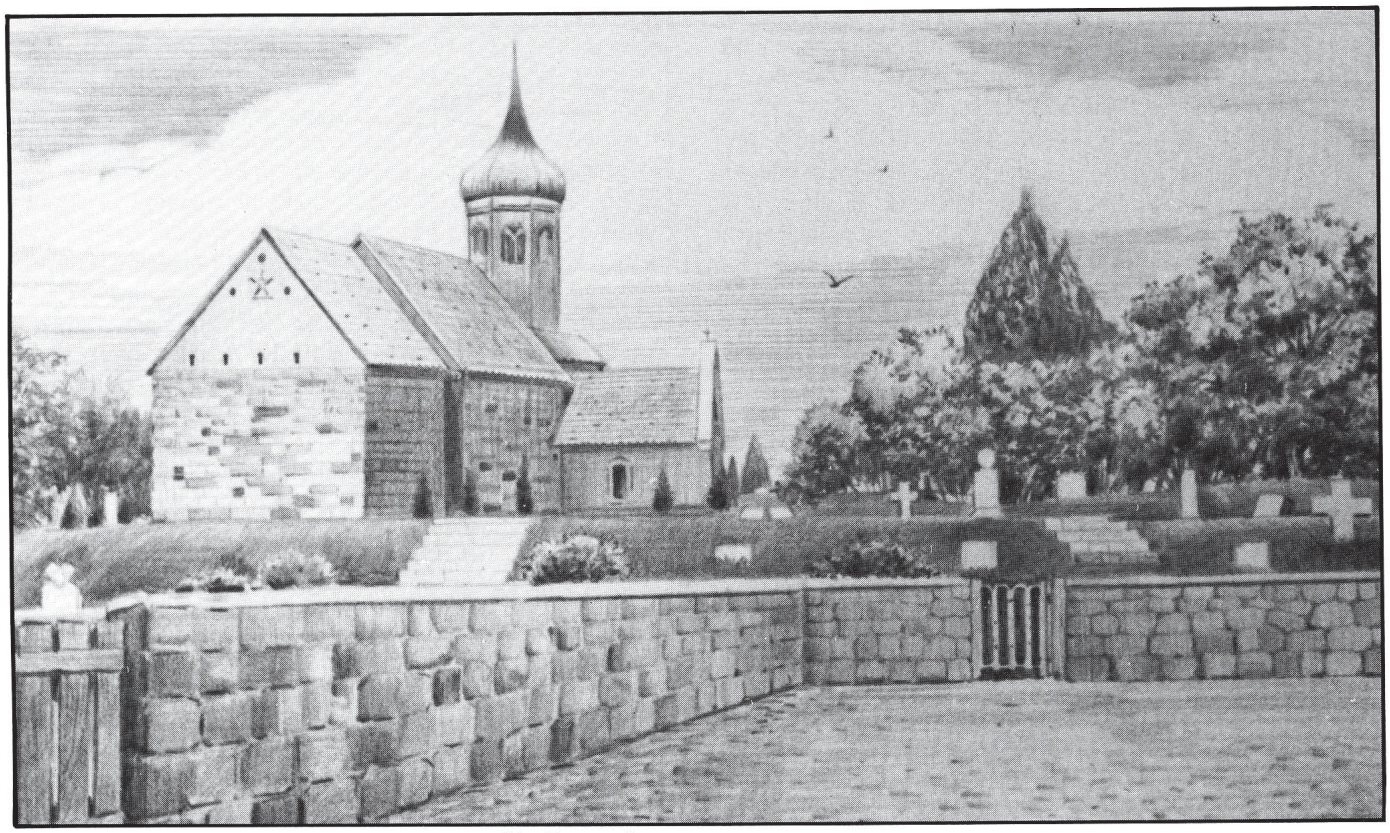
**Young Spring City Artists**

Not all of Spring City's artists have had years of training and experience; several of them are very young in both years and experience, although they have shown exceptional promise and talent. Among these are Mitchel Christensen, Jennifer Paulsen, Kerry Soper, Angela Strate, Holly Soper and Crystal Watson.

**Ron Mitchel Christensen** was born August 29, 1963 to Ronald B. and Nadine Pedersen Christensen in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. After attending Spring City and Moroni schools he attended North Sanpete High, graduating in 1981. He was the winner of the Sterling Scholar Award in Art and Art Crafts after having been involved with art for a little over a year. Because of his talent he was awarded eight scholarships in the field of art. "Mitch" attended Snow College for one semester before leaving on an L.D.S. Mission to the Texas,San Antonio Mission. He married Dalys B. Trejos in December 1984 and returned to school at Brigham Young University in April 1985 majoring in Art Education. Their son, Joseph Mitchel, was born March 19, 1986. While at BYU, Mitch received art talent awards for several years. His emphasis is on ceramics with future plans to become a teacher. In addition to his artistic activities he enjoys writing, singing, song writing, sports, the guitar and the outdoors.

**Jennifer Paulsen,** daugher of Craig B. and M'Lisa Young Paulsen, was born September 22, 1967 in Salt Lake City, Utah. From a young age she has always been exposed to the creative arts since her father, mother and grandmother are all involved with artistic endeavors. Throughout school she has been called upon for program and newspaper illustrations, bulletin boards, posters and banners. She has won many awards including "Best of Show" in 1981, many First Places in art shows, 1983 Yearbook Cover design, "Who's Who in American High School Students," National Honor Society and the Regional Sterling Scholar for 1984. Because of her Sterling Scholar award she was offered a full scholarship at Brigham Young University beginning in 1985 and at present is attending there and hoping to graduate in the next several years. A trip to Denmark furnished Jennifer with some very beautiful subjects, two of which we have chosen to include in this volume.

**Kerry D. Soper**, born in Gainesville, Florida, son of Ed and Jaycene Soper, on November 9, 1966. Kerry attended schools in Farmington, Utah, Georgia, and graduated from Provo, Utah High in 1985. He has also had several quarters at Snow College in Art and while attending high school in Georgia, he was a runner-up for two years in the Governor's Honors Competition in art and has also received a Merit Award at the Utah pageant of the Arts youth exhibit and First Place in the Painting Division of the PTA Art Contest at Provo High. Kerry is presently serving on a Switzerland, Geneva L.D.S. Mission and plans to resume his education



*Danish church and yard Jennifer Paulsen created in Denmark.*

*Danish scene on location by Jennifer Paulsen.*

when he returns and would like to become a political cartoonist someday.

**Crystal Watson,** another young artist, attended local schools and graduated from USU with a teaching certificate in Elementary Education. She has taught second grade in Delta for two years where she started oil painting. Since moving to Spanish Fork she has also taken some classes in watercolor. Crystal enjoys the out-of-doors as well as painting and creating beautiful pictures.

## Woodland Calls

—by Helen V. Madsen

*Oh World, with your ever curious, and questioning voice,*
*Leave me alone, reproach me not for taking up my choice*
*of foolish dreaming.*
*Advise me not, nor watch with eyes of disapproval*
*the thing I choose to do.*

*I'm happy, World, in dreaming, wandering, and whiling away*
*The fleeing hours of my own made day. It is my choosing.*
*Come not between my dreams and me;*
*Let me, Oh World, just be free.*

*Through the woods I live to wander, up and over the hills.*
*Climbing up the cliffs of mountains, standing on the rocky sills.*
*On and on—through everlasting happy years.*
*Oh World, don't thrust on me your griefs and tears.*

*Ah, the night—'neath quivering leaves and kindly moon,*
*I climb upon my bed of grass, and think the day*
*has closed too soon.*
*But still I wander on in dreams—free as light.*
*And I thank God for His covering of peaceful night.*

*Oh World, with your curious, ever questioning eyes,*
*Leave me alone with myself, give me no earthly ties*
*to bind me down to earth.*
*Only let me wander—singing and free, through woods*
*and streams;*
*Reproach me not for heeding the wild beckoning*
*calls of the wood.*
*Bring me not back, Oh World, for dreaming Dreams;*
*I can't be as mortals should.*

Not only is Helen an artist, but she is also a talented poetess.)

## Spring City Folklore (by Craig B. Paulsen)

Given Spring City's rural atmosphere, one might expect that there would be a number of legends or stories about the town and its people; however, this tradition does not seem as prevalent as could be expected. Almost certainly many stories were told in the days when life was lived at a slower pace and people commonly met and visited with each other on the street, in stores, and at home, or over the back fence. Through the 1970s there were places in town where rumors and stories were spread with great gusto; however, although there is a coffee pot in the local store, it is not like one of the gathering places that existed in times past.

It must be understood that folklore in general encompasses many aspects of the human experience whether it be in the telling of tall tales, the use of special words or phrases in everyday speech, the use of nicknames or the telling of stories which are believed to be factual but are not. Storytelling seems to encourage stretching the truth or adding a little glamour. Jan Brunvand states: "Legend study is a most revealing area of such research because the stories that people believe to be true hold an important place in their worldview. 'If it's true, it's important' is an axiom to be trusted, whether or not the lore really is true or not. Simply becoming aware of this modern folklore which we all possess to some degreee is a revelation in itself."[12]

As of 1986 there were still a few Spring City men left who could spin a good tale including Henry Schofield, Hugh Davis, Dean Allred, Cliff McKinney and Frankie Allred. Many of the stories in this section are a result of their efforts to carry on the storytelling tradition.

Hyrum Bebee, who was referred to in Chapter Three, is said to have been the Sundance Kid, alias Harry Longabaugh, and at one time lived in Spring City; however, the romance of having such a character be part of Spring City's past makes any story about him or Butch Cassidy more interesting.

Clifford McKinney, long-time Spring City resident, related several stories concerning Butch Cassidy's visits in this area, as follows:

> Warren Allred was my neighbor but he was seldom home. In the mid-1940s I had just moved to Spring City. Warren Allred lived up the street on the next corner; he was a very friendly person. It was from him that I first learned about Butch Cassidy. I knew little about outlaws, having lived up to that time in a large city but having read all of Zane Grey's books.
>
> Butch Cassidy and associates were friends and neighbors to Warren Allred and as was the custom, shared meals, shelter and protection. The sheep camps and cabins were many days' ride to roads and settlements.
>
> I was to learn that an outlaw was an outlaw only part time and it was said of Butch Cassidy his exploits were done more for the benefit of those in need, rather than for personal gain. As would be expected, this friendliness continued in Spring City with neighbors extending into remote areas and Butch Cassidy a welcome visitor.

When one ponders the legend of Hyrum Bebee being the Sundance Kid, stories such as these tend to make us believers, with little fact to support such a belief. Another story is given concerning Butch Cassidy by Clifford McKinney:

> In 1979 a family visit was made by one of Judge Johnson's daughters (to Spring City). In her group was her husband, a retired attorney. As the group scattered through the house, the husband came up to me and said he would like to have a picture taken of him while standing on the upper front porch. He explained that he belonged to a group of retired judges and attornies and for a project they were having a book printed with stories about early Utah judges and outlaws.
>
> One such story was about an event that happened on the upper front porch of the Johnson home. It seems that on one summer night Butch Cassidy and a friend rode up to the Johnson house and tied their horses to the front iron fence. They then called to Judge Johnson who was asleep in the upper front bedroom. He got up and came out onto the upper front porch, in his night shirt.
>
> Following the conversation, the Judge told Butch Cassidy that the back door was open and that the beer and

refreshments were in the usual place, and to come in and get refreshments before going on their way.

I would suspect that Butch Cassidy had many visits to the house and to other houses of friends in Spring City. It was the opinion of this visiting attorney that early judges and outlaws were well acquainted, with a lot in common, while on and off duty, and many had agreeable associations which lasted a long time.

Hyrum Beebe, according to several local people who knew him, could really have been the Sundance Kid; however, facts concerning this character's past remain shrouded in mystery. Beebe had only lived here a few months prior to Marshal Larsen's shooting in Mt. Plesant, having previously lived for a few months in Fountain Green. There is little cold, hard fact to support any particular view, but there has been much speculation in this drama where unfortunately the main players have long since passed from their final scenes. We therefore have chosen to include some information on Hyrum Bebee in this Folklore Section.

Beebe's Fountain Green neighbors vividly recall his strange entourage in their neighborhood including snarling dogs and unusual clothing, saying that they were kept from being friendly to these people because of unfriendly attitudes on the part of both dogs and people.

Jack Watson and some of his sisters remember Beebe and his common-law wife, Glame, since they were fairly close neighbors and speculate about bonfires and strange goings-on at night.

Elliott Watson, when asked about the possible identity of Beebe as the Sundance Kid, laughed right out loud.

Royal Allred, a member of the local possee who arrested Beebe, remembered that after they placed the cuffs on him, Beebe looked at him with piercing eyes and stated, "Forty years ago you wouldn't have done that to me!" Although Beebe's exact age at this time is unknown he was described by Allred as an "aged little man, with long white hair and a white beard."

Allred probably knew Beebe as well as anyone in Spring City since he had helped him move his furniture here from Fountain Green. Allred felt that Beebe had a good education but that he had different ways of saying things than did people from here such as "forking hay" instead of "pitching hay."

Odell Blain was also part of the arresting party and kept Glame away from the room with the supposed arsenal in it.

Because of these and other events, Butch Cassidy's known presence in Spring City at one time, and comments by Beebe, Hyrum Bebee has become the Sundance Kid to many residents, although many will disagree. Unless more complete facts are uncovered in this mystery, the truth will likely never be known but since speculation is more fun, we are left with the many stories and can add to them as the years go by.

Stories about the Mormon Church are few. This is because the Church is most often taken very seriously and jokes or even stories about events may be construed as being sacreligious.

One story which is approached with some hesitation and more than a little trepidation is one concerning the first L.D.S. temple "garments." This account is taken from a granddaughter's history written by Eliza M. A. Munson concerning her grandmother, Elizabeth Allred, wife of James, and a seamstress who was approached by the Prophet Joseph Smith.

(He) told her that he had seen the Angel Moroni with the garments on, and asked her to assist him in cutting out the garments. They spread unbleached muslin out on the table and he told her how to cut it out. She had to cut the third pair, however, before he said it was satisfactory. She told the Prophet that there would be sufficient cloth from the knee to the ankle to make a pair of sleeves, but he told her he wanted as few seams as possible without piecing.... The garment was to reach to the ankle and the sleeves to the wrist.

This account has been handed down through the Allred family and its various branches. Completing the story is the following information:

The first garments were... bound with turkey red, and were without collars. Later on, the Prophet decided he would rather have them bound with white. Sister Emma Smith, the Prophet's wife, proposed that they have a collar on, as she thought they would look more finished, but at first the Prophet did not have the collars on them. After Emma Smith had made small collars which were not visible from the outside, then Sister Eliza R. Snow introduced a wider collar of finer materials, to be worn on the outside of the dress.

This story is included under folklore since it has never been documented and the people involved has long since died. Reportedly, Joseph Fielding Smith, Church historian, scriptorian and President, said that Mrs. Munson's story should not be used as the authority on the origin of temple garments.

Orson Hyde is another interesting figure in Spring City's history; however, there are few stories about his adventures perhaps because of his elevated status in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It is true that the mystique of his presence in town still exists; the fascination with his home southeast of the church is real. Visits to the cemetery by residents and out-of-town visitors make us think about life in Spring City during his tenure. Nedra Allred remembers that in her younger days the uninitiated would be taken to the cemetery and to the Hyde grave, to ask, "Orson, Orson, what are you doing?" The uninitiated newcomer was led to expect the reply of, "Nothing, nothing, nothing at all," which failed to come forth. While there these young people would also visit the open-shelved Hansen vault to test their courage but later this vault was sealed off to prevent vandalism.

Already mentioned is Judge Johnson, whose descendants seem to enjoy returning to Spring City to remember some of the stories told of their ancestor. Cliff McKinney tells the following story about the Jude:

I learned (from his descendants) that Jacob Johnson, as Federal Judge had the largest district in Utah. His circuit was from Nephi to Moab, from Moab to Blanding then to Cedar City and to Nephi. And all this by horse and buggy and poor roads, if any.

I learned that one day while in Moab he posted a notice on the door of the courthouse that on a certain day he would told trial for a few men held for stealing horses. He left Moab and while fording the Colorado River, someone took several shots at him. So he turned the horse and buggy around in the middle of the river and returned to

the courthouse. He tore down the notice, opened the door and went to the Judge's Bench. A crowd of men had also come into the courtroom. The Judge then took two six-shooters from their holsters and placed them on the bench, making the announcement that the trial would be held at once for the two men for stealing horses—adding that the horse thieves would receive a very fair trial and an appropriate sentence.

Stories of more common folk are also remembered and have been recorded, such as the one which Cloe Hansen Rodeback recorded about her father, Joseph F. Hansen, in 1982:

When Dad was in about the second or third grade at school, which was in the adobe school house east of the creek and about a block south of his home, John S. Blain, the teacher, had the younger grades recite and so he excused them to go home for their lunch while he heard the older ones recite. Dad was in the group that was released to go home. As they went out into the yard, Oscar Hansen, Dad's cousin, made a nasty remark to Dad, calling his father a mean name. A fight resulted and blows were exchanged. A crowd gathered to watch. Dad had Oscar down and was giving him a good pummeling when Henry Blain came out of the school house and said the teacher wanted to see both of them at once.

Oscar got up and went in but Dad grabbed his coat and started north for home. He had only gone a little way when he heard the kids holler, "Run, Frank." He looked back and saw the teacher coming after him. He had in his hand a small cane like you get at a carnival, which he had been using a pointer in the classroom. No need to mention that Dad started running and he says the only reason he was running was because he couldn't fly.

Another incident was also recorded in 1971 by Chloe Rodeback concerning her father, as follows:

Dad mentioned that there was a pond west of town in what they called the Public Hollow that James T. S. Allred had made and stocked with fish and in the winter was used for ice skating. He said, "That is where I saved Mary Allred from drowning."

He said that often the school went down there for the May Day walk and they'd have a program and games. This time he was about 12 or 13 years old. There were lots of bulrushes growing at the edge of the pond and out into the water. He was standing out in the shallow water pulling some of the long rushes and handing them to some of the girls on shore. They were all reaching eagerly for them, intending to braid them into ropes, whips and such.

Dad's back was to the group so he didn't know how Mary landed in the water. Some said she was pushed in, but Dad heard the kids scream and run up the hill towards where the teachers were. As he turned around, out in the pond a rod or two away, Mary's bonnet laid on the water. He quickly decided he must go down into the water. He dove in and soon got a hold of her and lifted her to the bank as her father, John Frank Allred (a teacher) came running. They took her away from the pond and she was soon alright. They completely ignored Dad and didn't say a word to him. He was feeling kind of sorry for himself, all wet and bedraggled. Finally, Robert Livingston (another teacher) came and sat down by Dad and patted him on the shoulder and asked if he could swim. Dad said, "Not very much," and was off again striking out across the fields, saying to himself, "I should have let her drown, for all they care."

His clothes were dry by the time he got home so his family didn't say much. Later, his brother, Ed, came from town and had heard Mary say that Frank was as good as a Newfoundland dog. There had been a story in one of their readers about a Newfoundland dog rescuing a little girl from drowning so I guess this was what she meant and his brother, Ed, said that it was good at least to be counted as a dog in that family.

A third story concerning Joseph F. Hansen was recorded by Chloe Rodeback, his daughter, concerning his rabbits. Something had been killing them and he was quite concerned and angry, and had been observing the rabbits closely. The story follows:

One day he saw Emily Lambert's cat snooping around his rabbit pens so he figured she had killed the little ones. He got the .22 rifle and went stalking the cat down through the garden and orchard and she got frightened and started for home before he could get a shot. She crossed into Uncle Ed's yard where he was chopping wood and Leland, a small boy of two or three, was watching. Uncle Ed had moved him back so he wouldn't be hit by the flying chips. The old cat came along behind Ed, and Dad in the bushes, had a chance to aim and fire. The cat dropped and Uncle Ed, hearing the shot, looked around and couldn't see anyone. Leland was shocked! What had happened to Emily's cat? Uncle Ed had a pretty good idea who had done it but he didn't want Leland to know. Leland said, "I'll bet I know what it was, Daddy. It was those chips you were making with the ax. One of them hit the cat. They were flying all over."

Every community has its own special stories of the occult and Spring City is certainly no exception to this rule. The Danish residents were quite superstitious which is borne out by many of their customs and actions. Many of their holidays were held in honor of spirits to win their good favor. There are even stories of Spring City witches which are told in the following recollections:

Christian Madsen was nicknamed "the old white man" because he whitewashed all of the buildings on his lot. Madsen lived in the northern end of town and was more or less respected by his neighbors, who felt that his powers were not to be treated lightly. Joe "Posmus" Nielsen claimed that the eggs from his chickens could be made to roll up the creek to Madsen's place. And, of course, if any animal in town had a problem, it would be blamed on "the old white man." Reportedly, an old whitened skull also decorated his front gate post.

Hugh Davis remembers that as a young boy he would deliver shoes to Madsen's house to be fixed and "he'd want you to come in; but you bet he never got me in there. I'd just lay the shoes in the door (and) I'd never look back until I got home."

Henry Schofield remembered that the "White Man" would frighten Spring City children just by his looks and actions, but nothing specific. Whenever he could find a pair of worn out shoes on which the tops were still good, he would cut off the old sole and fashion a sturdy wooden sole on the leather uppers. Henry was fortunate enough to obtain a pair of these shoes one Fall and wore them during the entire winter.

Henry also remembered a specific incident concerning a pair of the "White Man's" shoes which occurred as follows:

Newell Larsen and Will Clawson were hauling lumber for Black Dan (Larsen) from a canyon sawmill and had a load

ready for town. Four horses were hitched to this load of logs but a snow slide hit the wagon and pushed it off the road killing the two men and three or four of the horses. When the men failed to return home as expected, a group of Spring City men went to investigate, Henry and Ed Downard among them. The bodies were recovered and the load of lumber loaded and started down the mountain again when Henry's wagon hit a tree as well as his foot on which was this wooden shoe. The impact splintered the shoe to pieces but protected his foot and prevented him from being crippled for life.

Joseph F. Hansen recalled that a Petersen married "the old white man" Madsen's daughter and that they were both witches. The story went that Madsen had peg nails pounded into the wall in his barn and as he would pull on those he could milk all the cows in town. When someone's hog didn't get fat enough they were likely to say it had been bewitched by Petersen or Madsen. Frank's Uncle Henry was going to the field one day to milk the cows with two horses hitched to a white-topped buggy and a bunch of neighborhood boys, including George Jensen and Pete Christoffersen, went with him for the fun of it. This day they started down the road which passed the Petersen home. Coming towards them was Petersen with a frisky little brown team of horses which were quite flighty. The boys decided to have some fun and began much commotion as the horses came near with Petersen scolding and calling at the boys to be quiet and not scare his horses. Of course, they had a good time over the prank until they noticed that one front wheel was dragging. They stopped and examined the wheel to see if the grease was all gone but it had plenty of grease, so they put it back on and found that it would turn when they propped up the axle. When they started out again, it again dragged which was very puzzling to them. One of the boys suggested that Petersen had bewitched the wheel because of their prank. Because they had tc get their chores done they continued on, when suddenly the wheel started to turn normally again and the boys vowed never to bother Mr. Petersen again.

After the Petersen/Madsen families moved to Centerfield a man named "Guitar" Lindquist, a Swede, moved into the Petersen house. Of course he had stories about the previous owners being witches and in order to drive the bad spirits away he built a fire in the center of the barn and kept it burning every night to ward off any remaining spirits.

Other superstitions have also been found, including how to determine the best time to dock lamb. Jack Watson recalls that his father Bert would always check his calendar before carrying out this chore. When Jack asked why he did that, his father replied that the old timers believed that if you did not dock the lambs at a certain time or sign they would bleed to death. Jack then inquired whether his father believed that old wives tale and his father said "No" but he would still always check the calendar before docking his lambs.

Old timers and even some present-day believers watched the signs of the moon when planting their gardens and crops. The *Farmers Almanac* still lists these signs and phrases of the moon and the best time for planting particular crops.

Osmer Beck perpetrated the predictions that the old timers made concerning whether or not a pup would turn out to be a good dog as follows: (1) Watch for the first pup to go round the house, (2) look for a black roof in its mouth (3) check to see if it has five claws, two of which are up high on the hind leg, and (4) see if they are watching or herding the sheep.

And for those who may have heard wild rumors concerning violent deaths in the Crawforth home south of town, there is no truth in those stories. Very likely, you are the victims of someone's idea of a scary Halloween fabrication.

Along more serious lines, the Sheriff Jim Burns shooting is a perfect example of stories and folklore to be perpetuated and exaggerated. A full account is found in Chapter Three; however, we have chosen to include items of folklore in this chapter as follows:

It was rumored that at the spot Jim Burns was killed, no wild oats would grow although the rest of the corral area was covered with it.

Someone wrote or carved into a quaking aspen tree the following words concerning the Burns shoot-out: "Here was fought the Battle of Brewer's Run."

When Jim Mickel's mother died, it was reported that a man believed to be Jim came and sat at the back of the church, leaving right after the service. It was found that This man was acutally Sam Caldwell, a good friend of the Mickels, who helped the pair of fugitives escape.

When Rulon Dahl was herding sheep in Milford he met an old gentleman in the barber shop who was quite inquisitive concerning mountain terrain between Spring City and Emery County. He evidently knew the territory quite well but never volunteered anything about himself, leaving Rulon no knowledge of the man. He wondered if this was Moan Kofford who had stayed in Milford.

Neither Jim Mickel or Moan Kofford were ever caught or prosecuted for any crime and no one know what ever became of either one of them for sure, although rumors circulated hot and fast about their locations.

Another local legend of note may be taken seriously or not, depending upon your point of view at the time. The story of "The Varmint of Reeder Ridge" has been compiled by local resident, Dean C. Allred, as follows:

The first time I ever heard about the varmint that made Reeder Ridge famous was in 1935. I was crossing the mountain with a herd of sheep with Osmer Beck and Cyrus Ed Allred. We camped in Black Canyon that night and heard about the varmint that was on Reeder Ridge. This aroused my curiosity about the "varmint" as I continued to herd sheep in Joe's Valley, I inquired from others about this strange phenomenon.

The first man I talked to about the varmint was Osmer Beck two years later while camped on Dead Dog in Joe's Valley. He tried to describe the horrifying sound the creature made in the night. His brother, Reid Beck, had chased a strange animal up over Reeder Ridge while camped at the Varmint Camp but he had lost it as it went over towards Black Canyon. He had described the animal to Osmer as an animal he had never seen before and its front legs appeared to be longer than its back legs; he assumed that could be the Varmint.

Then I asked Warren Allred about the varmint. He had not only heard it in the night but he thought he had seen it one time. He and Harold Mickel were riding along the trail in Reeder Canyon. Harold was in the lead and the animal jumped over on the trail beside Warren and ran toward Harold. Warren thought the varmint was after Harold so he spurred up his horse and loped after him. However, when he got to Harold he hadn't seen the animal. And,

talking to Harold years later, he recalled the incident but never did see the animal. Warren described the animal as one he had never seen before. He didn't get a very good look at it but it was brown and appeared to have dark spots and he thought that could be the varmint.

Niels Dahl was an unbeliever in the varmint, reasoning that we know all the animals in the area; lions, bears, coyotes, bobcats and others, but there is no animal that makes the noise as the sheepherders had described it to him. Later, however, Niels heard the varmint call in the night and all he could say was No, No, No, we don't have any animals like that around here.

In the Spring of 1937 while crossing the Horseshoe Mountain with a herd of sheep in company with Lynn Barney, we made camp at the foot of the "Shoe" when I asked Lynn about the varmint. He said he had never seen it and had no idea what it was but he had heard it one night. It was the most haunting, eerie sound he had ever heard on the mountain and made the hair stand up on the back of his neck. He said that he had heard lions before and that this was not a lion.

Boyd Blain recalled that the children were told that the varmint would always take the one on the inside of the camp and a fight would then ensue during the scramble for the outside. He also recalled that the varmint supposedly had two legs shorter than the others and would fall over if it were not on a sidehill so you were safe on a flat area.

Frankie Allred also claims to have heard the varmint's cry while in company with three others who were looking for lost sheep in a thicket area. He and his company were on one side of the thicket while the other two men were on the other side and they each thought that the other two had been attacked by the varmint because of its apparent proximity. When they saw each other, everyone appeared to be quite pale and a bit shaken.

Hy Sorensen, when asked about this story, said that there was nothing to it, and that the noise was probably made by a member of the cat family.

Frank C. Watson, who spent many months sheepherding on Reeder each summer, had heard of the story but had never seen or heard the varmint.

## Hidden Treasures

The thoughts of hidden or buried treasure must have crossed everyone's mind at one time or another; the glamour of this idea has not escaped Spring City. There are several tales of hidden money, one of which is as follows:

It is rumored that one of the homes in town was used as a repository for gold coins by its rich owner who obviously had no faith in banks. Whether or not he did in fact hid his gold in his home (or somewhere else) has never been determined since it has never been discovered and will probably remain a mystery.

George Crisp's son, Tom, tells the following story as told to him by his father:

> When our first settlers became frightened that Indians were planning to raid them, many of them threw their valuables which could not be evacuated into the "William Blain Spring" which is under the intersection of Main Street and First North. According to the old story, this spring was a very large and deep flowing spring which has never dried up to this day. The settlers took this action rather than give their belongings to the Indians.

One might ask what could the settlers have had that was so unmoveable, and what might have survived the cold waters for 120 or more years and still have value? We will probably never know what really happened.

## Folklore

Folklore also comprises the naming of places, things and often, people. Although Ephraim may be more famous for their use of Scandinavian nicknames, Spring City should also be remembered. In local communities with a high percentage of Scandinavians, "nicknames were both useful and colorful. Often they supplained a given name so completely that it would come as a surprise to be called anything else."[14] In fact, asking for someone by their real name in some communities brought forth blank stares and much head shaking until at last someone could figure out who was being sought.

Some nicknames were designated on the basis of professions, physical attributes, personality characteristics, or just sheer whimsy. All four of these categories are well represented among the nicknames that we found, as can be seen in the following partial listing:

| Real Name | Nickname |
|---|---|
| Chris Christensen | Chris Feeney |
| John Davis | Jimmy Fiddler |
| Carl Christensen | Carl Cowherder |
| Dan Larsen | Black Dan |
| Dan Larsen | Red Dan |
| Jim Pedersen | Jimmy King |
| Jim Christensen | One-eyed Riley |
| Charlie Nielson | Charlie Bullrag |
| Niels C. Jensen | Tinker |
| Jens Sorensen | Rock/Big Feet |
| Andrew Thompson | Fish |
| Christian Madsen | Old White Man |
| Carl Hansen | Knitting Man |
| Hans Hansen | Fat |
| John T. Blain | John Thomas |
| Chris Larsen | Chris Browse |
| Jim Peterson | Squeaky Jim |
| Osmer Beck | Doc |
| Ed Allred | Ed Sanford |
| Viv Larsen | Line 'em Up |
| George Allred | Tuck 'em |
| Peter Christoffersen | Pete Toppy |
| Royal Allred | Shiner |
| Marvin G. Peterson | Bish |
| Niels Dahl | Gummy |
| John Baxter, Jr. | Rat |
| Henry Schofield | Bran or Mills |
| Will Schofield | Billie Boxcar |
| Orlando Hansen | Tex |
| Orlando Hansen | Lander |
| Doyle Madsen | Corn Doctor |
| Theron Madsen | Lead |
| Reuben Allred | Rube |
| Jacob Johnson | Jake |
| Rulon Dahl | Runk |
| Lauritz Jensen | Wireman |
| Moroni Brough | Roan B. |
| Moroni Bradkey | Roan |
| Lauritz Rasmussen | Shoemaker |
| Christian Nielsen | Carpenter |
| James Christensen | School Jens |
| Christian Neilsen | Snicker |
| Easton Kelsey | Kelsey |

| | |
|---|---|
| Leon Allred | Ponch |
| Collis Lund | Dobbin |
| Dean Larsen | Eye |
| Soren Anderson | Chickenheart |
| Ed Smith | Soapy |
| Charles Justesen | Old Times |
| Ray Blain | Darby |
| Melvin Blain | Meff |
| Peter Sorensen | Pete Sern |
| Marius Christensen | Marus |
| James Peterson | Jim Marinus |
| Ivor Christensen | Ivor Riley |
| Zeke Billington | Wall Street |
| Emil Sandstrom | Sandstorm |
| Otto Sorensen | Otto Rock |
| Hans Sandstrom | Salt |
| James Peterson | Jim Manure |
| Merton Christensen | Merton Riley |
| Chris Sorensen | Chris Scratch |
| William Peterson | Willy Duck |
| Lester Allred | Lett |
| Hyrum Peterson | Hy Pete |
| Boyd Allred | Hammer |
| Eugene Allred | Highpockets or Gene Machine |
| Vert Barney | Virt Squirt |
| Gil Nyberg | Sears Roebuck or Naybob |
| Rulon Blain | Slim Jim |
| Lute Zabriskie | T for Lute |
| Leon Allred | Black Dan |
| Lemoine Kelsey | Pete |
| Reese Bunnell | Reese Grease |
| Henry Acord | Bean Belly |
| Lowell Aiken | Tub |
| Forrest Aiken | Johnny |
| Hardy Hansen | Swede |
| Clarence Rasmussen | Bish |
| Sidney Rigdon Allred | Black Sid |
| Cutler Schofield | Cut |
| James F. Ellis | Beeswax, Beeman Buzz |
| Delone Carlson | Lone |
| Orthell Allred | Billy the Kid |
| Elgin Covert | El Giant |
| Don Nyberg | Pork Chops |
| Glen Nunley | Hud |
| Ralph Nunley | Little Butcherknife |
| Ives Allred | Olie, Poult |
| Bob Brough | Patty Flea |
| Arden Livingston | Puddin' |
| Orson Hansen | Bottle or Bottleneck |
| Moyle Allred | Longhorn |
| James Meek | Daddy Meek |
| Charlie Nelson | Watchmaker |
| Lou Justesen | Lou Just |
| Niels Peter Jensen | Baker |
| Edgar Allred | Tal Edgar |
| Lorenzo Larsen | Renn or Renn Tulgren |
| Ralph J. Peterson | Lardhead |
| Morris Bunnell | Nimrod, Duke |
| Roy Rostron | Tut |
| Willard Sorensen | Swede |
| Sheran Dyches | Jug |
| Quay Hansen | Red |
| Ruthford Osborne | Stump |
| Isabella G. Blain | Yeast Lady |
| Eva Hansen | Eva Hardy |
| Anne M. Johnson | Annie Morgan |
| Lorus Allred | Dutch Frank |
| William Allred | Bill Sid |
| Gladstone Rasmussen | Pepperrock/Happy Rock or Tickle Pebble |
| Vaughn Justesen | Chunk |
| Evan Justesen | Johnny |
| Ernal Allred | Kernal |
| Silas Allred | Dobersile |
| Bert Allred | Skinner |
| Orson Allred | Black Hawk |
| Morris Bunnell | Duke |
| Peter Rasmussen | Pete Ras |
| Alma Benson | Red |
| Verland Jensen | Shelt |
| Kim Jensen | Cheese |
| Jim Anderson (father) | Skunk |
| Ronald Anderson (son) | Skunk |
| Dennis Madsen | Bulge |
| Larry Blain | The Bear |
| Dennis Anderson | Gump |
| Lorell Hansen | Professor |
| Sally Anderson | Red Legs |
| Gayle Tait | Tail Gate |
| Darrell Fullmer | Wagon Wheel |
| Dale Sorensen | Shultz |

It should be noted that this list covers several generations of Spring City Residents. The use of nicknames has dwindled in recent years, although a few men on the list are currently living here. It appears not many of the women were given nicknames, or if they were, it was to distinguish them from another woman with the same name. At the present time Citizens Band Radio "handles" may be compared to the nicknames of yesteryear.

Specific stories of the naming of Spring City places have been hard to discover; however, a story concerning the naming of Pigeon Hollow is as follows:

> Gordon Sorensen claims that his Grandfather Andersen went to Ephraim to get some pigeons to bring back to Spring City and on the way back he ran into an Indian raiding party. He became very frightened and fled, losing the pigeons in the area which has become known as Pigeon Hollow, south of Spring City.

Other interesting names have been found for the areas surounding towns as listed below:

> —The "Beet Dump Road" begins north of the cemetery.
> —The "Hay Meadows Road," later "Charlie Olsen's Lane," begins at the Jarman home south of town.
> —"The Flat" road naturally ends up at "The Flat" in an area southeast of Spring City near Canal Canyon
> —"The Black Hills Road" also called "Thrill Hills" joins the Spring City Canyon Road going north through the "Black Hills"
> —"The Forks" is the fork in the road near the first Chester Reservoir where the road turns north to the gravel pit
> —"Big Rock Road," although mostly unused at this time, heads east near Blackham's Turney Coops and joins the Canal Canyon Road (or Flat Road).
> —"Creamery Road" is now the "Chester Road" or Utah 117.

(Note: Notice that most smaller roads around town were given the name of the largest property owner on that road.)

> —"Crawforth" or "Crawford" Lane leads to the old Crawforth home about two miles south of town.
> —"Baxter" Lane or "Monson" Lane is the first road turning west north of Kenneth Strate's home.

—"Zeke's Road" or "Chris Scratch's Road," first named for Zeke Billington and then Chris Sorensen. Now leads to Gordon Sorensen's home.
—"Lauritz Jensen/Mary Jensen" Road, also "Downard's Lane," leads to Roger Allred's turkey coops.
"Brig Allred" Lane, later "Slaughterhouse Lane" heads west near the Barney home.
—"Henry Acord" Lane is a small pasture lane starting west of Sherman Strate's home.
—"John Peterson Lane" is the next road heading west north of Baxter Lane.
—"John T. Lane" (for John T. Blain) where Blain's Slaughterhouse was located and may still be seen, later "Viv Larsen Lane."

At the present time the western-most road in town is referred to by some as "The Lane"; that particular road was the main street south of town in days gone by.

The little song "In Ol' Spring City" was composed by Sidney L. Kelsey, son of Easton Kelsey and Mariette Allred and recently arranged by Beverly Armstrong, wife of Dr. Robert Armstrong of Manti.

A word of explanation of how the song came to be written: At the age of 13, in 1922, Sid and his 14-year-old friend, Orthell Allred, started out for the Deseret Livestock hoping to find work. Two weeks later Sid's father joined him at his camp which he still remembers fondly because of the deep feelings of homesickness he had at that time. After going to school at home that next winter he again went with his father for 18 months and they were able to earn enough money to pay off the farm. Sid treasures the time he spent with his father, learning from his wisdom and sharing the good times. He remembers well his homesickness for his mother, always a friend to him. The girl in the song was his mother. During these time of homesickness she made up this little song, singing it to himself many times while working at the Deseret Livestock.

After his marriage to Phyllis M. Flinders in Salt Lake City, their family of two boys and two girls arrived, and as they made trips to Spring City, Sid taught this song to the children. At the present time the Kelseys live in Spring City and their children and grandchildren sing this song as they come to visit, making it a Kelsey family tradition.

In closing this section, a few generalities should be made. The "Brother Peterson" yarns commonly told in Ephraim and Manti have not been prevalent in Spring City, at least to our knowledge. There is really no commonly told story passed down through the generations and told among townspeople. In publishing these stories we have given no credence to their authenticity, merely passed them on to future generations so that they would be preserved. Whether or not they are true is left up to the reader.

Up until the 1980s Sanpete County's residents were known as "carrot eaters" however, this too is rapidly passing from the vocabularies of the people in surrounding counties; however, it is still a fact that there is no county in Utah where you can grow a better carrot.

## Agriculture

"A farmer works from sun to sun..." is an old saying which is still applicable to modern farmers, even though they have modern equipment, veterinary supplies and many other "labor saving" devices. The number of local families who are currently involved in agricultural pursuits is in sharp contrast to the days when our pioneer forefathers plotted, planted and tilled their small fields. Several father and son teams are still involved in farming and sheep raising as were their ancestors including Devon and Chad Beck, LeRay and Michael Sorensen, and Jack and Jeff Watson. Several other families are also involved such as Francis Black, Dennis and Donald Watson, Jack Edmunds, Kent Strate, and Darrell White. A few other townspeople also maintain small herds on very limited basis, and many "bummer" lambs can be seen in various pastures and pens.

Local cattlemen are even fewer, with large cattle herds an obsolescence. Men currently involved in cattle raising are Larry Jensen and his brothers, Don Peterson and sons, Dennis Watson, with others having been involved in recent years or having just a few head.

Bale wagons, hay balers, forage choppers, diesel and four-wheel drive tractors, large plows, combines, trucks, grain drills, sprayers and swathers are intended to make the farmer's life easier; however, since machinery seems to break down just when you need it the most, this theory can be questioned. Fewer bodies are indeed needed to accomplish the same tasks; however, problems with the weather, insects, water supplies, taxes, government programs and so forth still give the modern farmer a most stressful and often unrewarding job.

### Dairies

**Don Justesen Dairy.** Justesen's Dairy was operated west and a little north of Spring City from 1952 until it was purchased by the Allred family to add to their dairy herd. Farming 140 acres and milking approximately 64 cows kept the Justesens very busy until Don's stroke. Since that time Don and Evona have greatly enjoyed other activities including their L.D.S. Mission to Texas and their assignments as Temple Workers in the Provo and Manti temples.

**Strate's Dairy.** Operated for a number of years by Kenneth Strate and his sons, this dairy was located on the Chester Road at the western edge of Spring City. The Jensen family of Chester are now the operators of this dairy.

**Allred Dairy.** The dairy presently operated by James, John and Davis, began many years ago with about 20 Jersey cows owned by Louis Allred, their father. Louis' father, Samuel Willis, a farmer, owned several acres of land both in and out of the city limits. Louis milked his Jersey cows and separated the milk himself, selling the cream to the Mt. Pleasant creamery for a number of years. He also raised pigs to which he fed the milk from his small dairy operation. About 1939 Louis decided to purchase Holstein cows and at the same time eliminate his Jersey herd.

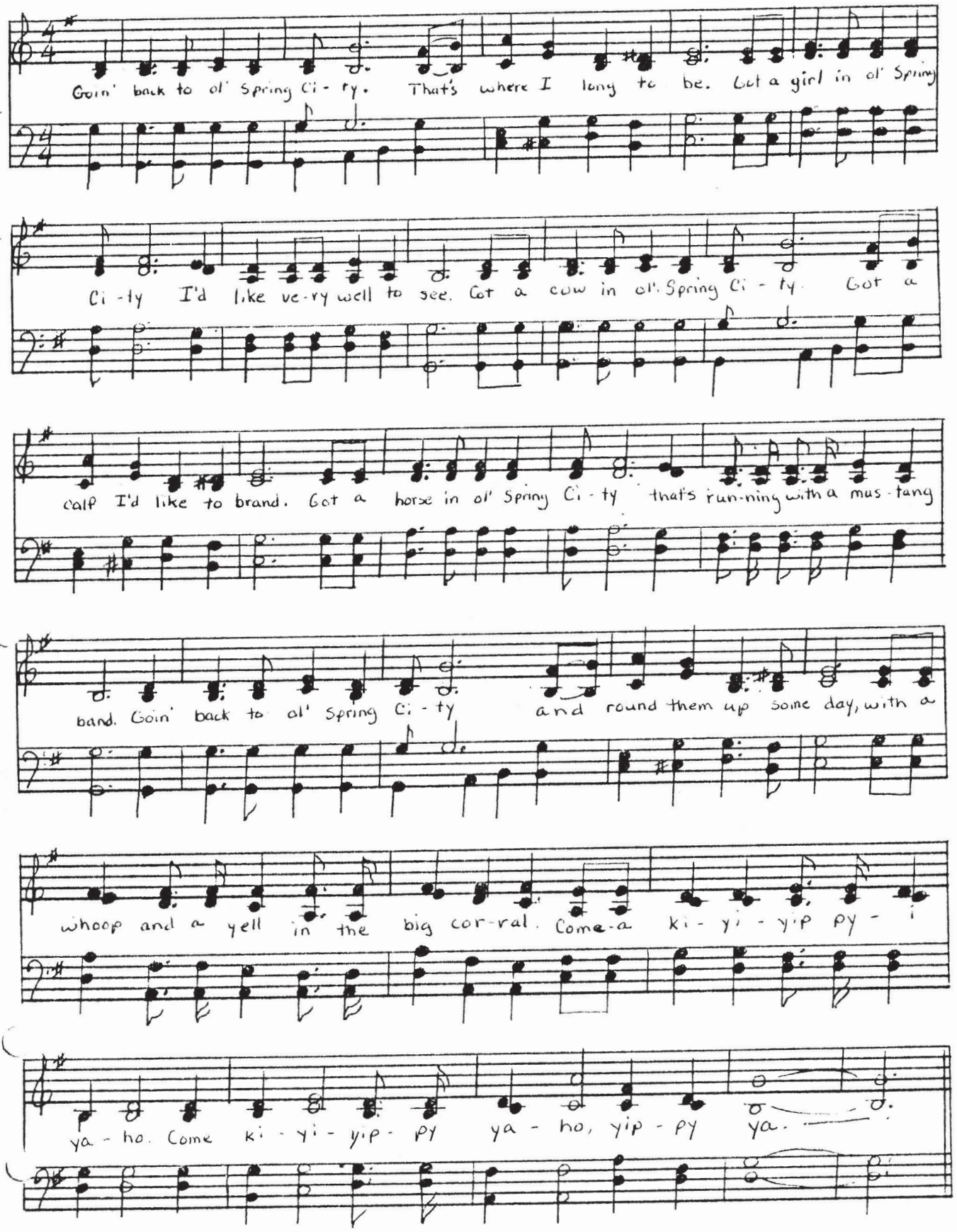
After his marriage to Winona Justesen in 1942, Louis moved to 89 West 200 South where Winona currently still lives, and built a milk barn. He then started to sell Grade A milk from his herd which were all milked by hand. As each of his five sons grew big enough to help, they also took their turn milking the small herd morning and evening. Later milking machines made the job considerably easier. A large cooling tank was purchased in which to store his milk which was picked up by a large Federated Dairy truck.

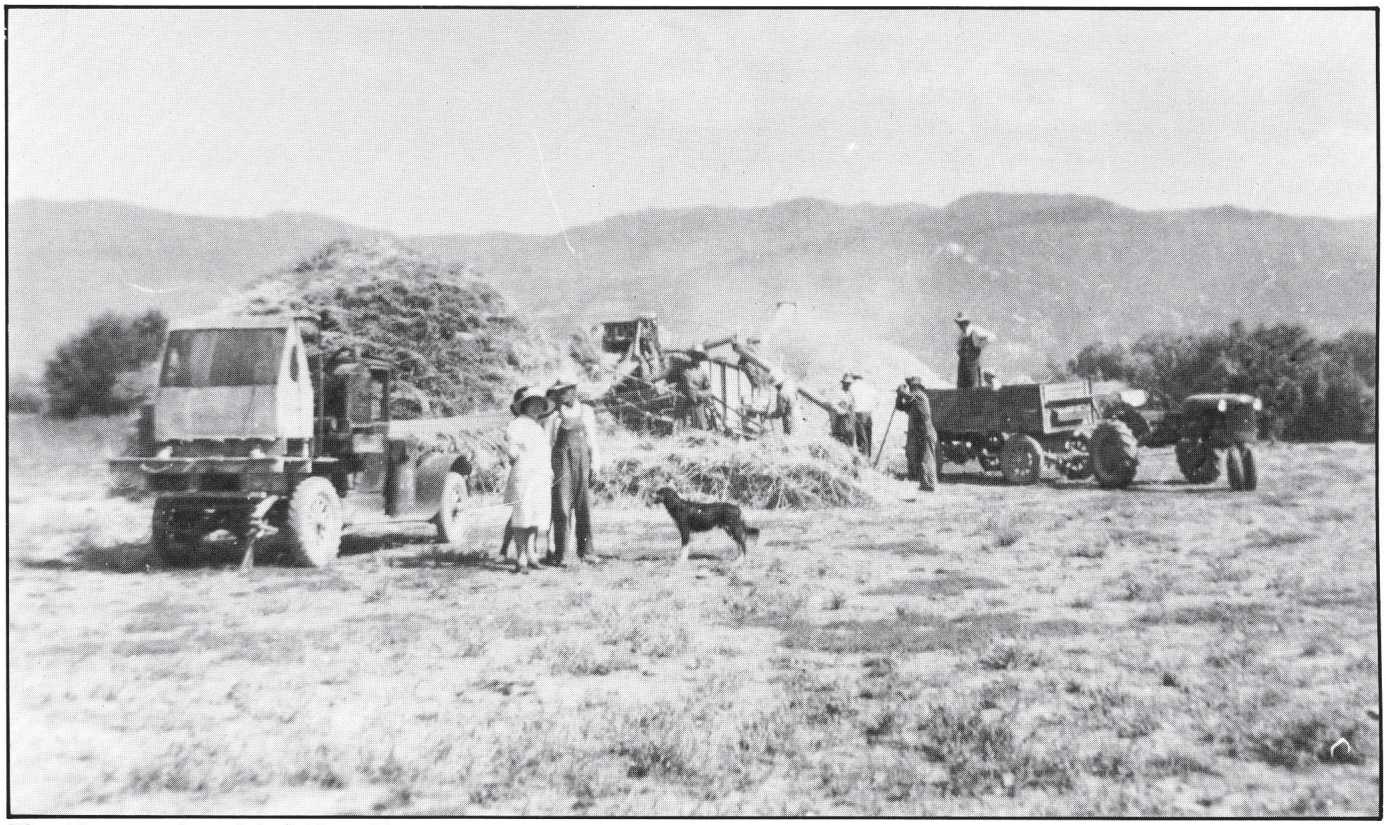
Louis and his sons were able to raise most of the hay, silage corn and grain used by them in their dairy operation.

After Louis' death in October 1969, James Allred, the

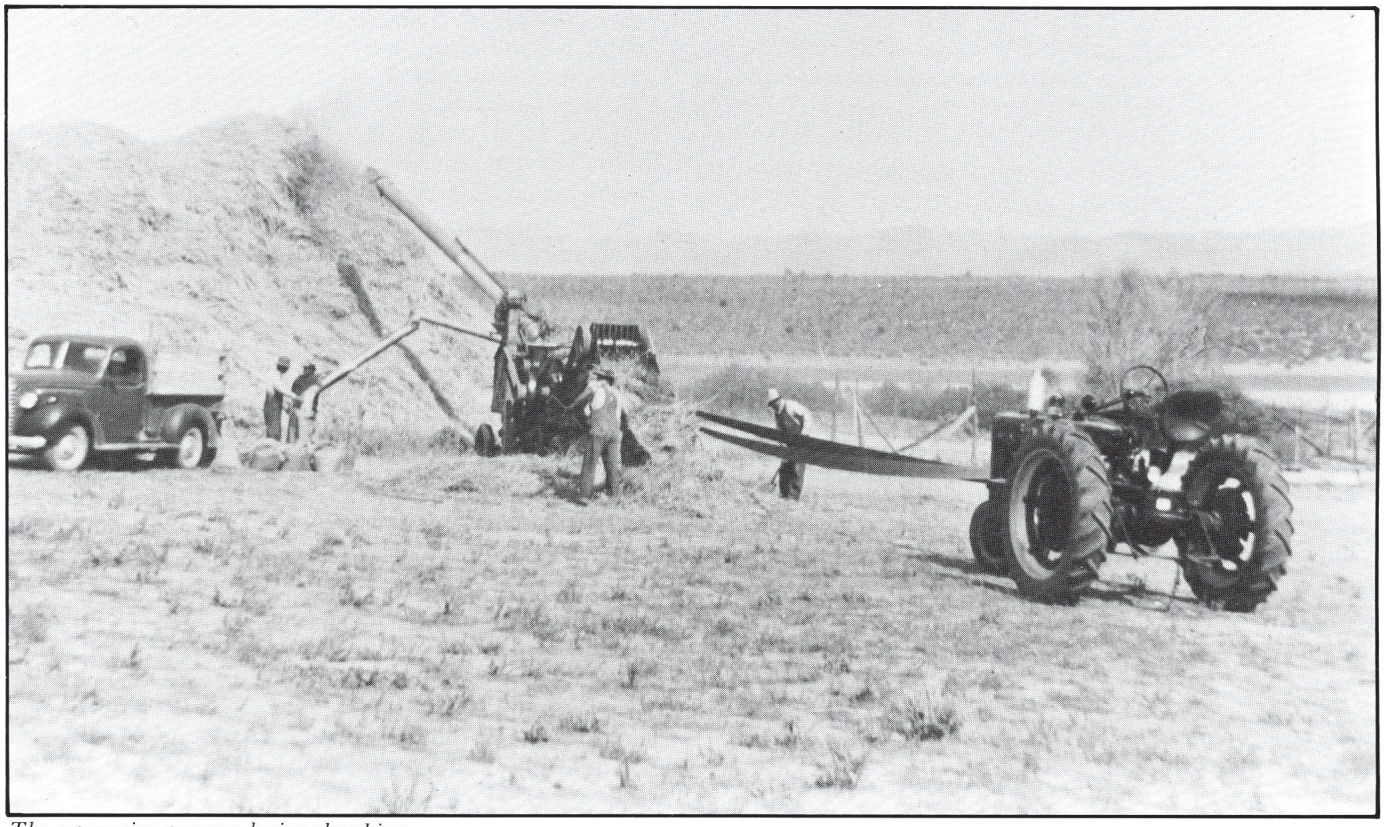
# In Ol' Spring City

by Sidney Kelsey
arranged by Beverly Armstrong





*Thrashing operations; Schofield machines.*



*The separating process during threshing.*

oldest son, decided to buy the farm from his mother and go into the dariy business on a larger scale. James then purchased more cows and built a new milk barn on the county road which leads to Canal Canyon on the southern end of Spring City. John joined with James at this time and about 1973 David also became part owner in the business after the brothers had purchased Don Justesen's herd.

At this time the Allred had 205 milking cows, 200 small calves and 250 dry cows; these product 10,000 pounds of milk per day which is trucked to Salt Lake City and sold to Intermountain Milk Producers.

The Allreds currently employ several full-time and part-time workers in addition to their own young children who are learning the dairy business. They farm approximately 400 acres, producing their own corn silage, grain and hay, with additional acreage in pasture.

Recently a computer system has been installed which monitors the amount of grain and pellets each cow should have for the amount of her milk production. Additional plans for expansion and improvement are underway at this time.

**Strate's Potatoes**

During the Forties and up until about the mid-Sixties, the Strate family was involved in the production of a large and delicious potato crop. In the Fall they were able to sell this crop in Ephraim, Fairview and sometimes as far away as Provo. In more recent years they supplied Snow College, and both North and South Sanpete School Districts with the potatoes used in their school lunch program. In past years most local patrons possessed a root cellar where potatoes could successfully be stored for many months; more recently these cellars have fallen into disuse and smaller quantities of potatoes have been purchased in grocery stores, reducing the local market for large quantities of potatoes.

At the present time the Strates usually grow enough potatoes for their large, nuclear family with a few left over for local purchase.

## Hunting Tales of Note (by Roger Allred)

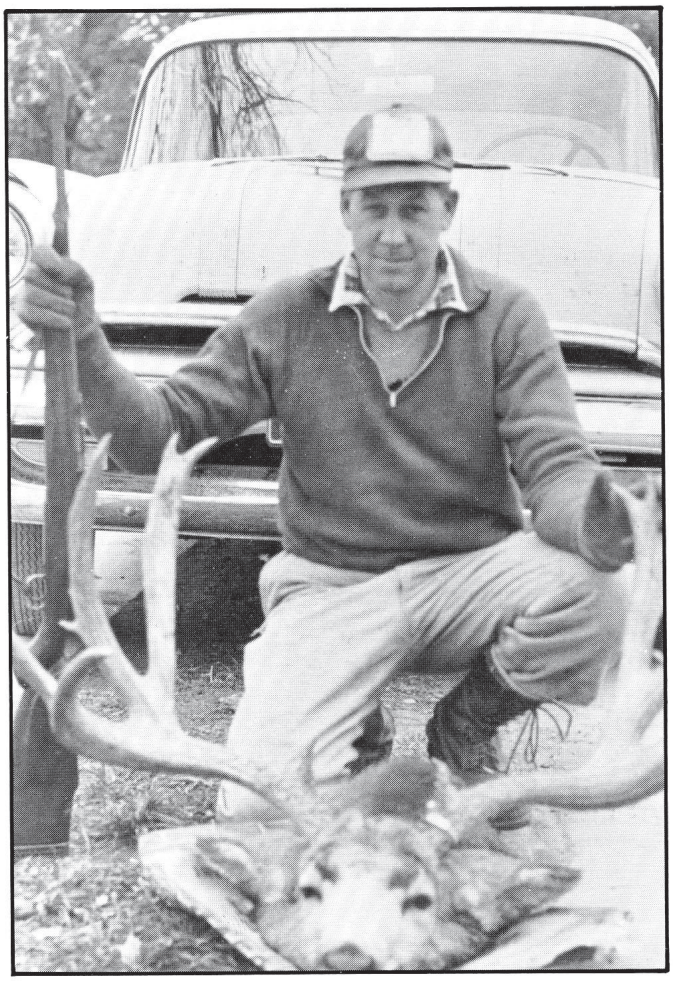
**Deer Hunting U.S.A.—Spring City Style**

In years past, deer hunting was an event looked upon with great enthusiasm by both young and old, with many men counting the days from one season's end to another's beginning.

Groups such as Sorensens, Petersons, Hansens, Bunnells, Becks, Allreds, Blains, Andersons, Osbornes, etc. had choice camp sites in the same spot each year including the Tunnel House, Charley's Mill, Meadow Fork, Black Canyon, the mountain troughs, Reeder, under the Horseshoe, and in Soren Peterson's meadow.

These men camped in tents, hauling their gear to the mountain campsites by team and iron-tired wagons. With the advent of cars, wrecks provided rubber ties for the wagons which might be pulled by tractors, and later trucks, or four-wheel drive Jeeps and trucks. In our present luxurious society, comfortable trailers and campers go to the same campsites with four-wheel trucks or Jeeps.

I am most familiar with the group at the old Tunnel House, but most groups are similar in intent. The sheer sport of hunting was the main enjoyment, with the meat supply being secondary. A few of the regular members of our group have been as follows: Osmer and Joe Beck, Nephi Probst, Everett and Maybert Strate, Royal Allred, Jeff Townsend and Harry Erickson, along with others on an irregular basis. This group hunted South and East forks of Oak Creek Canyon, into Temple Fork and Reeder, making drives and drawing cuts for positions in the drives. These drives were timed so that everyone knew where everyone else would be at any give time. Almost every year big deer were bagged and it was always a thrill to see the group return from the hunt and hang their deer on Royal's barn to be displayed and the stories told and retold of their experiences. Comparisons of course were made, deer stories told for weeks after the hunt, especially at Beck's Corner and in the pool hall.



*Roger Allred's big buck shot in 1958 near Spring City.*

**Prize Winner (by Roger Allred)**

During deer season 1958 after Roger Allred had been hunting with Max Blain and Russell Aiken, he returned to the area near the power plant and walked west to find a little buck the group had seen previously. After hanging it up, he hurried through the cedars toward the old mill where his wife, Lila, was waiting for him when he was stunned to see a monarch buck lying under a cedar tree. The old fellow whose "antler size and spread stunned me,"[15] scrambled to his feet to be met with Roger's bullet in his neck. Approaching this beautiful buck with mixed feelings—pride, regret,

awe—I then noticed an additional spike which gave his horns an additional spread. After measuring this spread with my rifle, I guessed it to be about 36 inches wide, putting me into a prize class at Zinik's. Then another panicky thought—where was my Zinik's dear contest registration slip?

Fearing that someone would come along and take the head, I cut it off and packed it to the car. Upon taking the measurements at home and finding the spread to be 44 inches, I knew that we had a good chance to win a new Ford car, the Zinik's first prize. After turning the house upside down to find the registration slip, I finally remembered that my brother Ned had left the slip in his car and called him in Provo to find it, which he did.

The next morning I proudly took my buck to Salt Lake City where they measured the horns and entered me in the contest which I won 10 days later. We then picked up the new Ford and exchanged the head for the car. In 1982 when Zinik's went out of business they returned the head to me. When my father saw the head, he declared, "Well, the old boy has come home," a very apt statement.

Although we have had several chances to sell the old monarch, exact prices were not discussed and he remains in my possession where he will stay for the foreseeable future.

**Another "Big" Buck**

Jack Watson remembers with pride, and more than a little chagrin, his trophy buck experience when he shot a big buck in the sagebrush west of the "Flat" just a little off the road. When he measured the 8-point spread it was a whopping 42 and three-quarters inches and when weighed on the butcher's scale it totaled 321 with the hide on and the entrails out. A local man told him that as his friend drove a bus that he could take it to Salt Lake and see if Jack could win a new gun. After meeting the bus many times to see if his bus driver had followed through, he learned that the man had let the deer lay in his garage until it was spoiled, thus making Jack lose his big chance at winning a prize, which he probably would have done.

**Elk**

During elk season 1944 several victorious hunters were able to bag their animal. Joseph I. Beck, Virgus Osborne, Don Peterson, and Max Blain were four from Spring City who shot at least one large animal whose measurements were impressive—five feet high, horn spread five feet, with seven horns on one side and six on the other. Beck's elk came from a herd of about 75 while Osborne's bull was alone in the mountains when he shot it.

In recent years elk permits are prized and harder to obtain with the mighty animals very elusive and difficult to shoot.

**Buffalo**

Willard Sorensen vividly remembers the exciting day in 1964 that he bagged a prize bull buffalo in the Henry Mountains in company with LeRay Sorensen, Max Sorensen, Fergus Thompson, and his young son, Val. The huge animal was thought to weigh about 1,000 pounds and was around two years old. The animal was mounted and has been admired by all those who see it.

**Bears and More Bears**

During the time that Easton Kelsey was in the mountains working for the Deseret Livestock Company and other places, he killed a total of 24 bears. Together, Eskel Carlson, Easton Kelsey, Doyle Madsen and 13-year-old Sid Kelsey killed six bears during the summer of 1922 at the "Livestock" around the area of the head of the Ogden River. One of these bears was a mother with three cubs who was so old that her teeth were worn down to the gums. One of the cubs was brought out of the tree it had climbed, only to tear Sid's clothes into ribbons with its sharp claws. Although they kept two cubs, both of them were nuisances and one was killed while the other one escaped.

Easton Kelsey's rifle at this time was so old that after placing the bullet into the chamber and shooting, he then had to take his knife and eject the cartridge before loading another bullet. Eskel Carlson's gun was a new one but it took 13 shots between them before the mother bear finally died.

A few bears still remain in our mountains, although in greatly reduced numbers than in the past.

**Cats**

Bob Olsen and his twin brother, Bill, were born in Moroni on July 16, 1932, the first babies delivered by the young Dr. Dice, to Rozina Nielsen and Charles Doyle Olsen. After growing up in Spring City with his brothers and a sister, Bob learned how to be a hard worker in the pea vinery and hauling away big trees in their father's big truck. He married Margaret Nielsen and they settled down in Nephi where he worked for 26 years at the rubber plant. They became the parents of seven children. In August 1975 the Olsens moved to Spring City, although his love for hunting began at least 40 years previously.

Until recently there was a bounty of $4.00 on bobcats and $50.00 on cougars for any amount. At the present time many laws protect these predators. For a fee, one cougar tag per year can be obtained and eight bobcat tags. Coyotes are also protected. During the times when predators needed to be reduced becauese of real menace to the sheep and cattle industry, Bob helped reduce the bobcat population by about 200 along with cougars and coyotes. At the present time he and his sons enjoy the sport of taking their dogs into wild country, "treeing" the cats, "shooting" them with a camera and letting them go free. Bears have also been encountered but left alone because of the many dogs (10 or 11) needed to conquer these big bruins.

Two stories related by Bob are worthy of repeating as follows:

> About 30 years ago Bob and his companions were hunting in the Ubie Dam area at night. It was a difficult job at best to load their treed cougar onto a horse and tie it to the saddle; however, this job was accomplished finally and Bob climbed onto the horse behind the saddle with its wild burden. The cougar managed to rake the horse badly with its sharp claws, causing the horse to buck wildly. Bob with all his might and strength held onto his horse, knowing that he couldn't get off and leave the cougar tied on the animal without damage all around. After a nearly superhuman effort, he managed to calm the terrified animal, get the cougar to the waiting truck and into the cage without further incident.
>
> Another time, Bob and companions were hunting in the Nephi area and successfully treed a bobcat. After retrieving it from the tree with ropes, they tied its front feet then the hind feet and placed a stick in its mouth. Bob climbed on behind the cat but the gag in its mouth worked

*Cougar "shot" by Bob Olsen.*

loose showing a fearful set of teeth, while about the same time the front ropes loosened. Quickly Bob threw the cat to the ground to avoid injury to himself or his horse. With the aid of a forked stick the gag was replaced and then the front feet tied and the cat reloaded on the horse.

**A True Cougar Tale (by Christie Bunnell)**

October 19, 1933 was a beautiful, sunshiny day for Morris Bunnell to leave his hunting companions to explore the Wiley Springs area east of Spring City in hopes that he would find a trophy buck. After walking for a long time he stopped to rest on a rock that was a little higher than the surrounding area—an advantageous place to watch for his buck.

All was silent except for the sound of an occasional bird trilling in the trees, when suddenly a light brown form appeared in front of him about 100 yards away. Immediately Morris recognized that it was a beautiful shiny-coated cougar and his heart began to pound with excitement while at the same time he tried to stay calm and unmoving. The cougar, not seeing him or sensing that his was close by, began walking toward his rock. Morris waited and waited until it was very close, fearing that it might see him and take immediate flight. Very slowly he raised his gun and pulled the trigger, causing the cougar to somersault, stand up again then dash for cover among the trees and bushes.

Morris quickly pursued the cougar hoping to get in another shot. Cautiously he followed the cat's path, finding a few tracks here and there and only a spot or two of blood. So very intent was he in looking for the cougar's trail and a possibly wounded and dangerous animal that he nearly jumped out of his skin when a jack rabbit hurtled out of the underbrush right in front of him!

Recovering from his fright, Morris pursued his prey and found the animal lying still on the ground. He approached very cautiously in case the animal should rise up and attempt to flee but found that the bullet had entered the throat just below the jaw, traveling through the insides, coming out in its belly bringing a wad of fat with it to plug the hole so that no blood was found. Morris skinned this beautiful animal, cutting out both the holes so that the rug that they still have would be unblemished for display.

**Cougar Hunt**

In October 1961, while deer hunting west of Spring City, Philip Strate, Devon Beck, McKeon Strate and Garwood Strate tracked a mountain lion for five miles on foot, killing the large male after he hid under a ledge. Garwood Strate fired the killing shot at the 125-pound, seven foot (from nose to tip of tail) 5-year-old lion.

## Entertainment (Nedra Allred)

Spring City's offerings in entertainment is a far cry from days gone by, as noted in previous chapters. According to the newspaper, the first television set came to Sanpete County in 1952 and since then it has become an increasingly large part of our entertainment and our lives in general. As radio shows decreased in popularity, TV increased its hold on us, and fewer community-based dances, plays, programs, and other entertainment were offered. A few movies were offered at Victory Hall, in addition to Church and school plays, roadshows and sporting events but these dwindled as the patronage stayed home to watch their TV.

At the present time in Spring City, Church-sponsored activities such as volleyball, basketball, dinners, parties, programs, the Cultural Arts program, etc. are offered on a less-than-regular basis, with school and community events keeping everyone rather busy. Little League and many

other ballgames combine in the late Spring and Summer to keep the ball diamonds well used, with other sports offered at various times of the year.

Young and old alike enjoy driving up into our beautiful Spring City Canyon during the Summer and early Fall to enjoy the cool breezes, animal life and beautiful Fall leaves. Unlike some neighboring canyons, Spring City has many beautiful wooded areas adjacent to the road and is accessible to appropriate vehicles, although the road is usually very rough. Wood gatherers can be found in great abundance during the Summer months as they gather their supply for the cold Winter ahead. Canyon parties, family reunions, mutton cook-outs, weekend jaunts to escape the heat, enjoying the scenery, evening picnics, visits to local sheepherders, checking out the deer and elk herds, and just for a drive, would all be reasons that local people and visitors might be found in our canyon.

As in days past, there are several clubs or organizations in town which have been organized for social or other purposes including the Bridge Club, the Social Service Club, 4-H, Senior Citizens, Variety Club, Horseshoe Mountain Stitchers, and the Muzzleloaders, as well as those already mentioned, such as the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and the Lions Club. These will be examined in a little more detail in the following paragraphs.

**Lions Club**

The Spring City Lions Club received their original charter on December 18, 1929, meeting in the Junior High building. Charter members at that time were James W. Blain, President; Reid H. Allred, First Vice President; Vivian Larsen, Second Vice President; Lance Brough, Treasurer; William Lee Allred, Secretary; Charles Thompson, Lion Tamer; and James F. Ellis, Tail Twister. Other Lions at that time were C. L. Anderson, John S. Blain, Angus Black, William J. Baxter, Joseph I. Beck, Osmer Beck, Niels Dahl, William Fowles, Peter Frandsen, E. B. Terry, Pratt Osborne, H. W. Peterson, Everett Strate, Maybert Strate, Claren Schofield, Fred Thompson, William E. Watson. It is not known how long this club was in existence in Spring City.

**Reorganization (Heinz Larsen)**

On August 16, 1980 our Lions Club was reorganized and began a new era of service to the community, introduced by a meeting with the theme "A World Together in Lionism." Bud Chamberlain, District Governor, presided at that meeting and Glendale Larsen, the Zone Chairman, conducted. Charles D. Clark became the 1st President, Theron Madsen, a two-year director, Burton Nielsen and Reed Martin as one-year directors, Howard Koyle as Lion Tamer; Daniel Winona as Tail Twister; John Thomas, Secretary; and Roy Rostron as Treasurer. Other members at this time were Heinz M. Larsen, Morris Bunnell, Stewart Charkowsky, Hubert Blain, Boyd Blain, Lester Parnell, John Allred, Leslie Nunley, Craig Paulsen, Glen Donaldson, Gordon Sorenson, Lloyd Keyes, Ed Painter, Clarence Pedersen, David Staley, David Earl Sorensen, Sidney Kelsey, Jeff Blain, Jeff Watson, Roland Christensen, Thomas Crisp, Mack Butler, Jack Fetterman, Rick Dyches, David Bruce, Jack Bruce, Robert Graham, Edward Sutliff, James Hall and David Lindblom. At one time membership reached 44.

The first proposed project was to complete a tennis court and skating rink near the school; however, this work was set aside until a later date. City Hall was painted both inside and out by using 20 man-hours.

During "An Evening of Music" directed by Reed Martin, the Lions Club members pledged their full support to the DUP school restoration project. A male quartet, women's singing groups, comedy song and group sing-along completed the evening's entertainment.

In 1980 under President Clark's leadership, the Lions installed a new fence along the east and north sides of the city cemetery using 52 man-hours, as well as working on a clean-up project throughout the town.

In 1981 the Annual Birthday Calendar project began which was most successful for raising finds for the club through citizen support.

The Lions Club also contributed $100 to the city to help defray costs for two Spring City residents, Danny Winona and Kathy Pyper, to take the EMT course.

Under President Fetterman's leadership the Lions Club began sponsoring an Annual Dinner and Variety Night each Fall to honor Spring City's widows. This special evening has featured a catered dinner, door prize drawings, corsages for the widows and local talent for entertainment.

Each year our Lions Club donates $100 to the Eye Foundation which has brought them special recognition from this foundation in the form of a plaque. A former Spring City resident has been the recipient of a cornea transplant through the Lions Club Eye Foundation located a the University of Utah Medical Center.

A Mobile Screening Truck has been in Spring City several times for the benefit of citizens to check on eyes, ears and cancer problems, in addition to sponsoring a Diabetes Seminar in January 1984 and a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Awareness Program in 1986.

Money has also been donated toward the candy, peanuts and oranges given to our children at Christmastime during the town party.

Spring City Lions Club members and their wives spent 150 hours filling sand bags during the 1984 flooding scare, along with many other residents.

In April 1983 the Lions Club, aided by Little League sponsors and Mayor Craig Paulsen, began tearing down the old backstop and cleaning up the baseball field by painting the bleachers and the dugout benches. This area was then named "Lions Field" in recognition of their accomplishments.

Six new gateposts and a 25-foot flagpole were installed during this time at the city cemetery, and not long after a sign was completed for the center entrance of the cemetery which reads "Spring City Cemetery." Burton Nielsen, Robert Graham and Darrel M. Olsen spent many hours on this project, along with President Lloyd Keyes and other Lions Club members. President Jack Fetterman obtained a U.S. Capitol flag from Congressman James Hansen during his term in office.

During 1985 a refreshment wagon was purchased to be used during the Summer to help raise funds for the Club. After its restoration the wagon will be used for this purpose.

During 1984 and 1985 members volunteered their time for a house numbering project which was a big endeavor.

Lloyd Keys also prepared a City Directory with all phone numbers and house numbers in it. Street signs have also been purchased and are waiting for installation at this time.

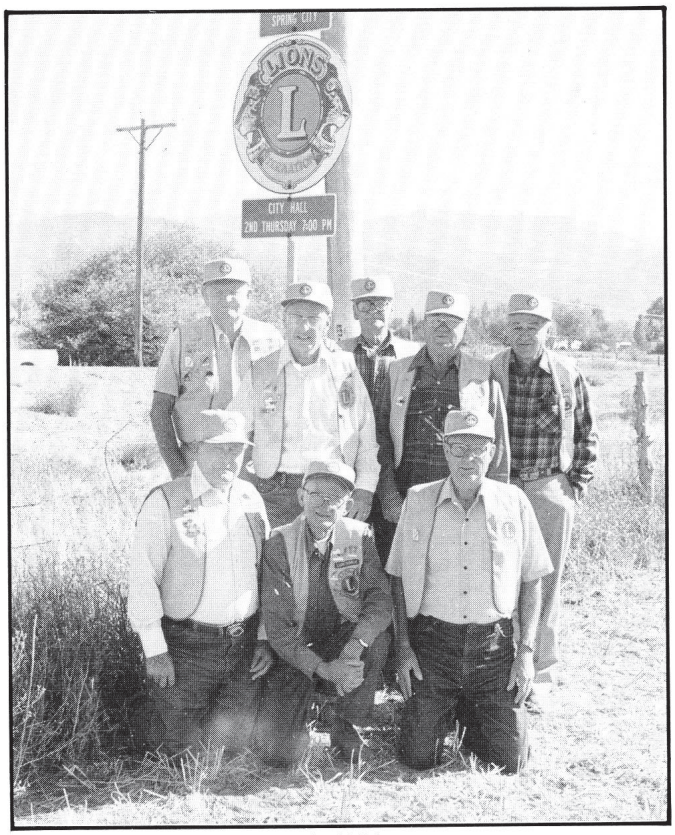
Recently new Lions signs have been placed at the western and northern edges of town to show their participation in community. They are, and rightly should be, proud of their contribution to Spring City and the area.

Other contributions include a $100 donation to Snow College for vision and hearing impaired students, an offer to purchase glasses for any Spring City elementary child who cannot afford them, and a $500 donation to the new Sanpete Valley Hospital.

**American Legion Post (by Newton Donaldson)**

The Spring City American Legion Post was chartered sometime after World War I and given the named "Allen-Raymond Post #59" in remembrance of Allen Blain and Raymond Sorensen who died during their Army service in World War I. At that time the men who became members were those who had served in the military, and more specifically, World War I, including Vero Aiken, Royal Allred, LaMont Jensen, William Schofield, Henry Schofield, Charles Thompson and Reid H. Allred; however, the post lost their charter when it ceased to be active.

In the Fall of 1946 after the end of World War II, a few of the veterans met and discussed the reinstatement of the post's charter. Contact was made with the Utah State organization, the necessary paperwork was completed and the post was able to be re-chartered with Mar Dye as the first Commander, Newton Donaldson as Adjutant and Reid H. Allred the Chaplain. Some members at that time were:




*New Lions Club sign is erected, 1986.*

*1883 addition to cemetery. Darrell Olson assisted in sign construction.*

*4-H group displaying sewing projects.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Allred | Clarence Pedersen |
| Udel Christensen | William Schofield |
| Vernal Christensen | Charles Thompson |
| Don Donaldson | Spencer Thompson |
| Vernon Hansen | Warren Thompson |

This post met monthly in the Red and White store building and also City Hall and was very active for a few years, purchasing a building lot in 1947 for the purpose of building a legion hall on it at 100 South and about 50 East. It was never completed due to building costs and lack of employment at that time. This lot was sold to Jim Hall when he moved to Spring City. Several dances were sponsored by the Legion in the early days and veterans with problems were helped.

In a March 1952 newspaper article the American Legion organization is mentioned with Boyd N. Blain as Commander, Willard Puzy the Publicity Officer, Earl Blain the Vice Commander and Charles Thompson the Adjutant, with about 20 members. It was expected that a Women's Auxiliary would be organized in the near future but this never materialized.

About this time membership began to dwindle and at present there are just a few members keeping the charter active, including Charles Peterson, Acting Commander and Robert Allred, Adjutant.

**Bridge Club**

Although the exact beginning dates of the Bridge Club are unknown, there were eight members in the beginning as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Iris Allred (Irving) | Frances Osborne |
| Audra Blain | Maxine Puzey |
| Rhea James | Cora Thompson |
| Dorotha Mickel | Maurine S. Watson |

These tenacious Bridge Club members have enjoyed the game throughout the years, playing the game about twice a month. At the present time only two members of the original group are active, i.e. Iris and Audra. The other 10 members are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nedra Jensen | Evelyn Acord |
| Christie Bunnell | Ethel Ahlstrom |
| Donna Larsen | Sylvia Nielsen |
| Earldean Buchanan | Clara Donaldson |
| Ruth Butler | Dorothy Clark |

**Social Service Club**

Again, the exact beginning dates are unknown, as well as the first members; however, through the years the members of this club have made donations to worthy projects in Spring City, such as the swimming pool, addition on L.D.S. Church, church park and have canvassed the town for various charities, as well as donating to the old hospital. They have usually participated in Spring City parades; there are 14 ladies now enrolled in this club, although it is less service-oriented and more socially-oriented than in the past. Present members are shown as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Irene Aiken | Etta Larsen |
| Iva Aiken | Helen Madsen |
| Christie Beck | Golda Pratt |
| Sarah Beck | Mildred Peterson |
| Neva Dye | Edith Schofield |
| Mauriel Nunley | Ireta Strate |
| Helen Jensen | Jessie Schofield |

*Senior Citizens Officers, 1982.*

*Variety Club members, 1983.*

**4-H Clubs**

Although it is unknown exactly when the 4-H Clubs were first organized in Spring City, it was likely in the Twenties. Once such club was under the direction of Ethelyn Anderson who taught sewing skills. Most goals and purposes of 4-Hers have remained the same since its initial inception.

Several uniquely named local clubs have been uncovered in newspaper research including the "Busy Bakers," the "Little Toasties," etc. Rose R. Schofield and Christie Bunnell were helpful to the young women during the Fifties while Evah Mae Nelson and Mildred Nelson were leaders in their various activities such as sewing, cooking, horseback riding, creating babysitting kits, and many others.

**Senior Citizens**

The Spring City Senior Citizens organization came into being on August 31, 1982 at 7:30 p.m. in the City Hall. During that initial meeting the following officers were elected: Lester Parnell, President; Dora Parnell, Vice President; Bernice Erickson, Treasurer; Cecile Watson, Secretary; Ruth Butler and Earldean Buchanan, Programs; Mar and Neva Dye, Food.

At that time it was decided by those present that dues would be $2.00 per year, that meetings would be held on the second Tuesday night of each month at 7:30 p.m., and that Spring City residents over age 55 would be eligible for membership. After a few months the organization was able to be legally receiving funds and completing the other functions and programs such as Social, Recreational, Volunteer and Nutrition, etc.

During its first two years many interesting and worthwhile activities were held including: pot luck dinenrs, programs, group singing, games, talks, playing bingo, and dancing. Also the H.E.A.T. Program was explained, blood pressure clinics were held, Ken Bresin talked on legal matters and government commodities were distributed.

On August 14, 1984 new officers were elected as follows: Max Olsen, President; Thelma Olsen, Treasurer; LaPrele Nielsen, Secretary; and Heinz Larsen and Theron Madsen, Directors.

Beginning in October 1985, meetings were held in the Snow College Cafeteria in Ephraim where a good catered dinner was available for $2.00 each from the senior citizen and around $2.00 from the organization. Short business meetings are held, along with musical numbers, nutritional or educational programs and bingo. The past few months have seen a great increase in membership and attendance.

A Four Corners trip, planned for the group in May 1986 was greatly enjoyed by our senior citizens.

**Variety Club**

About 1963 Cecile Watson and Betty Black were instrumental in organizing the Variety Club in order to have a wide variety of activities available for their group, some of whom were Verna Mott, Ethel Sorensen, Herta Strate, and Beverly Olsen of Mt. Pleasant. Through the years since its organization the women of this club have taken turns entertaining their friends in a variety of ways including holiday parties, sewing, quilting, playing all types of games, book reviews, canyon picnics, bike riding, bowling, swimming, dining out, etc. Officers were elected each year with an average membership of 10 to 15, with the current membership at 13. Husbands have also been invited to share in special meetings and parties.

Many other women have been members of this club since its inception including Rozina Olsen, Erma Shelley, Fay Hall, Thelma Olsen, Shirley Black, Helen Barney, LaFaye Crisp, Phillis Blain, Ione Simons, Edith Hansen, Veone

*Miss Sanpete Loretta Bohne; attendants Kathryn Armstrong and Donna Bunnell of Spring City, 1952.*

*"Uncle Sam" Jack Dahl and "Miss Liberty" Virginia Dahl on 4th of July.*

*Kevin McKinney, riding on July 24th float, ca 1949.*

Monsen, Maude Downard, Catherine Gillespie, Gail Salmon, Thelma Madsen, Wanda Stewart, Joan Tice, LaFaye Painter and Bernice Erickson.

**The Horseshoe Mountain Stitchers** are members of a quilting guild which was organized in Spring City on February 26, 1986. Their objective is to keep alive the art of piecing and making quilts such as the pioneers made, as well as learning specifically about patterns, quilting, binding and all aspects of quilt construction. First year officers are as follows: Elaine Ketchum, President; Viola Peterson, Vice President; and Cecile Watson, Secretary.

Present membership consists of the following women: LaFay Painter, Christie Bunnell, Sheron McFarland, Bernice Erickson, Oneta Swenson, Tami Everitt, Joan Tice and Thelma Olsen. Anyone interested in quilt construction may join this guild.

LaFaye Painter, area representative for the Six-County area of Utah, has been responsible for starting this local chapter of this state and national organization. Hopefully other quilt guilds will also be organized throughout the six county area in the near future.

**Horseshoe Muzzleloaders**

The Horseshoe Muzzleloaders was organized circa 1981 with interests focused on shooting skills. Almost every month target shoots are organized so that skills can be improved. Guns and equipment are usually made by each individual shooter from a kit or from scratch. Clothing items are also made by hand using much patience and skill. Almost all club members have successfully bagged their deer using their own muzzleloader.

## Holidays

In July 1952 an extra special Pioneer Day celebration was planned because of the centennial year with Owen B. Anderson designated as the General Chairman over the entire event and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers and many other citizens involved.

During the Sixties and Seventies, weather permitting our Pioneer Day activities. Since then this day has become a highlight of our Summer with various races, children's games, beard-growing contests, marathon ballgames, art exhibits, mutton barbecue in the park (with all the trimmings), dances, large parades, horseshoe tournaments, fireworks, and so on. These special celebrations have continued to the present time with each ward organizing the effort in turn since 1982, along with help from City officials. Some unsuspecting visitors have even been slipped mutton sandwiches after stating emphatically that they wanted beef only to discover that the barbeque sandwiches were delicious and demand another helping.

**Christmas** in Spring City at the present time features a Town Party at which the school children entertain parents, siblings and others with a very well organized play, after which they receive treats from Santa Claus. Some decorations in the center of town remind us of the special season while some citizens still decorate their homes with many strings of colored lights.

## Sports (by John Allred)

**Baseball:** Spring City was without any organized baseball for several years after the demise of the "Town Team" until the summer of 1961 when a Pony League team was organized for boys aged 13 and 14. To make a team 11 and 12 year olds were also included. This league consisted of teams from Mt. Pleasant, Moroni, Fountain Green, Ephraim, Manti, Gunnison and Spring City. Because it was our first year, the other teams had all played before and had more experience. We played some good games and came close to winning a few times but after 12 games we had zero wins. Roy Rostron was the coach and although we didn't win any games, many lasting memories were made and the boys had fun.

Again there was a lapse in Spring City's organized baseball days but there were still Church-sponsored games, invitations from other towns and fun to be had playing softball in the evenings and on Sunday afternoon. The July 24th celebration brought a hometown Young-marrieds team trying to defeat young boys beginning after the barbeque and lasting sometimes until almost dark in all kinds of weather.

Finally baseball was organized again when a "Farm League" was instituted in 1965. This team was for boys who were too young to play "Little League" but since we had no "Little League" some of those boys also played in the "Farm League." They were undefeated that year and also won the Lions Invitational Tournament under Coach Dennis Anderson.

In 1966 Spring City organized their first "Little League" team coached by Sherman Strate. A meeting was held with City officials to discuss funding for uniforms with the parents asked to pay $10 and the uniforms being donated to the City for future use. Sherman Strate also coached in 1967 and was a dominant figure in bringing organized baseball to Spring City.

In 1968 the team of experienced and talented players was coached by Roy Rostron and John Allred, they won third place and missed a State Tournament trip by just one game. The team was led by three fine players, Bruce Black, Dale Sorensen and Randy Allred and Randy was asked to pitch in the Tournament for the Mt. Pleasant White Sox team. This was a preview of things to come.

After a poor year in 1969, 1970 became an example of the fine local talent available with the help of Stephen Strate, the Coach, when Spring City won the Ephraim Lions Tournament.

In 1971, a year of growth and rebuilding, the team gained the expertise and skills necessary to win again in 1972 when Roy Rostron took them on to the State Tournament in Pleasant Grove. This time they won Third Place and received a nice trophy led by such players as Sam Osborne, Troy Jensen and Jon Blain.

Our softball teams participated in the Church leagues as well as a County League that was organized in 1970 and we enjoyed playing with people of other communities. Our teams played well and were usually successful during these years.

From 1973 to 1982 the City's Baseball Program had a period of growth in which boys and girls were taught the fundamentals of baseball in preparation for the "Little League" competition. Randy Allred coached this team from 1978 until 1983 and they were successful in learning the

*Spring City Little League Champs, 1970.*

game as well as winning. During this time several girls decided it was time they played, which they did quite successfully.

1981 began a winning era for the "Little League" team which became known as the "Pinto League." With Ed Sutliff and Brent Pyper as coaches for the "Blue" team and Richard Allred and Lonnie Brewer as "Red" team coaches. Spring City entered the league with two teams for the first time ever. The "Red" team or "Blue Jays" as they were called were able to gain lots of experience but not many wins while the "Royals" or "Blue" team had a lot of experience and good skills and were successful in winning First Place in Sanpete County and a trip to the State Tournament.

1982 found Spring City with only one excellent Pinto Team, coached by Ron Brewer and Lonnie Brewer. They became the First Place team in the Southern Division and once again headed north to the State Tournament.

The next two seasons found the Spring City boys in Second Place behind the Ephraim Reds in 1983 and the Ephraim Pirates in 1984. Another State Tournament bid was lost, however.

Spring City's girls have kept busy playing softball with the formation of a Farm team since 1984 coached by Sharon Osborne. They finished in Second Place in the 1985 Lions Tournament.

The Filly team has come from the bottom of the standings in previous years to take Third Place in the County League coached by Paul Holden. The Spring City girls also went to the State Tournament held in Payson—the first time for Spring City's girls.

Jerry Ann Nunley was the first coach of the Fox Team who needed to gain experience and skills and should improve in the next few years.

In 1985 we had 140 players participating in summer softball and baseball with good equipment and uniforms. The young people enjoy playing the games and meeting new challenges during each game. We hope that the future brings as much or more success as the past. Play Ball!

**Bowling:** On March 30, 1985 Christie Bunnell, age 74 and Helen Sutliff, age 59, competed in the Utah State Women's Bowling Tournament in Brigham City, Utah. These two avid bowlers were partners in the Double's Competition against 5,000 other women, most of whom were much younger. Christie and Helen skillfully won first place with a combined score of 1376 and were honored on May 11, 1985 at a banquet in Ogden where they each received an impressive trophy and $450 in prize money.

Helen Sutliff also participated in the State Women's Seniors Tournament in Ogden on June 1, 1985 and won First Place in all events with her doubles partner Beth Nielsen of Manti. The State Association paid her entrance

fee to the National Seniors Tournament which was held in May 1986 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

**Youth Activities:** During the Sixties and Seventies, weather permitting our young people would organize softball games, with boys and girls both playing in the evening, and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, until chores called.

A favorite spot to gather on Sundays after Church and again after dinner was at John's Candy Store on Main Street. The tables in the back were a great place to sit and visit over ice cream or soda pop, or just sit on the window sill of the store and visit, tease and enjoy friendships. On an especially hot day, the group would find its way to the spring and someone would start a water fight which would then last the whole afternoon. LaVon Allred's porch swing was another magnet which drew the young people who loved to sit on her swing or on the lawn and visit or sing songs.

Favorite homes in town where young people were welcome to entertain themselves included Louis and Winona Allred's where a pool table and dart board beckoned, Sarah and Clarence Pederson's where daughter Sally played popular tunes and the young people sang, also the homes of James and Ethel Anderson, Archie and Irene Aiken, Willard and Bernice Hansen, Emery and Weltha Tait. Parties consisted of making pizzas, honey candy, spaghetti or having a progressive dinner. The young people also played cards, sang songs, danced, played games, pulled candy, listened to records or just visited.

The school was also a gathering place and many summer nights found the young people sliding down the old fire escape, playing "Sister Prude," "Kick the Can," or "Hide and Seek." It was not uncommon for them to then walk south to Crawforths (known as Crawfords) for a session of scaring each other with ghost stories and the like.

Horseback riding has continued to be a favorite pastime through the years for adults and young people alike. Almost everyone either had a horse or access to one and could ride happily through the fields. It was also common for groups of boys to get together and ride up the mountain. They also enjoyed having wiener roasts and singing around the fire at the Mudhole Campgrounds.

Strate's Pond, Anderson's Pond and the Chester Reservoirs were a favorite summer activity. At Strate's Pond the young people constructed a raft made of railroad ties so that they could float out into the pond and do some diving. In the wintertime ice skating was another favoirte recreation with a bonfire at the edge where they could warm up periodically.

Vivian Larsen had a team of work "plugs" and a great sleigh and seemed to always be on hand to take groups on a sleigh ride and on to someone's home for chili and hot chocolate. Sleigh rides behind cars were also popular although a bit more dangerous, as well as tubing near the power plant hill.

As a general rule teenagers during this time did not do a lot of single dating but preferred to go in large groups even when they had a date. It was uncommon for a group of young people to go to the Palisades swimming pool, to the Ephraim swimming pool, or to high school dances as a group.

Sherman and Rudy Strate served as dance directors in the MIA and it was a great opportunity for the teenagers to learn all the great dance steps so that they could be a part of the Salt Lake Dance Festival held each year. Church roadshows and plays were also anticipated with a great deal of excitement.

Several times during the summer the Mayor and City Council would give permission for the young people to have a street dance between Center Street and First North with the street roped off until 9 p.m. At that time the bus came through town and the ropes were lowered to enable the bus to complete its route.

One evening Keith Bunnell took a group of YMMIA boys to Ephraim for a swimming party. The girls who did not accompany them met at the Tait home for a party. Of course when the boys heard about the party they showed up after their swimming party and it was decided to have a party. As the thirty kids were dancing on the lineoleum floor which had been installed with that activity in mind, Keith Bunnell accidentally leaned back and pushed out a window which the teenagers greatly enjoyed.

One youth club is remembered in which the participants would meet, play games, listen to records or go places as a group. Members included: Dennis Anderson, David Allred, Milton Larsen, Dennis Madsen, Barbara Hansen (Strate), Sandra Aiken (Beck), DaNece Tait (Anderson) and Tonia Hansen (Pirtle).

## Prominent People

**Cynthia Ann Allred** is a native of Spring City, Utah, daughter of Louis and Winona J. Allred. She attended local school and after graduation from North Sanpete High School, attended school at the Utah Technical College in Provo, Utah, graduating as a certified dental assistant. She has held positions in both community and religious organizations, to include an appointment as a city council member for one and a half years, president of the board of directors for the North Sanpete Ambulance Association, and secretary of the Sanpete County Fine Arts Council. She is also currently serving as second couselor in the Mt. Pleasant Utah Stake Young Women's Organization. She has always had a great love for the community of Spring City, which is why she became involved in the history book project. She is currently serving as second counselor in the Mt. Pleasant Utah Mental Health Alcohol and Drug Center in Mt. Pleasant. Her hobbies include sports, music, riding horses, family activities , community and church involvement.

**Nedra Syme Allred** was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, the second child of Courtney Dee and Nedra June Tait Syme. Nedra was raised in Fredonia, Arizona, where she graduated from High School in 1967. After attending Snow College, Nedra was married to Robert S. Allred of Spring City; they are the parents of seven children: Heather, Heidi, Holly, Robert, Syndee, Amy and Samuel. Nedra's L.D.S. Church positions include Young Women's President, Relief Society Teacher and Laurel Leader. She is a member of the Horseshoe DUP Camp and employed by the North Sanpete School District as secretary of the Spring City Elementary School. Her love of Spring City and genealogy prompted her to volunteer her work on the Spring City history book. Other interests include her family, music,

gardening, around her home, ceramics, athletics, people and Spring City's youth.

**Uarda Baxter Blackham** was born in Spring City, daughter of John R. and Enid Nielsen Baxter. She grew up, attended local schools, helped with her father's confectionary or "Shop" as it was called and graduated from L.D.S. Business College in Salt Lake. Uarda worked for the U.S. Census Bureau, Farm Security Administration and Standard Oil of California before her marriage to Clifford Blackham of Moroni in 1942. Cliff and Uarda became the parents of three children: Anna, Ross and Marie. Uarda has always been a contributing member of her community; L.D.S. Church assignments have included Relief Society President, Stake YWMIA President, Relief Society teacher, Sunday School teacher, Stake Relief Society Counselor, Stake Meetinghouse Librarian and presently Name Extraction Specialist. Since her husband's death in 1975, Uarda has committed herself more fully to a life of service to her community, church and family. In 1983 she completed an Independent Studies Degree through Brigham Young University after several years of study. Although not living in Spring City at this time, Uarda consented to complete research and write two very important sections of our history book; for this contribution we are very grateful.

**Ronald Buford Christensen** was born August 23, 1944, in Mt. Pleasant, the son of Rob Buford Christensen and Elna Tucker. He attended local school, graduating from North Sanpete High and serving in the U. S. Army for two years as a Company Clerk in France. He later was a member of the Utah Army National Guard in the Mt. Pleasant unit for several years. He and Nadine Pedersen were married on March 8, 1963; they are the parents of five children. Their marriage was solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple on January 3, 1983. Since then he has served in the Elders Quorum Presidency in both Counselors and in the President's position, has taught the Temple Preparation class for several years, and on May 25, 1986 became Spring City First Ward's Bishop. Bishop Christensen has worked for the past 20 years for the Utah Highway Department and also has his own sawdust operation.

**K. Shane Riley**, born April 19, 1954, in Salt Lake City, Utah, son of Duane and Joanne Anderson Riley. He attended Salt Lake School and four years at the Utah Trade Technical College. Shane also fulfilled an L.D.S. Gulf States Mission. On September 24, 1976 he married Shelley Rydalch; they now have four children. Shane has been employed for Hercules, Kennecott Copper Corporation and Utah Power and Light, in addition to others. He has had many L.D.S. church assignments including Elders Quorum President, YMMIA President, Young Adult Leader, Stake High Councilman and recently, on May 25, 1986 became the First Counselor to Bishop Ronald Christensen.

**Val W. Sorensen**, son of Willard and Vida Sorensen, was born on June 10, 1954 in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. He attended local schools, graduating from North Sanpete High and receiving further education at the Utah Technical College in Salt Lake City. He married Sherry Rostron of Spring City, daughter of Roy and Verene J. Rostron; they are the parents of six children. Val has served in various Church positions including Explorer Leader, Primary teacher, Sunday School Counselor, Ward Clerk, YMMIA President before his call on May 25, 1986 to serve as Second Counselor to Bishop Christensen.

**Gary Parnell** was born on April 12, 1943 in Loop City, Nebraska, son of Lester and Dora Parnell. He was raised in California and joined the L.D.S. Church in 1957 as a result of contact by Stake missionaries in Long Beach. In 1962 he was called to the Chilean Mission for the Church. Upon his return he completed a Bachelor's Degree at Brigham Young University and went to Southern Africa for a two-year term in the Peace Corps as an English teacher.

While studying for a Master's degree at San Jose State, he met and married Kathryn Farrer who was completing a Medical Technology Degree at Stanford University Hospital. The family moved from San Jose, first to Sandy, Utah and then in 1978 to Spring City. They have lived here since then in the old "Madsen home" which they have repaired and remodeled. Gary has taught English at Snow college since 1978 and completed his Ph.D. from the University of Utah in 1984. Since moving to Spring City he has served on the Stake Sunday School Board, the High Council and as First Ward Bishop since July 1982. In June 1986 he took his family to Spain for a year of study.

**Richard Bean,** son of Joseph William and Carmella Caruso Bean, was born in Orange, California on June 17, 1952, and grew up in Santa Ana, California. He served an Ontario, Quebec, Canadian L.D.S. Mission, working with the Lamanites. After attending college in a few other locations, he graduated from BYU in the field of education. He and his wife, Diane Andreason, have two boys and two girls, and have resided in and near Spring City since 1979. Richard has taught in the Moroni Middle School and the North Sanpete High School, as well as elementary classes during the Summer. He has served as Scoutmaster, Deacons and Teachers Advisor, Elders Quorum Teacher, and a member of the Spring City Bishopric after the division in 1982. His most recent assignment has been teaching Primary class.

**Darrell Milton White,** son of Jack D. and Hazel Lund White, was born May 20, 1954 in Mt. Pleasant, fifth in a famly of six. He grew up in Ephraim attending schools there family of six. He grew up in Ephraim attending schools there including Snow College, graduating with an Associate eegree in Science. He later attended Southern Utah State College, graduating with a Bachelor's degree and a Middle School teaching certificate, and additionally receiving an Elementary School teaching certificate from Weber State. During his youth he obtained the coveted Eagle Scout award. Darrell has worked for the State Forestry, Ephraim City as a police officer and is currently teaching elementary school after four years as a middle school teacher. His Church assignments have included Elder's Quorum President, Varsity Scout Leader, Executive Secretary, Bishop's Counselor and Sunday School teacher. He served an L.D.S. mission to Oregon and has also received EMT training. He is married to LuDean Strate; they have three boys and a girl.

**Russell V. Aiken**, son of Vero S. and Iva Allred Aiken, was born December 31, 1925, in Spring City. He married

Colleen Maxfield on August 26, 1950 in Manti, Utah; three children were born to them. Russell was a Bishop's Counselor from April 22, 1956 to September 18, 1960 to Roger M. Allred while living in Spring City. He has been a school teacher in Lyman, Wyoming; Mt. Pleasant, Utah and Las Vegas, Nevada. He has served two stake missions in Las Vegas, on the High Council and is currently a High Priest. His present employment is that of Business Manager in Las Vegas.

**Ruel Burns Allred,** son of Samuel Willis and Anenina F. Christiansen Allred, was born July 6, 1906 in Spring City. He was married to Ruby Larsen on July 11, 1928 in the Manti Temple; they had four children. Burns was a carpenter by trade and also sheared sheep. He served as a Bishop's Counselor under Reid H. Allred until 1950 when he was released. His first wife died February 27, 1953, and later he married Jenny Carter and moved to Provo where he became the Superintendent of Maintenance at the State Mental Hospital until his retirement. He held many Church positions during his life, and was a Ward Choir member. Burns passed away on November 17, 1982.

**Darrel Marx Olson,** son of Nephi Marx and Mary Matilda Davis Olson, was born April 6, 1940 in Payson, Utah. He attended schools in Moroni; Mt. Pleasant, Utah; Farson, Wyoming and Salmon, Idaho, and graduated from Jordan High in Salt Lake County, Utah. After serving a northern California L.D.S. Mission from 1960 through 1962 he married Joan Shelledy in the Salt Lake Temple on September 20, 1963. He and his wife have had six children, the oldest of whom is currently serving on a British L.D.S. mission. Olson's L.D.S. Church assignments have included Elder's Quorum Secretary, Scoutmaster, Ward Farm Coordinator, Sunday School Counselor and Bishop's Counselor. He has been employed at Christensen Diamond, Olson Brothers Sheep Camps and as a bus driver. They returned to the Sanpete area in September, 1980.

**Melvin John Salmon** was born April 28, 1921 in Salt Lake City, Utah, son of John H. and Margaret P. White Salmon. He attended schools in Gilbert, Arizona then went on to the University of North Dakota and the University of Utah. During World War II he was assigned with the Army Air Corps which plater became the U.S.A.F. He married Gail Simpson of Collinsville, Alabama and they had four children. He later worked as a Landing Gear Specialist and traveled worldwide investigating aircraft accidents. During his U.S. Government service he was given several high awards for saving the government millions of dollars in tire design to give longer tire service. He retired from government service in 1974 after 31 years. After his retirement he served as Justice of the Peace in West Bountiful until 1975 when the Salmons left of an L.D.S. Mission in North Wales.

After arriving home from their mission the Salmons decided to move to Spring City, Utah where they had purchased a plot of land. They had heard that this area was a great place to live and still think so but decided to move back to the Bountiful area because of their children. While living here Mel served in the Bishopric, and his wife, Gail, served in the Stake Primary and other positions. In his various residences Mel has served as Elder's Quorum President, High Priest Group Leader and Ward Finance Clerk. He and his wife also worked at the Manti Visitors Center.

**Farrell McKinney,** son of Clifford and Ruth Matison McKinney, was born October 20, 1931 in Los Angeles, California. His family moved to Provo in 1945 and to Spring City in 1946. He served on a mission to Norway from 1955 to 1957. He married Florine Bremer on September 12, 1958; they have five children. McKinney served as First Counselor to Bishop Osral Allred while still in Spring City and was released July 12, 1974. His employment has included working in a hospital in Provo, music education and setting up a collection business for himself. He has had a number of Church positions including Stake Choral Director, and Stake Executive Secretary. He is very talented musically and sings in a quartet which performs throughout Utah.

**Earl D. Clark,** son of Charles and Dorothy Clark, was born in Mt. Pleasant and attended local schools, graduating from North Sanpete High and Snow College. He served an L.D.S. Mission to Scotland and later married Leslie J.; they have two boys and a girl. Craig, the oldest, is currently serving an L.D.S. Mission to North Carolina. Bishop Clark's church assignments have included Ward and Stake Clerk, Elder's Quorum Presidency, Sunday School teacher. Since July 11, 1982 he has served as the Bishop of Spring City's Second Ward. He is currently employed as the Sanpete County Treasurer and also serves as Spring City's Recorder. He is a talented singer and often performs in local musicals and in duets with his wife.

**Sheran Dyches,** son of Delon and Ometta Simmons Dyches, was born October 11, 1942 in Chester, Utah. He attended North Sanpete High, graduating in 1960 and served a Northern States L.D.S. Mission. He married Mary Jeannette Mower on September 10, 1965 in the Manti Temple; they have six children. They moved to Spring City in 1971 where he has been active in the Church, presently serving as First Counselor to Bishop Earl D. Clark. His employment has included the Moroni Processing Plant, the Kennecott mine at Eureka and the Deer Creek Coal Mine. He and his family also have a large number of turkeys each year, and 150 head of sheep. He also has served as Spring City's Fire Chief (about 1975).

**Daniel Robert Winona,** son of Robert L. and Carolina Carpenter Winona, was born December 22, 1951, in St. George, Utah. He and Sheri Ann Searle were married on January 6, 1976 in the St. George Temple and later moved to Spring City in July 1980; they have five daughters at present. "Danny" has his own electrician business, serving this area with his training and talents. He currently is the Second Counselor in Spring City's Second Ward.

**Elwood Kent Strate,** son of Maybert and Leona Swensen Strate, was born October 19, 1926 on the Strate farm west of Spring City. He attended local schools, graduated from high school in Mt. Pleasant and attended the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan. During World War II he served in the Army for about a year until he was discharged. He married Herta Ludwig on January 5, 1951; they have six children and have had two Lamanite young people live with them, Roger and Juanita Morgan. Kent, as he is mostly known, served as both First and Second Counselor to Bishop Roger M. Allred. He has also been an Explorer Leader, Deacon's Quorum Advisor, member of

Elder's Quorum Presidency, teacher, and is currently the High Priest's Group Leader in Spring City First Ward as well as being a Manti Temple Ordinance Worker with his wife. Kent and Herta presently have 21 grandchildren with several more on the way.

**John Thomas, Jr.,** son of John Thomas, Sr., and June Cherry, was born in Ogden, Utah where he attended schools including Weber State. The Army claimed him for two years but after graduation he worked for the U.S. Government in Alaska. He served an L.D.S. Mission to Western Canada and has also lived in Tucson, Arizona. He is married to Karen Coffey, a registered nurse who is also co-owner of the Coast to Coast store in Ephraim, Utah. John has been in the Elder's Quorum Presidency, Stake M.I.A. Presidency, Bishop, Counselor, Financial Clerk and Bishop's Counselor in Spring City. he currently teaches the Gospel Doctrine classes in Sunday School.

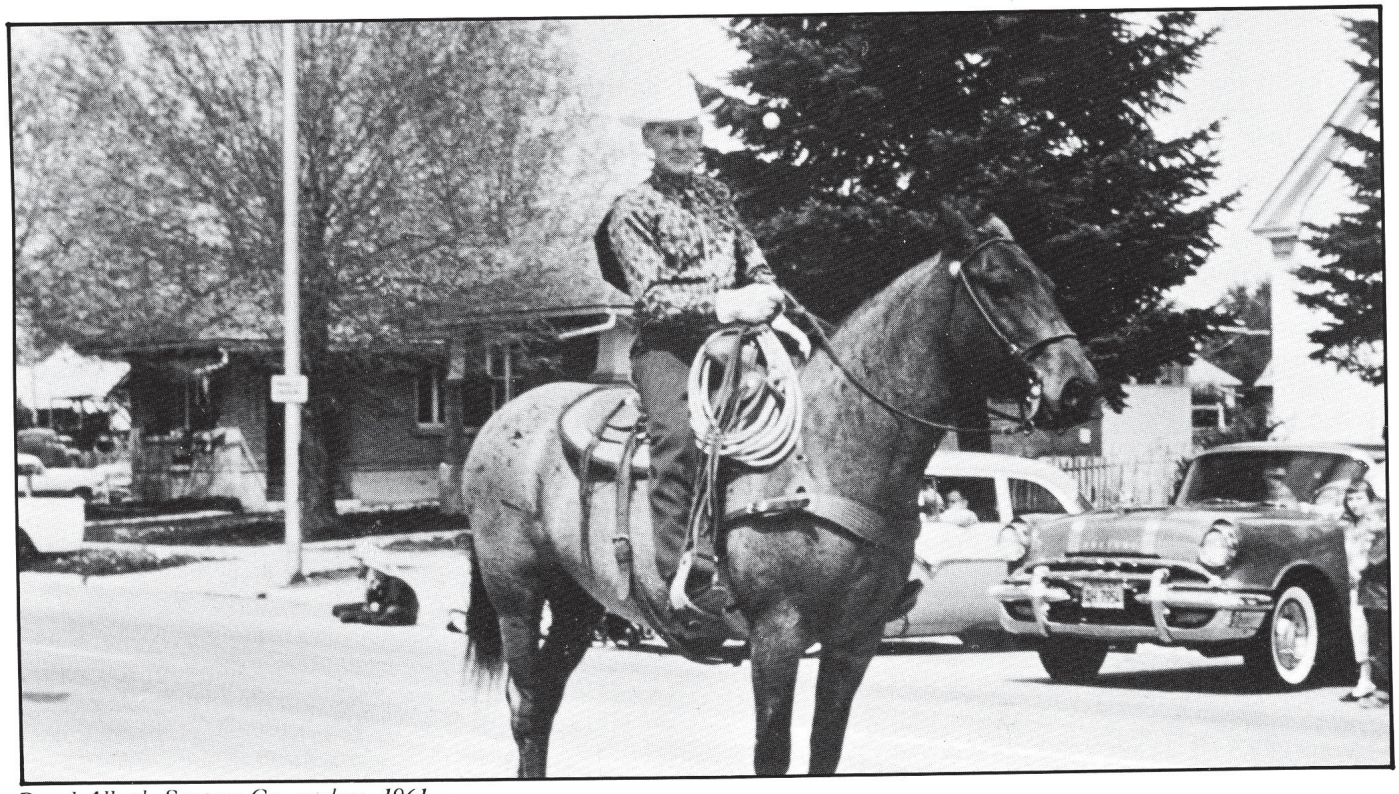
**Thelma A. Richardson Olson** was born February 5, 1925 in Mullan, Idaho, the tenth child of Walker and Adah Richardson. When 10 years old she moved with her family to Montana and two years later to California where she met and married Max G. Olsen on June 15, 1943. They adopted two children, Stephen and Janet, then had a girl, Sarah. When Stephen was 10 years old, he and his mother were baptized into the L.D.S. Church, of which Max was already a member. Thelma has had many Church positions since then including Sunbeam Teacher, Librarian, Primary Secretary, Relief Society president twice, Genealogy class teacher for many years and others. The Olsens moved to Spring City in March 1982 after Max's retirement. Thelma was elected to the Mayorship in November 1982 and took office in January 1986, the first woman elected to any office other than Treasurer in Spring City. She currently has three grandchildren.

**Frank C. Watson**, born July 25, 1911 in Spring City to William E. and Anna Jeneve Clawson Watson, attended local schools and B.Y.U. for a short time. He and Genniel Baxter were married on March 7, 1941; they had four children and adopted Genniel's daughter from a previous marriage. Frank has engaged in farming and stockraising, following his father's footsteps. He has been involved in both Ward and Stake YMMIA positions, assisted in the Scouting Program, was a long-time member of the Old Folks Standing Committee and Priesthood Quorums. He served from 1952-1976 on the North Sanpete District School Board, serving for many years as Board President. After his wife's death in 1972 he later met and married VaLene S. Johansen of Mt. Pleasant; together they served an L.D.S. Mission to Mesa, Arizona and have both been called as Manti and Provo Temple Ordinance Workers where they are currently serving. Frank currently lives in Mt. Pleasant with his lovely wife.

**Kaye C. Watson**, History Book Editor, was born in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania to Walter C. and Esther Pearl Calhoun and reared in Pennsylvania. She attended school in Pennsylvania and Maryland, graduating from Surrattsville High School in Clinton, Maryland and further receiving training at the L.D.S. Business College in Salt Lake City, After employment at State Farm Insurance and the Utah Air National Guard in Salt Lake, she married Spring City native R. Dennis Watson. In 1980 they moved to Spring City to take up farming and stockraising with their son, Roger D. Mrs. Watson has always been active in Church auxiliaries, serving in the YWMIA in Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C. and Salt Lake City, as well as singing in several choirs, teaching Relief Society, Junior Sunday School, Primary In-Service lessons and serving as Relief Society Counselor and currently as President. She has also been a Big Sister, Officer in the North Sanpete Chapter of Utah Homemakers, Republican Mass Meeting officer and County Convention Delegate and for the past several years has been collecting data to include in this volume. Interests when she can find the time include reading, genealogy, crocheting and of course history.

**Christie Rasmussen Bunnell** was born in Mt. Pleasant, Utah on March 4, 1911, daughter of Lars Christian and Cecilia Johansen, the eighth child in a family of nine. Her father was a farmer and Christie learned to work hard in all phases of farming. She attended Mt. Pleasant schools, graduating from high school in May 1930. Two years later she graduated from Snow College. During those Depression times there were no teaching postions available so she kept house for her father after her mother's death in January 1930. After her marriage to Morris Bunnell on June 21, 1933 they moved to Provo for one year where he continued his education. They had two children, Donna and Keith. In the spring of 1942 Edna Downard who taught first grade in Spring City left for California to work in a ship building plant, and Christie was summoned to teach this first grade class for the last month of school. She taught kindergarten for six weeks that summer, followed by 16 more summers. Beginning in the fall of 1942 Christie taught first grade, then second grade in 1943 and both grades for the following 29 years. During those years she taught all the students to square dance with performances at many programs. After Christie's retirement in 1973 she made golf and bowling part of her physical and social activities on a regular basis. In 1985 at age 74 she and her partner won first place in the doubles competition in the Utah State Bowling Tournament with 5,000 participants. Christie has also made church service part of her life and served as Stake Primary President for 10 years (1949-1959), Relief Society Education Counselor for three years, visiting teacher. She is locally known for her gardening abilities, has served as a DUP officer in several capacities, is a good quilter and has been a spur in preparing the Spring City history book. She and Morris celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in June 1983 with an open house in Spring City.

**Morris Bunnell** son of Stephen L. and Helena Rees Bunnell, was born November 5, 1905 in Spring City, Utah, the fourth child in a family of seven. After his father's death when he was only nine years old, Morris helped his widowed mother in securing a living from their farm, cattle and sheep. Morris attended school in Spring City then only completed two years at the North Sanpete High School before he left school to work on the farm. In October 1925 he left to serve an L.D.S. mission to the Southern States for two years. After his return he worked on the farm for a year then returned to high school and graduated in May 1929 at age 23. He graduated from Snow College in 1931. Morris



*Royal Allred, Sanpete Co. cowboy, 1961.*

was fortunate to obtain a teaching position in Indianola for $60 a month plus $15 for janitorial duties. He was required to keep the two pot bellied stoves hot and shoveling snow from around the school building. The winter of 1931-32 holds the record for having the most snow, often four feet from a typical storm, and cold weather, often 40° below. He taught fifth thru eighth grades. Teachers paid $30 a month for board and room and rode the train which was the only transportation. Because of the depression school closed in April 1932 for lack of funds.

After Morris and Christie's marriage they left for Provo in the Fall of 1932 where Morris obtained his B.S. degree from B.Y.U. the next spring. He received a scholarship to attend the University of California at Berkeley for five months in 1935. He was lucky enough to obtain a job with the newly formed Welfare Program. For nine years he was employed as a case worker then was appointed the Director, which position he held for the following 25 years until his retirement in 1968. Morris served as Counselor and YMMIA President, member of the Ward Choir, Scoutmaster. He was an avid fisherman, hunter, and enjoyed all kinds of sports and was in charge of the Hunting Unit for 16 years.

**Royal L. Allred**, born April 30, 1897, the son of Reuben W. and Clara Allred, was a life-long Spring City resident, except for the time spent in the service of his country during World War I where he served in the cavalry. In 1918 he married Elva Mortensen in the Salt Lake Temple they had three boys and a girl.

Royal always loved sports and began playing baseball in the eighth grade, after which he played on the many Spring City teams for a number of years, also joining in the after-game fights that were standard procedure. After becoming too old to play himself, he was an active supporter of the young boys and men who were team members.

Royal hauled groceries from Provo for a number of years for local merchants and others along the way, using his telephone to take messages for the less fortunate in town who had no phone. He also tended his small herd of sheep and farmed his small farm, not getting rich except in friendships.

He is also remembered for his love of hunting, looking forward all year to the time that he and his long-time friends could camp and hunt for several weeks in the mountains east of Spring City.

Royal was active in Spring City's affairs including City Councilman, parties, L.D.S. Church positions (Sunday School, member of Bishopric, Stake High Priest's Quorum Presidency, Temple Worker.)

In 1961 Royal was given the honor of becoming the Sanpete King Cowboy, and he loved to ride in local parades. He loved and cared for many horses during his life, also training horses for other people, and was handy with a rope.

His wife Elva passed away in 1981 after they had been married for 63 years. Royal joined her death on July 24, 1982, after attending a Salt Place Rodeo and having a heart attack the next morning. What an appropriate ending for an old cowboy!

**Francis T. Black**, was born May 24, 1925 in Spring City, son of Angus M. and Olga Thompson Black, attending local schools and graduating from B.Y.U. in 1952. He served after World War II on patrol duty and cleaning up war operations and also in Korea. He and Shirley Rees were married on January 15, 1949 in Elko, Nevada; they have four children, however, one is deceased. Francis began teaching in Moroni in 1951, progressing to Principal after four years.

*Allen Beck, Sanpete Co. King Cowboy, 1981.*

He has taught a total of 35 years and at present is Spring City Elementary School Principal. In 1955 he served as Finance Clerk and in 1959 became 2nd Counselor to Bishop Roger M. Allred and has held numerous Stake positions. He has served three terms (12 years) as City Councilman and has been Twenty-fourth of July parade chairman for seven years.

**Sherman Strate**, son of Mack F. and Utahna Jensen Strate, was born August 14, 1937 in Spring City, attending local schools. He served an L.D.S. mission to Denmark from October 1957 to April 1960 marrying Rudy J. Seely on September 9, 1960 in the Manti Temple. They have three sons. Sherm has been involved in farming and in 1970 built a garage which was called Sherm's Quality Parts and Garage which he kept until 1981 when he ceased working for himself to work for the North Sanpete School District Transportation Dept. as a Supervisor. Strate has served as City Councilman and Fire Chief. He was instrumental in obtaining the white tanker truck for the City. He has been active in the L.D.S. Church serving as Explorer Leader, YMMIA President, Second Counselor to Bishop Osral Allred for five years and 1st Counselor for three years, as well as High Priest's Group Leader.

**Allen Beck** was born in Chester, Utah on June 26, 1904, a son of Clara and Ishmael Beck. He attended local schools in Chester and Spring City. After his parents' move to Spring City the family continued working on their Chester farm. Allen married Christie Strate in 1925; they have two children. He has always enjoyed working with horses and cattle and especially enjoyed working in the field with his team of beautiful horses. He also spends much time in hunting and fishing in our beautiful mountains. In 1981 he was honored by the Sanpete County Fair Board by being chosen King Cowboy and has ridden in many parades in our area since then.

**Crystal Watson,** a daughter of Jack and Cecile Watson, was raised in Spring City and grew up around animals including sheep, horses, dogs, etc. She learned to ride at an early age and has always loved horses. She was active in the 4-H program and won many riding awards on her favorite horses: Smokey, Sadie, FeFe and Babe. During this time she was forced to go to Mt. Pleasant to participate because there was no Spring City riding club; Crystal worked towards he goal of having an organization here and found Lonnie Brewer and Barbara H. Strate who would help her. Their Club began with about 12 members and was named Horseshoe High Riders. This riding club participated in many horseshows, parades and fairs.

Crystal was also active in the High School Rodeo Club "the Sidekicks" serving as their Secretary and helping to pull together the school rodeo put on for the benefit of members throughout the State. High School rodeoing was fun and exciting but it took lots of time and money, as well as the support of her parents. Crystal and her parents traveled to rodeos in such places as Hurricane, Huntington, Nephi, Mt. Pleasant and South Jordan. Each rodeo was a different experience but the best times came when she placed in the top three riders and qualified for the State Finals in Heber City. That year she participated in poles and barrels, ranking twelfth in the state—not too bad!

Crystal has always had a desire to become the Sanpete County Sweetheart and in 1977 she tried out and became First Attendant. The following year she tried again and her dream came true—she was Sanpete County Sweetheart!

*Crystal Watson, 1978 Sanpete Co. Sweetheart.*

That was a fun summer riding in Utah parades, reigning over local parades, horse shows, races and the Fair. She also participated in the Miss Rodeo Utah pageant and had an enjoyable experience. She also won the All-around Cowgirl award for North Sanpete High in 1978.

Crystal attended Snow College and Utah State University graduating in Elementary Education and is currently teaching in Spanish Fork.

Washington State's Mother of the Year. Carolyn married David L. Hafen and they have six children: Cathy, Robert, Kimberly, Brad, Nikol and Ky. Washington State's Mother of the Year. Carolyn married David L. Hafen on September 6, 19 and they have six children: Cathy, Robert, Kimberly, Brad, Nikol and Ky. Carolyn grew up in Spring City and attended North Sanpete High. She has lived in the Walla Walla, Washington area for over 16 years and has taught early morning Seminary, acted as Choir Director for over 15 years, served as Relief Society President, PTA president, and Boy Scout leader. Her husband is the Walla Walla Stake President. Most of her life has been spent at home with her children although she worked five years as a dental receptionist. She had the opportunity of representing Washington in the National Convention which celebrated its 50th anniversary that year.

**Charles A. Thompsen**, Mayor from 1946 through 1949 was born to Andrew C. and Katherine K. Nielsen Thompsen on April 24, 1892 in Spring City. He was married to Adelaide H. Sahlberg in 1917; they had six children, namely: Richard, Spencer, Warren, Carol, Fergus and Virginia.

Charles was a World War I Supply Sergeant; three of his sons served in World War II. Except for the time he guarded the Bingham Copper Mine during 1943 to 1945 he lived and farmed in Spring City. Charles served two terms as City Councilman and also as Mayor from 1946 to 1949. He was also the Head Watermaster for the Horseshoe Irrigation Co. for 11 years.

An American Legion member, Charles served in that organization in various capacities and placed small American flags on veterans' graves each Memorial Day. During his term as mayor there was a successful beautification program in Spring City which won a $100 award and a trophy in competition with other communities in Sanpete, Sevier, Juab, Wayne and Piute Counties. Also during his administration a new diesel engine was purchased for the new power plant.

Charles died July 28, 1979 at the age of 87.

**Owen B. Anderson**, Mayor 1954-1957. Born in Pleasant Grove, Utah May 8, 1898 to Ole and Minnie Nielsen Anderson. Married to Elizabeth Smith June 1, 1921; they had eight children. They lived in Spring City for 24 years from 1948 to 1972. Owen was able to get Spring City out of debt while serving as Mayor. He served as Principal and Teacher in the L.D.S. Seminary for 16 years. L.D.S. church service included Bishop's Councelor under Bishop Reid H. Allred, High Councilman for 12 years and teacher in various auxiliaries. He was also a member of the Sanpete County Industrial Committee for four years and watermaster for three years. He is presently living in Pleasant Grove, Utah.

**John R. Baxter**, Mayor 1958-1974. Mayor Baxter was born in Manti in 1888, a son of John R. and Janet Jack Baxter. His parents returned to Spring City in 1890 where they were active in church and community projects. John went to school in Spring City and at the Brigham Young Academy in Provo. He played baseball on the Spring City team, was a member of the Brass Band and loved music. On January 22, 1913 he married Enid D. Nielsen; they had four children. He built and operated the Lyceum Theater in 1915, and also operated a Pool Hall next door. The Baxter Confectionary also opened in 1915 and operated here in Spring City for 58 years. He also built and operated a Shell Service on Center Street and Main. Baxter became mayor at age 69; he had previously served as City Treasurer, as had his wife. During his administration grass was planted in the city cemetery, a more modern fire engine was purchased. the streets were oiled, the electric system was modernized, taxes were held down and debts paid. He died in October 1978 at the age of 90.

**Gordon J. Sorensen**: September 12, 1976 to November 18, 1979. Born July 10, 1925, son of Christian and Agnes Andersen Sorensen. He attended local schools and graduated from North Sanpete High. Gordon worked on surveying crew at Geneva Steel, as fireman for D&RG Railroad for a short time. He joined the Army during World War II and served 22 months in the Philippines and Japan. His main occupations have been dairy farming, contract milk route driver and Postmaster.

Gordon's church service has included YMMIA Secretary, assistant Explorer Leader, Stake Special Interest

Leader, Stake Junior Men's Leader, Stake YMMIA Superintendent, 2nd Counselor to Bishop Mickel, Financial Clerk for Bishop Osral Allred, High Council member. He married Ethel Peterson on June 22, 1948 in the Manti Temple; they have six children. During his tenure as Bishop the addition to the Chapel was completed and dedicated on August 6, 1978.

**Lowell F. Hansen**: November 27, 1979 to July 11, 1982. Born in Spring City on May 22, 1909, son of Joseph F. and Eliza Allred Hansen. He graduated from North Sanpete High and Snow College. He worked for James F. Ellis, as beekeeper, and later for Superior Honey Co. in Tremonton, Idaho, and also gasoline delivery in Salina. Lowell graduated from B.Y.U. in 1937 with a B.S. in Education. He taught school in Fountain Green and Escalante, Utah, and then at North Sanpete High for 30 years.

His church service includes MIA President, Sunday School Teacher and Superintendent, Counselor in St. SS, one of seven presidents of 70ths of 240 Quorum, High Conucil member, High Priest Group Leader, and Scoutmaster. He married Etha Shaw of Aurora, Utah; they have 5 children. He was released as Bishop when the Ward divided into two.

**Evona T. Justesen**: August 24, 1969 to August 1975. Born in Carbon County. His father died at an early age and his mother was remarried to Ernest Davis. He married D. Glen Justesen of Spring City; they have 5 children. He was a Sunday School and Primary teacher at an early age. Other duties included Junior Sunday School Coordinator, Relief Society Director for 20 years, Stake Relief Society, Secretary and Visiting teacher, Genealogy teacher, President in two areas, Spring City and Dragerton.

Evona helped raise funds for the addition to the Spring City Chapel. One project was taking orders and making pies. This operation got so big, they had to send out to have the pies baked. One week in February they had orders for 70 cherry pies. In six years made 273 quilts, sewed articles, besides ward dinners to raise money. They made quilts for 42 weddings, many visits to the sick and assisted with 59 funerals. He was in charge of Father's Day program, f four socials a year.

A Stake Christmas Fair was held in December 1969 with Spring City participating, donating Christmas tree and articles to sell on tables. The Spring City Mothers sang.

**Herta L. Strate**: August 1975 to January 13, 1980. She was born in Germany and her family came to Salt Lake City when she was a small child. She married Kent Elwood Strate January 5, 1957 in the Salt Lake L.D.S. Temple; they have six children. She was a First Counselor under President Ethel Sorensen until October 10, 1976.

**Neva H. Dye:** January 13, 1980 to September 27, 1981. Born in Fairview, Utah. Married Mar Dye of Spring City; they had four children. She taught M.I.A., Sunday School and Primary, served on the Primary Stake Board, and was a Relief Society Work Director. They moved to Murray, Utah in 1951 where she was active in the local ward. They returned to Spring City around 1957. She was co-chairman with her husband of the Old Folks Commission for 13 years. She worked as an L.P.N. at Sanpete Valley Hospital for 20 years. Neva taught homemaking lessons in Relief Society and was President with Counselors LePrele Nielson her First Counselor, Dorothy Clark her Second Counselor and Helen Madsen as Secretary.

Sunday Relief Society meetings came into effect in 1980 early in the morning. Stake Leadership meetings were held quarterly. Socials were held two to four times yearly with homemaking day luncheons cut to every other month. Fifty-seven quilts were made at this time.

**Ethel Peterson Sorensen**, born March 4, 1928, in Manti, Utah was the daughter of Peter Lorenzo and Anna Elizabeth Frischknecht Peterson. She attended Manti schools and graduated from Snow College. While attending school she worked briefly for a local cannery, sewing plant and a grocery store.

On June 22, 1948 she married Gordon J. Sorensen and they moved to Spring City where they have lived since that time, raising their six children. Ethel found farm life hard but challenging and a good place to raise their family. She has served in the community as a 4-H leader and on various charitable fund raising drives and as a DUP member. She has also served as Captain, Chaplain and County DUP Historian. She is active in the elementary school restoration project.

Her L.D.S Church positions have included Sunday School Secretary and teacher, Y.W.M.I.A. techer, secretary, Counselor and President, Stake Y.W.M.I.A. Board member, Primary teacher, Relief Society visiting teacher, class leader, counselor and, from September 27, 1981 to October 1984, as President; Stake Relief Society Secretary and Counselor and is currently assigned as a Spanish name extractor.

**Rulon Blain,** son of John S. and Emmeline Larsen Blain, was born in Spring City on December 8, 1901, attending local schools and the Agricultural College in Logan, Utah. During his younger years he worked at a variety of jobs including mining, sheepherding, teaching and manual labor. He and Audra Allred were married on Ocrober 25, 1936; they had one daughter, Marilyn. He became Spring City's postmaster on April 1, 1934 and retired in May 1970, serving in the old post office until the new building's dedication. He passed away on 17 Oct., 1986.

**Glen S. Osborne,** the son of Virgus and Athene, was born and raised in Spring City, graduating from North Sanpete High. He served on an L.D.S. Church Mission to South Africa and later served in the U.S. Army. He served four years as a Councilman and two terms as Mayor with the following accomplishments: helped to update fire department equipment; purchased State surplus property for police department; purchased backhoe, gasoline tanks and snow removal equipment; improved city dump by digging landfill trench; remodeling of City Hall including electric heat, painting, new windows and carpeting, also adding a file cabinet and new folding chairs; new sidewalks where needed on Main Street; started efforts to construct a City Float so that Spring City could be represented by a lovely float during summer parades.

Glen is currently working as a miner and living in Spring City. He is the President of the Horseshoe Irrigation Company.

**Lester Parnell,** son of Charles and Essie Harris Parnell, was born July 16, 1908 in Waukesha, Wisconsin and attended schools in Oklahoma, Texas and California. He

married Doar Jonak on May 30, 1942 and they had four children, all boys. During World War II Lester served as a member of the U.S. Army Signal Corps in the Pacific and Caribbean areas receiving an assignment as radio operator on Naval vessels. After his discharge in 1946 the Parnells moved back to California where they had met. Lester worked as telegrapher for Western Union and the Railroad and is now retired. About 1978 they moved to Mt. Pleasant for about a year and then to Spring City to be near their son, Gary and his family. he became the first Senior Citizens President in 1982, planning many worthwhile activities for the town's citizens over 55 with the help of his officers.

**Robert Melray Graham** was born November 25, 1933, in Milburn, Utah to Guy Melray and Gwen Graham and attended schools in Fairview and Mt. Pleasant, graduating from North Sanpete High. He married Ruth Ellis on July 10, 1953, in the Manti Temple; they have four children and 12 grandchildren. After their marriage, the Grahams moved to Salt Lake where he worked on pipeline construction and body and fender repair. In 1957 they returned to Spring City and bought the James F. Ellis Bee Business which consisted of 500 colonies of bees. At that time Bob traveled to Salt Lake during the winter to work for Miller Honey Company and at the same time he worked hard to try and build up his own business.

Robert served two terms as City Councilman and six years as First Counselor both to Bishop Gordon J. Sorensen and to Bishop Lowell Hansen. His other involvement has included President of the Utah Beekeeper's Association which office he presently occupies. His bee business has been expanded through hard work to include 1,600 colonies of bees which he operates by himself with the aid of modern equipment. Graham's beeyards range from Sterling on the south to Indianaola on the north.

**Henry S. Schofield,** son of William H. Schofield and Mary Peterson, was born in Spring City on November 8, 1891, 10 days before his father died of a stroke. His mother later married John Robinson who became his father in all but name. He attended school in the City Hall and then in the large brick elementary. He became a World War I draftee where he lost part of his hearing. After his return home, he worked on a local threshing machine, as a repair man at the Peoples Sugar Factory and then at the Spring City Roller Mills as the miller where he stayed for a number of years. He married Rose Rasmussen in 1928 and they had two children. The also cared for Rose's four young brothers and sisters after her parent's death. Henry's experiences have aided us greatly in the preparation of this history. Although he recently lost his beloved Rose, Henry divides his time betwen Spring City and his daughter's home in the Salt Lake Valley.

**Eva Grace Allred**, Relief Society President from September, 1, to October 9, 1949.

Born in Moroni on March 30, 1894, she moved to Mt. Pleasant with her mother after her father died. She met her husband at 16 and married at 17; they had four children. She spent 25 years in Salt Lake before moving to Spring City.

**Mary Kofford Finell** September 1, 1946 to October 9, 1949

Born 1882 in Spring City to Charles E. and Christina Hansen Kofford and attended schools in Spring City, Castle Dale, and then Snow College and L.D.S. College. She married Charles V. Finell, they had one son, Charles. Her First Counselor was Margaret Peterson with Anna Lizia Hansen as her Second Counselor and Lorna B. Jensen as Secretary/Treasurer. Two bazaars were held during her presidency, and a Father's Day program in June was well attended. She gave girls and boys home for college parts in the program and honored oldest and youngest fathers.

She continued on with welfare work, going to Mt. Pleasant to do the work. She made many quilts and gave them as presents to widows with small children and as wedding gifts. The sale of garments by the Relief Society came into being during her term. Anna Lizia Hansen had charge of this function. Each yer on the 17th of March they had a luncheon and program to honor past presidents and older members who had worked in the Relief Society. Visiting teachers were always 100 percent. Singing Mothers conducted by Bishop Terry included Elizabeth Anderson, Geneva Justesen, Donna Larsen and Vilate Hope. In 1951 the women made 290 visits to homebound and in 1952 280 visits were made. The recipients of these visits were greeted with cheer baskets and dinners on their birthdays. During her presidency the rooms of T.O., where the Relief Society meetings were held, were papered; new drapes were installed, and four sets of silverware acquired. Her grandgrandmoter was a charter member of the Relief Society in 1842. She did temple work, took care of flowers for funerals and food, put on the road show and donated $66 to Mt. Pleasant Hospital. Sister Finell also served a North Sanpete Stake Mission.

**Lorna B. Jensen** October 11, 1953 to June 17, 1956

Ethel Sorensen was her First Counselor with Leona State as Second and Irene Aiken as Secretary/Treasurer. Ethel was released when her twins were born. During Sister Jensen's presidency a nursery was organized to that young mothers could come and enjoy lessons. A project was undertaken to obtain pictures of Relief Society Presidencies to be placed in a large frame. The main goal was to visit the sick and homebound. Boxes were taken at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

She was born in Spring City in 1895 and attended Snow Academy. She married Charles E. Jensen on August 4, 1914; they had four daughters. She also raised her oldest grandson, David Earl Sorensen. They lived in Gilette, Wyoming for 15 years. Her duties included Visiting Teacher, Theology Teacher and Secretary.

**Genniel Baxter Watson** June 17, 1956 to May 12, 1963

She was born in Spring City in 1914, and attended Spring City elementary, junior high and North Sanpete High. She married Frank C. Watson; they are the parents of five children. She worked at the Schofield store from 1931 to 1933, and managed Baxter Confectionary from 1933 to 1936. She found employment at Sears in Salt Lake City from 1936 to 1939, and returned to Spring City and managed the Baxter Confectionary again until her marriage. Her Church service included Y.W.M.I.A. Counselor, Jr. Gleaners girls teacher, Stake Gleaner Leader from 1953 to 1956. Dorothy Clark was her First Counselor, with Etha Hansen as Second and Odessa Jensen as Secretary/Treasurer. The

Work Department was very popular under Genniel. Quilts, fancy aprons and 35 to 40 quilts were made each year as well as pillow cases, luncheon sets, dish towels and baby clothes. A Steinway piano was bought for chapel in 1962 under her direction. After her presidency, she was set apart as Stake magazine representative. She also worked at American Cleaners in Mt. Pleasant to help send her sons on missions. She died on February 8, 1972.

**Dorothy O. Clark** May 12, 1963 to August 24, 1969

Born in Moroni, she married Charles Clark of Spring City in 1937; this couple had two children. She had the privilege of serving in Relief Society, Sunday School, Primary, M.I.A., Manti Temple Visitor's Center, Singing Mothers Chorus, Ward Choir, Visiting Teacher, and Stake Board for Relief Society. She currently lives in the Second Ward.

**Roger M. Allred,** son of Royal L. and Elva Mortensen Allred, was born May 10, 1922, in Spring City, attending local schools, Snow College, B.Y.U. and U.S.U. From 1942 to 1946 he served in New Guinea and the Philippines with the Army. About 1950 he began teaching in the Spring City schools, becoming the Principal in 1957 and retiring in 1984. He has served in many L.D.S. Church positions including Elder's Quorum Presidency, Bishop (1956-1963), High Counsel member, Second Counsel in Stake Presidency, Stake President, Sunday School teacher and Stake Patriarch.

Civicly, Allred has served on the City Council. He is married to Lila Justesen Allred; they have four daughters and a son. He has also raised turkeys for a number of years and is an avid hunter.

**Archibald "Archie" Q. Aiken,** son of Lorenzo W. and Mary Jane Nielsen Aiken, was born December 12, 1911 in Spring City, the seventh of eight children. Mrs. Annie Billington, a midwife, helped his mother with all her children. He attended Spring City schools and high school in Mt. Pleasant. He married Irene D. Tolley on March 14, 1934 in Nephi. He worked for the WPA Recreation program during the Thirties. The couple had four daughters. From 1941 to 1947 Archie was employed at the Tooele Smelter as a pipe fitter and then returned to Spring City. He worked as a plumber in later years, not only locally, but in Nephi, and also worked for the D&RG Railroad. They lived for a while in Las Vegas and then returned to Spring City to work as a Maintenance Supervisor for the school district until he retired in 1973. He served in the Elder's Quorum Presidency, Sunday School Superintendent for eight years, Old Folks Committee member, and did much temple work in later years. He passed away January 20, 1975 after many health problems.

**Irene Tolley Aiken,** daughter of Charles R. Tolley and Sarah S. Sperry, was born April 26, 1909, in Nephi, Utah. After an eventful childhood in Nephi, playing and going to school, she graduated from Nephi High in 1927. Jobs were scare so Irene did housework, worked in a cafe and then attended the Utah Business School and worked in the Juab County Courthouse. She has always been active in L.D.S. Church positions both in Nephi and Spring City. In 1934 she married Archie Aiken; they had four daughters. Through the years, Irene has kept busy with her family and church work, serving in the M.I.A., Primary and Relief Society as teacher, secretary and counselor. One achievement to her credit is a Relief Society scrapbook outlining that organization's activities since 1842. In 1976 she became a DUP member and has been a Social Service Club member for over 45 years. In 1984 Irene received an Outstanding Citizen award from Snow College for her service to community.

**Craig B. Paulsen,** born November 18, 1946, to Byron and LuRee Paulsen, in Salt Lake City, attended Salt lake schools, and graduated from Olympus High. He also attended the U. of U. Craig was part owner of Cummings, Inc., a men's clothing store but has mainly been involved in construction work in conjunction with Paulsen Engineering. He married M'Lisa Joy Young in 1967; they have one son and two daughters. The Paulsens moved to Spring City in 1974 from Salt Lake and began restoration of the Emil Erickson home on Second North where they currently live. Paulsen was elected Mayor of Spring City in 1981 but was forced to resign when conflicts arose with his out of town job, giving his notice in March 1984. While Mayor, he made efforts in improving the power system and utility connections with the goal of getting the city out of debt, secured funding for the culinary water project, purchased Christmas decoration for city streets, established a Planning Commission, endeavored to improve city beautification goals, established a minimum residential dwelling standards and worked to improve city streets. After his resignation, Paulsen was appointed City Councilman. Since moving to Spring City, he has served in various Church positions including Scoutmaster, Sunday School teacher, and Ward Clerk.

**David L. Allred,** born in Spring City on August 12, 1947, the son of Louis and Winona Justesen Allred, attended local schools including Snow College. He also attended Utah State University, and the University of Delaware, in Newark, New Jersey, where he received a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics. He is married to Diana L. Chapman; they are the parents of two daughters.

David served on the City Council from January 1982 until May 1984, at which time he was appointed Mayor, taking over for Craig Paulsen. Accomplishments during his term include continuing Mayor Paulsen's previous projects, purchase of a new police car, adoption of personnel policy, meeting the challenges of major flooding with the help of citizens and council members, adoption of several ordinances to update the city with modern life, and the completion of a costly and controversial culinary water project through town.

**Daniel Lee Vincent,** born April 6, 1952; married Shelly Barr, 1972; they have four children, Brandon, Sara, Matthew and Holly. Dan has been involved in graphic arts for 15 years. They moved to Sanpete in 1980. Dan works as Director of Graphic Arts, Snow College; wife, Shelly, is a descendent of Isaac Allred.

# FOOTNOTES

## Chapter One

1. Andrew Jensen, unpublished *Manuscript History of Spring City Ward,* L.D.S. Church Archives, p. 2.
2. W. H. Lever, *History of Sanpete and Emery Counties.* (Ogden, Utah; W. H. Lever, 1898), p. 49.
3. Jenson, p. 2.
4. Jenson, p. 3.
5. Albert Antrei, *View From Red Point* (Manti: Messenger-Enterprise, Inc., 1976), p. 10.
6. Jenson, p. 2.
7. Jenson, p. 2.
8. Minnie A. Barney, Emmeline A. Jensen and Emmeline A. Stapley, Reuben W. Allred history, unpublished, in possession of Sidney and Phyllis Kelsey, p. 2.
9. Athene Osborne, *Spring City Ward History Book,* unpublished, quoting Reuben W. Allred diary.
10. Hilda M. Longsdorf, *History of Mount Pleasant, 1859-1939* (SLC, Utah: Stevens & Wallace, 1939), pp. 19-20.
11. Jenson, p. 3.
12. Jenson, p. 3.
13. Longsdorf, p. 21.
14. Longsdorf, p. 21.
15. Augusta D. Stegens Autobiography, unpublished, p. 1.
16. Osborne.
17. Jenson, p. 2.
18. Stegens, p. 1.
19. Longsdorf, p. 22.
20. Stegens, p. 1.
21. Longsdorf, p. 23.
22. Letter from William Y. Black to Brigham Young, July 4, 1859, Incoming Correspondence, L.D.S. Church Archives, SLC, Utah.
23. Letter from Brigham Young to William Y. Black, July 12, 1859, Outgoing Correspondence, L.D.S. Church Archives, SLC, Utah.
24. Jenson, p. 4.
25. Letter from William Y. Black to Brigham Young, August 1, 1859,Incoming Correspondence, L.D.S. Church Archives, SLC, Utah.
26. Jenson, p. 6.
27. Jenson, p. 6.
28. John Frantzen Journal, 1837-1905, unpublished, written 1889 in Prison, L.D.S. Archives, p. 55.
29. Frantzen, p. 58.
30 Frantzen, p. 61.
31. Frantzen, p. 62.
32. Lyman Littlefield, Salt Lake *Deseret News,* 2:353.
33. Athene Osborne, Samuel Allred History, p. 3.
34. Frantzen, p. 83
35. James Meek History, unpublished, p. 1.
36. Fanny Myrick Kofford History, unpublished, p. 2.
37. Longsdorf, p. 94.
38. Kate B. Carter, *Our Pioneer Heritage,* Vol. 9 (SLC, DUP, 1966), p. 177.
39. Sidney R. Allred History, unpublished, p. 1.
40. Hans Jorgen Hansen History, unpublished, Hansen family records, p. 10.
41. Osborne, Samuel Allred History, p. 2.
42. Joseph Blain History, p. 1.
43. Kofford, p. 2.
44. Sarah Shepherd Justesen History, unpublished, p. 3.
45. Hemming Hansen History, unpublished, Hansen family records, p. 3.
46. Hemming Hansen, p. 3.
47. Frantzen, p. 87.
48. Peter Gottfredson, *Indian Depredations of Utah* (SLC: Private Printing, 2nd ed. 1969), pp. 270-271.
49. Gottfredson, p. 272.
50. Gottfreson, p. 272.
51. Clara R. Allred History, unpublished, p. 1.
52. Kate B. Carter, *Our Pioneer Heritage* (SLC: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1966), p. 236.
53. DUP, *These Our Fathers* (Springville: Art City Publishing, 1947), p. 58.
54. Gottfredson, p. 307.
55. Gottfredson, pp. 308-309.
56. Kate B. Carter, *Treasures of Pioneer History,* (SLC: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1956), p. 351.
57. Carlton Culmsee, *Utah's Black Hawk War—Lore and Reminescenses,* (Logan: USU Press, 1973), p. 154.
58. Culmsee, p. 154.
59. Athene Osborne, Samuel Allred History, p. 2.
60. Niels P. Nielsen History, unpublished, p. 4.
61. Nielsen, p. 4.
62. LaFern Allred Jensen History, unpublished, p. 1.
63. Clara Robinson Allred History, unpublished, p. 2.
64. Ida M. Billington tribute to her mother, p. 1.
65. Fred Thompson History, unpublished, Thompson family records, p. 2.
66. Ethel Blain Larsen Autobiography, unpublished, 1970, p. 2.
67. Maybert Strate History, unpublished, p. 1.
68. Justesen, p. 2.
69. S. George Ellsworth, *Utah Heritage* (SLC, Utah; Gibb M. Smith, Inc., Rev. ed. 1971) p. 286.
70. Osborne, *Spring City Ward History Book.*
71. Osborne.
72. Frantzen, p. 68.
73. Frantzen, p. 69.
74. Frantzen, p. 73.
75. Longsdorf, p. 79.
76. Mary Ellen Acord, *Spring City Ward History Book,* Sanford Allred Biography, p. 1.
77. Acord p. 1.
78. Ephraim City History Committee, *Our Yesterdays: A History of Ephraim, Utah, 1854-1979* (Provo: Community Press, 1981), p. 39.
79. Albert Antrei and Ruth Scow, eds *The Other 49ers* (SLC: Western Epics, 1982), p. 341.
80. DUP, p. 59.
81. Hannah H. Johnson History, unpublished, Hansen family records, pp. 2-3.
82. Segens, p. 2.
83. Peter Alvin Hansen History, unpublished, Hansen family records, p. 2.
84. Spring City *Ordinance and Minute Book* Number One.
85. Ellsworth, p. 301.
86. DUP, p. 60.
87. DUP, p. 61.
88. Ellsworth, p. 247.
89. DUP, p. 60.
90. DUP, p. 61.
91. Cindy Rice, "Spring City: A Look at a Nineteenth-Century Mormon Village," *Utah Historical Quarterly,* 43, 3, p. 296.
92. Athene Osborne, *Spring City Ward History Book.*
93. Hans J. Hansen, p. 11.
94. John and Emma L. Robinson History, unpublished, p. 1.
95. *Mt. Pleasant* (Utah) *Pyramid,* July 11, 1913.
96. *Pyramid,* July 11, 1913.

97. Hans J. Hansen, p. 11.
98. Evinda Allred Madsen, Reuben W. Allred History, unpublished, p. 1.
99. Isabel Graham Blain History, unpublished, p. 2.
100. Cindy Rice, Personal interview with Vera D. Sorensen, April 12, 1974, Typescript copy, Utah State Historical Society, p. 5.
101. Larsen, p. 4.
102. Edgar L. Young, *The Founding of Utah* (NY: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1923), p. 328.
103. Cindy Rice, Personal interview with W. Lee Allred, April 18, 1974, Typescript copy, Utah State Historical Society, p. 4.
104. Cindy Rice, Personal interview with Bergetta L. Jensen, April 16, 1974, Typescript copy, Utah State Historical Society, p. 8.
105. Ephraim L. Allred History, unpublished, p. 1.
106. Allred, p. 1.
107. Isaac Allred History, unpublished, p. 2.
108. James Riley Allred History, unpublished, p. 1.
109. Cindy Rice, Personal interview with Rose R. Schofield, April 11, 1974, Typescript copy, Utah State Historical Society, p. 6.
110. Christie Bunnell, Personal interview with Henry Schofield, 1985.
111. Ellsworth, pp. 251-252.
112. Spring City Ward Records, L.D.S. Genealogical Dept.
113. Spring City Ward Records.
114. Anine M. Larsen Justesen History, unpublished, p. 1.
115. Kate B. Carter, *Heart Throbs of the West* (SLC: DUP, 1947), I, pp. 184-185.
116. Lovina A. Robinson, Sketch of James Allred, unpublished, p. 2.
117. Robinson, James Allred, p. 1.
118. Robinson, James Allred, p. 2.
119. William Black Autobiography, Black Family records, B.Y.U. Library, p. 4.
120. Black, p. 1.
121. Black, p. 3.
122. Black, p. 6.
123. Joseph S. Black Autogiography, Black Family records, B.Y.U. Library, p. 11.
124. Black (J.S.), p. 13.
125. Alvin E. Allred History, unpublished, p. 1.
126. Alvin E. Allred, p. 12.
127. John Schofield History, unpublished, p. 4.
128. Schofield, p. 4.
129. Schofield, p. 5.

## Chapter Two

1. Ellsworth, p. 255.
2. Salt Lake *Deseret News,* 19:77.
3. *Minute & Ordinance Book* Number One.
4. *Minute & Ordinance Book* Number One.
5. *Minute & Ordinance Book* Number One.
6. *Minute & Ordinance Book* Number One.
7. *Minute & Ordinance Book* Number One.
8. Tessie B. Pyper, Cemetery Information Statement, 1984.
9. Pyper.
10. *Minute & Ordinance Book* Number One.
11. Osborne, Spring City *Ward History Book,* Relief Society Section.
12. Osborne, YWMIA Section.
13. Osborne, YWMIA Section.
14. Osborne, YWMIA Section.
15. Osborne, Relief Society Section.
16. Osborne, Choir Section.
17. Osborne, Choir Section.
18. Osborne, Choir Section.
19. Osborne, Choir Section.
20. Osborne, Choir Section.
21. Osborne, Ward History Section.
22. *Minute & Ordinance Book* Number One.
23. Cindy Rice Personal interview with Vera D. Sorensen, p. 5.
24. Joseph H. Hansen History, unpublished, Hansen family recores, p. 3.
25. Schofield, p. 4.
26. Schofield, p. 4.
27. Osborne, Samuel Allred History, p. 3.
28. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 276.
29. Ellen Allred Nielsen History, unpublished, p. 3.
30. Carter, *Treasures of Pioneer History,* V, pp. 352-353.
31. Carter, V, pp. 354-355.
32. Osborne, Samuel Allred, p. 3.
33. Cephus Thompson History, unpublished, Thompson family records, p. 2.
34. Niels C. "Tinker" Jensen History, unpublished, p. 7.
35. Jensen, p. 6.
36. Cynthia Allred, Personal interview with Barney Hyde, 1984.
37. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Ward History Section.
38. Rice, **Utah Historical Quarterly,** p. 268.
39. Lever, p. 475.
40. Ethelyn Walkington, *Journey Thru a Century, The Life of Alice Y. Lindley, 1853-1951,* (Published date unknown, 1966), p. 1.
41. Walkington, p. 86.
42. Walkington, p. 56.
43. Walkington, p. 61.
44. Walkington, p. 65.
45. Walkington, p. 65.
46. Walkington, p. 65.
47. Jensen, p. 6.
48. Lever, p. 501.
49. Lever, p. 501.
50. Rice interview with the Allreds, p. 8.
51. Ellsworth, pp. 478-479.
52. Ellsworth, p. 280.
53. DUP, p. 60.
54. Lever, p. 472.
55. Salt Lake *Deseret News,* 22:832.
56. Antrei & Scow, p. 61.
57. Longsdorf, p. 135.
58. Lorna R. Jensen, Sidney R. Allred History, unpublished, p.
59. DUP, p. 61.
60. DUP, p. 61.
61. Gottfredson, p. 306.
62. DUP, p. 61.
63. Longsdorf, p. 157.
64. *Manti Sentinel,* June 19, 1885.
65. DUP, p. 61.
66. Andrew Thompson History, unpublished, Thompson family records, p. 4.
67. Salt Lake *Deseret News,* 3:90.
68. Lever, p. 11.
69. Antrei & Scow, p. 266.
70. Hans Jorgen Hansen, p. 12.
71. Antrei & Scow, p. p. 266.
72. Antrei & Scow, p. 272.
73. Antrei & Scow, p. 266.
74. Hansen (H.J.), pp. 10-11.
75. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 277.
76. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 277.
77. Antrei & Scow, p. 278.
78. Antrei & Scow, p. 278.
79. Hemming Hansen History, p. 5.
80. Young, p. 330.
81. Rice, Interview with Rose Schofield, p. 5.
82. Rice, p. 5.
83. Alvin E. Allred, p. 1.
84. Hans J. Hansen, p. 11.

85. Larsen, p. 6.
86. Larsen, p. 6.
87. Walkington, p. 59.
88. Young, pp. 332-333.
89. Tape recorded comments, James W. Blain, DUP, 1953, Typescript, Canal Creek Camp.
90. Blain, 1953 Tape.
91. Geneal Johnson Condon, ed. Jacob Johnson History.
92. Samuel R. Aiken History, unpublished, Aiken family records, p. 2.
93. Mary K. Bunnell Allred, Samuel G. Buneell History, unpublished, p. 1.
94. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Relief Society Section.
95. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Ward History Section.
96. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Relief Society Section.

## Chapter Three

1. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 267.
2. *Spring City Minute Book 1895-1923,* p. 392.
3. *Mount Pleasant* (Utah) *Pyramid,* August 1, 1913.
3. *Mount Pleasant* (Utah) *Pyramid,* September 19, 1913.
5. Larsen, p. 5.
6. Spring City *Minute Book, 1895-1923,* p. 415.
7. *Minute Book,* p. 225.
8. *Minute Book,* p. 225.
9. *Minute Book,* p. 225.
10. *Minute Book,* p. 220.
11. *Minute Book,* p. 440.
12. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 264.
13. Rice, p. 264.
14. Antrei & Scow, p. 16.
15. Cephus Thompson History, unpublished, Thompson family records, p. 3.
16. *Mount Pleasant Pyramid,* February 21, 1913.
17. Blain 1953 Tape.
18. osborne, *Ward History Book,* Pioneer History Section.
19. Emil Erickson History, unpublished, p. 1.
20. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* pp. 264-265.
21. *Mount Pleasant Pyramid,* March 20, 1914.
22. *Pyramid,* March 20, 1914.
23. Orson P. Hansen History, unpublished, Hansen family records, p. 1.
24. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Old Folks Party Section.
25. Jensen, p. 8.
26. Schofield, p. 7.
27. Spring City Ward Relief Society Scrapbook.
28. Larsen, p. 8.
29. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Religion Class Section.
30. Blain Tape.
31. Larsen, p. 7.
32. Carter, *Treasures of Pioneer History,* V, p. 362.
33. Larsen, p. 9.
34. Lois W. Pritchett, James R. Watson History, unpublished, p. 2.
35. *Manti* (Utah) *Sentinel,* January 2, 1891.
36. *Manti Sentinel,* December 26, 1890.
37. Salt Lake *Deseret News,* March 11, 1968.
38. DUP, p. 62.
39. DUP, p. 62.
40. *Ephraim* (Utah) *Enterprise,* January 20, 1892.
41. James R. Nielsen History, unpublished, p. 1.
42. Sarah C. Johnson, James Clawson History, unpublished, p. 1.
43. Heinz Larsen, Soren L. Larsen History, unpublished, p. 1.
44. Heinz Larsen, p. 1.
45. Heinz Larsen, p. 1.
46. Rice, Interview with Henry Schofield, April 11, 1974, Typescript Copy, USHS, p. 1.
47. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 264.
48. *Mount Pleasant Pyramid,* February 20, 1913.
49. *Pyramid,* February 20, 1913.
50. *Pyramid,* April 4, 1914.
51. Kaye C. Watson, Personal interview with McKay Anderson, Ephraim, Utah, 1985.
52. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 274.
53. Spring City *Minute Book, 1895-1923,* p. 311.
54. *Minute Book,* p. 327.
55. Rice, *Utah Historical Quarterly,* p. 272.
56. Rice, p. 272.
57. Frantzen, p. 1.
58. Enid N. Baxter, Janet J. Baxter History, unpublished, p. 3.
59. Baxter, p. 3.
60. Rice, Interview with Bergetta Jensen, p. 1.
61. Rice, Jensen.
62. Rice, Jensen.
63. Rice, H. Schofield, p. 3.
64. Joseph S. Black, p. 54.
65. Ivy P. Ottesen, Anna V. Backman History, unpublished, 1963.
66. Wily Payne Allred History, unpublished, p. 2.
67. Isaac M. Behunin History, unpublished, p. 1.
68. Behunin History, pp. 1-2.
69. Behunin History, p. 2.
70. *Mount Pleasant Pyramid,* October 22, 1909.
71. DUP, p. 61.
72. *Minute Book 1895-1923,* p. 127.
73. *Minute Book,* p. 168.
74. *Minute Book,* pp. 168-169.
75. Rice, Sorensen, p. 2.
76. Rice, Sorensen, p. 2.
77. Rice, Sorensen, p. 2.
78. Rice, Personal interview with Osmer Beck, April 19, 1974, Typescript copy, USHS, p. 3.
79. Rice, Beck, p. 3.
80. James R. Nielsen, p. 5.
81. *Mount Pleasant Pyramid,* May 23, 1914.
82. Spring City *Justice of the Peace Record, 1900-1930.*
83. *J.P. Record.*
84. *J.P. Record.*
85. *J.P. Record.*
86. *J.P. Record.*
87. *Mount Pleasant Pyramid,* February 15, 1946.
88. *Ephraim Enterprise,* November 22, 1900.
89. Joseph Aiken History, unpublished, Aiken family records, p. 1.
90. *Pyramid,* Sept. 18, 19108.
91. Mrs. Clair Acord, Henry L. Acord History, unpublished, 1982, p. 2.
92. *Mt. Pleasant Pyramid,* Sept. 19, 1913.
93. Shirley Black, Personal interview with Fergus Thompson, 1983.
94. Black, Thompson.
95. *Pyramid,* June 14, 1912.
96. Antrei & Scow, p. 286.
97. Lever, p. 475.
98. Carter, *Treasures of Pioneer History,* V, p. 365.
99. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Choir Section.
100. Acord, p. 2.
101. Orson P. Hansen History, p. 3.
102. Acord, p. 2.
103. DUP, p. 65.
104. Acord, p. 2.
105. Christie Bunnell, Henry Schofield.
106. Acord, p. 3.
107. Acord, p. 3.
108. Bunnell, Schofield, 1985.

109. Rice, Rose Schofield, p. 5.
110. Acord, p. 3.
111. Ida B. Gay Statement, Ida Billington.
112. *Pyramid,* Sept. 3, 1909.
113. Orland L. Hansen History, unpublished, Hansen family records, p. 1.
114. Larsen, p. 5.
115. Larsen, p. 5.
116. Larsen, p. 5.
117. Larsen, p. 5.
118. Larsen, p. 6.
119. Antrei & Scow, p. 192.
120. Rice, R. Schofield Interview.
121. *Pyramid,* February 1913.
122. —
123. —
124. Elmira A. Aiken History, unpublished, p. 3.
125. Bunnell. Schofield Interview.
126. Bunnell, Schofield Interview.
127. Cephus Thompson, p. 2.
128. Rice, Jensen interview, p. 11.
129. Rice, R. Schofield Interview.
130. Bunnell, Schofield Interview.
131. Bunnell, Schofield Interview.
132. Bunnell, Schofield Interview.
133. Cephus Thompson, p. 4.
134. Jensen, p. 8.
135. Larsen, p. 1.
136. Larsen, p. 1.
137. Larsen, p. 3.
138. *Pyramid,* Nov. 28, 1913.
139. *Pyramid* Nov. 14, 1913.
140. Spring City Relief Society Scrapbook.
141. Lever, p. 489.
142. Lever, p. 486.
143. *History of Utah Statehood* (Chicago-SL: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1919) II, p. 365.
144. *History of Utah Statehood* III, p. 450.

## Chapter Four

1. *Minute Book 1895-1923,* p. 505.
2. *Minute Book,* Dec. 30, 1919 minutes.
3. *Mount Pleasant Pyramid,* April 14, 1916.
4. *Pyramid,* April 14, 1916.
5. Bunnell, Schofield Interview, 1985.
6. Bunnell, Schofield Interview.
7. Bunnell, Schofield Interview.
8. *Minute Book,* pp. 456-457.
9. *Minute Book,* pp. 456-457.
10. Joseph F. Hansen History, unpublished, Hansen family records, p. 4.
11. Joseph F. Hansen, p. 4.
12. Relief Society Scrapbook.
13. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Scouts Section, p. 1.
14. *Ward History Book,* Scouts Section, p. 1.
15. *Ward History Book,* Scouts Section, p. 1.
16. Reese Bunnell Statement, July 8, 1985.
17. *Ward History Book,* Scouts Section, p. 1.
18. *Ward History Book,* Scouts Section, p. 1.
19. *Ward History Book,* Scouts Section, p. 1.
20. *Ward History Book,* Scouts Section, p. 1.
21. Ellsworth, p. 358.
22. Ellsworth, p. 358.
23. *Pyramid,* April 5, 1918.
24. *Pyramid,* April 5, 1918.
25. *Pyramid,* April 5, 1918.
26. Rice, Personal interview with Vero Aiken, April 1974, Typescript copy, USHS, p. 9.
27. Rice, Aiken interview, p. 9.
28. Reid H. Allred History of World War I experiences unpublished, p. 1.1
29. Allred World War I experiences, p. 3.
30. *Pyramid,* October 11, 1918.
31. *Pyramid,* October 19, 1918.
32. Antrei & Scow, p. 240.
33. Antrei & Scow, p. 240.
34. Antrei & Scow, p. 241.
35. Rice, Personal interview with Hugh Davis, April 4, 1974, Typescript copy, USHS, p. 18.
36. Antrei & Scow, p. 241.
37. Orson P. Hansen, p. 3.
38. *Pyramid,* XXIV, 1914.
39. Eva B. Hansen history, unpublished, Hanse family records, p. 1.
40. Lowell Hansen, Statement on Bees and J.F. Ellis, 1984.
41. Bruce Ellis, J.F. Ellis History, unpublished, Ellis family records, p. 5.
42. Ellis, p. 5.
43. Ellis, p. 5.
44. Ellis, p. 6.
45. Hansen Statement.
46. Hansen Statement.
47. Hansen Statement.
48. Ellis, p. 6.
49. Hansen Statement.
50. Hansen Statement.
51. Ellis, p. 6.
52. Hansen Statement.
53. Tenus Thompson History, unpublished, Thompson family records, p. 1.
54. *Pyramid,* May 17, 1918.
55. Rice, Aiken Interview, p. 12.
56. J. R. Moss "Deseret Livestock Co., 1891-1933" (Master's Thesis to History Dept., B.Y.U., Provo, Utah, July 1965), p. 50.
57. Moss, pp. 46-47.
58. Moss, p. 48.
59. Moss, p. 48.
60. Moss, p. 48.
61. Moss, p. 48.
62. *Pyramid,* July 19, 1929.
63. E. Larsen, p. 4.
64. E. Larsen, pp. 4-5.
65. Rice, Sorensen Interview, p. 2.
66. Andrew Thompson History, unpublished, p. 5.
67. Thompson History, p. 6.
68. Thompson history, p. 7.
69. E. Larsen, p. 5.
70. Boyd N. Blain, Essay on "The Bummer's Bench," USU, p. 1.
71. Blain Essay, p. 3.
72. Blain Essay, p. 3.
73. Blain Essay, p. 3.
74. Blain Essay, p. 3.
75. Blain Essay, p. 3.
76. Blain Essay, p. 3.
77. Blain Essay, p. 3.
78. Blain Essay, p. 3.
79. *Pyramid,* May 14, 1915.
80. *Pyramid,* July 23, 1915.
81. Uarda B. Blackham, Lyceum Theater Statement.
82. Blackham Statement.
83. *Pyramid,* December 17, 1916.
84. *Pyramid,* December 17, 1916.
85. James R. Nielsen, p. 5.
86. *Pyramid,* July 1, 1924.
87. *Pyramid,* July 25, 1924.

88. Lorenzo W. Aiken History, unpublished, Aiken family records, p. 1.
89. Owen Aiken, Mary Jane Nielsen History "Memories of Our Mother," unpublished, Aiken family records, p. 1.
90. Aiken, Nielsen history, p. 1.

## Chapter Five

1. Ellsworth, p. 423.
2. Ellsworth, p. 426.
3. *Pyramid,* Feb. 22, 1935.
4. *Pyramid,* Jan. 18, 1935.
5. Spring City *Minute Book 1932-1938.*
6. *Bruce Ellis, James F. Ellis History, unpublished, Ellis family records, p. 2.*
7. *Ellis, p. 2.*
8. *Ellis, p. 2.*
9. *Osborne, Samuel Allred, p. 4.*
10. *Ward Relief Society Scrapbook.*
11. *Osborne, Ward History Book,* Scouting Section, 1984.
12. *Ward History Book,* Scouting Section.
13. *Ward History Book,* Scouting Section.
14. *Ward History Book,* Scouting Section.
15. *Ward History Book,* Scouting Section.
16. *Pyramid,* Sept. 11. 1931.
17. Moroni Feed Co., *Impact of a Cooperative in Sanpete County, Utah* (USDA: Oct. 1979), p. 3.
18. Moroni Feed Co., p. 3.
19. Gordon Sorensen, "Memories of Dairying Trends, 1947-1970," one page.
20. Sorensen, p. 1.
21. Sorensen, p. 1.
22. Sorensen, p. 1.
23. Francis Black, "Descripton of Adobe Brick Making," Feb. 1985, one page.
24. Spring City *Minute Book, 1932-1938.*
25. Minute Book, 1932-1938.
26. Maybert Strate History, p. 11.
27. Strate History, p. 13.
28. Ellis, p. 4.
29. Archie Q. Aiken History, Aiken family records, p. 3.
30. Rice, Sorensen interview, p. 5.
31. *Pyramid,* June 26, 1931.
32. Christie Bunnell Statement, 1985.
33. Bunnell, p. 1.
34. *Pyramid,* July 1940.
35. Blain Essay, p. 3.
36. Blain Essay, p. 3.
37. Blain Essay, p. 3.
38. Blain Essay, p. 3.

## Chapter Six

1. Stephen Carr, M.D., *The Historical Guide to Utah's Ghost Towns,* (SLC: Westn Epics, 1972), p. 100.
2. Tessie B. Pyper Statement on 1976 Celebrations.
3. Pyper Statement.
4. Pyper Statement.
5. Tom Carter, Nomination for National Historic District.
6. *Pyramid,* Sept. 26, 1952.
7. Salt Lake *Deseret News,* April 17, 1961.
8. Osborne, *Ward History Book,* Bishopric Section.
9. Spring City Ward Dedication Program, p. 8.
10. Uarda Blackham Statement, Baxter Confectionary.
11. *Pyramid,* June 7, 1973.
12. Jan Harold Brunvard, *The Vanishing Hitchhiker,* (NY & London: W.W. Norton & Co., U of U, 1981).
13. Rice, Davis Interview.
14. Antrei & Scow, p. 87.
15. Roger Allred Description.

## Special Photo Credits:

L.D.S. Church Historical Dept.
Glen Donaldson
Phyllis Kelsey
William Puzey
Lowell Hansen
Lauretta L. Kidman
Bernice Erickson
Dawnell Griffin
DUP records
Craig Paulsen
Virgus Osborne
Willard Black
Utah State Historical Society
Edith Schofield
Erma Syndergaard
Earldean Buchanan
Clifford McKinney
S.C. Ward History Book
Baxter [redacted] families
Tom Crisp
Tessie Pyper
Carma Beck
Sherman Strate
Phyllis Blain
Sanpete Co. Tax Records
Audrea Blain
McKay Anderson
Maurine Nelson
Marie Strate
Roger Allred
Ellis family
Gorden Sorensen
Evelyn Acord
Irene Aiken
Christie Bunnell
Winona Allred
Alta Larsen
Theron Madsen
Lois Pritchett
Osral Allred
Helen Madsen
Spring City School
Mt. Pleasant Pyramid
Spring City Corporation
Henry Schofield
Bob Olsen
Mack Butler
Cecile Watson
Terry family
Mack Strate

# BIBLIOGRAPHY


Acord, Mary Ellen. Sanford Allred Biography in Spring City Ward History Book, 1939.
Acord, Mrs. Clair. Henry L. Acord unpublished history, 1982.
Aiken Family Records, Mrs. Irene Aiken, Spring City, Utah.
Aiken, Elmira A. unpublished history.
Aiken, Owen. "Memories of Our Mother," unpublished history of Mary Jane Nielsen.
Allred, Alvin E. unpublished history.
Allred, Cynthia. Personal interview with Barney Hyde, 1984.
Allred, Ephraim L. unpublished history.
Allred, James Riley unpublished history.
Allred, James Riley unpublished history.
Allred, Mary K. Bunnell. Samuel G. Bunnell unpublished history.
Allred, Reid H. unpublished history.
Allred, Sidney Rigdon unpublished history.
Antrei, Albert and Ruth Scow, eds. *The Other 49ers.* SLC: Western Epics, 1982.
_____. *View from Red Point.* Manti: Messenger and Enterprise Publishing, 1976.

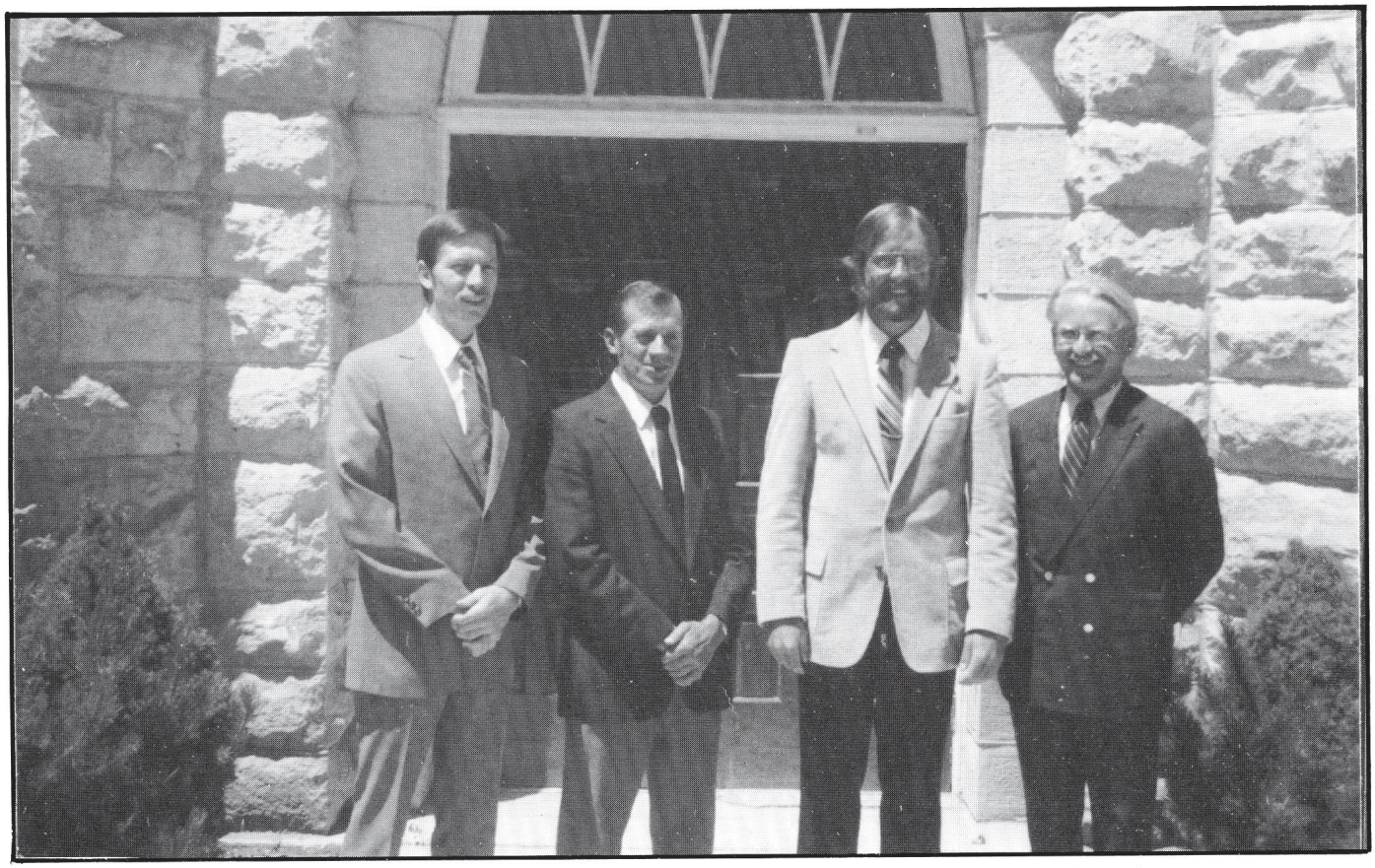
Baxter, Enid N. Janet J. Baxter unpublished history.
Behunin, Isaac M. unpublished history.
Black, Francis. "Description of Adobe Making, February 1985.
Black, Joseph S. Autobiography, B.Y.U. Library, Special Collections.
Blackham, Uarda. Statement on Baxter Confectionary.
_____. Statement on Lyceum Theater.
Billington, Ida M. Tribute to her mother.
Blain, Boyd N. "The Bummer's Bench" essay.
Blain, Isabella Graham. unpublished history.
Blain, James W. Interview on tape, DUP, 1953.
Blain, Joseph. unpublished history, 1934.
Brunvard, Jan Harold. *The Vanishing Hitchhiker.* NY: Norton, 1981.
Bunnell, Christie. Interview with Henry Schofield, January 4, 1985.
_____. Statement, 1985.
Bunnell, Reese. Statement, July 8, 1985.

Carr, Stephen L. *Historical Guide to Utah's Ghost Towns.* SLC: Western Epics, 1972.
Carter, Kate B. *Heart Throbs of the West.* I. SLC: DUP, 3rd ed. 1947.
_____. *Our Pioneer Heritage.* 9. SLC: DUP, 1966.
_____. *Treasures of Pioneer History.*
_____. *Treasures of Pioneer History, V. SLC: DUP, 1956.*
*Condon, Geneal Johnson, Comp. Jacob Johnson unpublished history.*
*Culmsee, Carlton, Utah's Black Hawk War, Lore and Reminescenses of Participants,* Logan; USU Press, 1973.

Daughters of Utah Pioneers. *These Our Fathers.* Springville: Art City Publishing, 1947.
Salt Lake *Deseret News* 19:77.
Salt Lake *Deseret News* 22:832.
Salt Lake *Deseret News* 3:90.
Salt Lake *Deseret News* March 11, 1968

Ellis, Bruce. J. F. unpublished history, 1980. Ruth Ellis Graham Family Records.
Ellsworth, S. George. *Utah Heritage,* SLC: Gibb M. Smith, Inc., 1972.
_____. November 22, 1900.
Ephraim City History Committee. *Our Yesterdays, A History of Ephraim, Utah, 1854-1979.* Provo: Community Press
Erickson, Emil. unpublished history.
Frantzen, John. *Journal, 1837-1905.* Unpublished. L.D.S. Church Archives.
Gay, Ida B. Statement on Ida Billington.
Gottfredson, Peter. Comp. *Indian Depredations of Utah.* Private printing, Merlin G. Christensen: SLC: 2nd Ed, 1969.
Hansen Family Records. Willard Hansen, Spring City, Utah.
Hansen, Lowell. Statement on J. F. Ellis, 1984.
*History of Utah Since Statehood.* Vol. II. Chicago-SL: S. J. Clarke, 1919.
_____. III. Chicago: Clark, 1919.
Jensen, J. Emil. *History of Chester Ward, 1870-1964.* Springville: Art City Publishing, 1964.
Jensen, LaFern A. unpublished history.
Jensen, Lorna R. Sidney Rigdon Allred. unpublished history.
Jensen, Niels C. unpublished history.
Jensen, Andrew. Manuscript *History of Spring City Ward.* Unpublished. L.D.S. Church Archives.
Johnson, Sarah C. James Clawson. unpublished history.
Justesen, Anine M. Larsen. unpublished history.
Justesen, Sarah S. unpublished history.
Kofford, Fanny Myrick. unpublished history.
Larsen, Ethel Blain. Autobiography, unpublished, 1970.
Larsen, Heinz. Soren L. Larsen history, 1985.
Lever, W. H. *History of Sanpete and Emery Counties.* Ogden: W. H. Lever, 1898.
Littlefield, Lyman. Salt Lake (Utah) *Deseret News.* 2:353.
Longsdorf, Hilda M. *History of Mount Pleasant, 1859-1939.* SLC: Stevens & Wallace, 1939.
Madsen, Andrew Journal.
Madsen, Evinda A. Reuben W. Allred history, unpublished.
*Manti* (Utah) Sentinel. June 19, 1885.
_____. December 26, 1890.
_____. January 2, 1891.
Meek, James. unpublished history.
*Moroni Feed Co. Impact of a Cooperative in Sanpete County, Utah.* USDA, October, 1979.
Moss, J. R. "Deseret Livestock Company, 1891-1933." Master's Thesis to B.Y.U. History Dept., July, 1965.
*Mount Pleasant* (Utah) *Pyramid.* Sept. 18, 1908.
_____. Sept. 3, 1909.
_____. October 22, 1909.
_____. June 14, 1912.
_____. Feb. 21, 1913.
_____. April 4, 1913.
_____. July 11, 1913.
_____. A ugust 1, 1913.
_____. Sept. 19, 1913.
_____. Nov. 14, 1913.
_____. Nov. 28, 1913.
_____. March 20, 1914.
_____. May 23, 1914.
_____. XXIV, 1914.
_____. May 14, 1915.
_____. July 23, 1915.
_____. April 14, 1916.
_____. December 17, 1916.
_____. April 5, 1918.
_____. May 17, 1918.
_____. Oct. 11, 1918.
_____. Dec. 19. 1918.
_____. Ju. 21, 1924.
_____. July 28, 1924.
_____. July 19, 1929.
_____. June 26, 1931.
_____.Jan. 18, 1935.

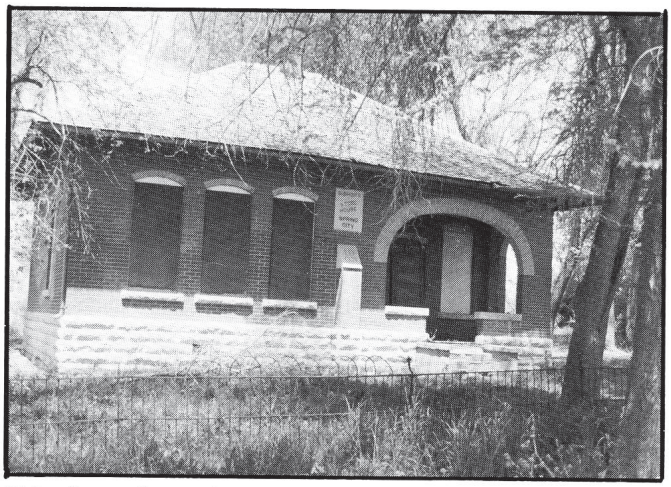
_____. Feb. 22, 1935.
_____. Sept. 26, 1952.
_____. April 17, 1961.
_____. June 7, 1973.
Nielsen, Ellen Allred. unpublished history.
Nielsen, James R. unpublished history.
Nielsen, Niels P. unpublished history.
Osborne, Athene, Ed. Spring City Ward History Book, unpublished, 1939.
_____. Samuel W. Allred. unpublished history.
Ottesen, Ivy P. Anna V. Backman Biography. Unpublished, 1963.
Pritchett, Lois W. James R. Watson. unpublished history.
Pyper, Tessie B. Cemetery Information, 1984.
_____. Bicentennial Information, 1986.
Rice, Cindy. Personal interview with Vero Aiken. April 1974. Utah State Historical Society, Typescript.
_____. Interview with W. Lee and Martha Allred. April 18, 1974, USHS.
_____. Interview with Osmer Beck. April 19, 1974, USHS.
_____. Interview with Hugh Davis, April 4, 1974. USHS.
_____. Interview with Bergetta Jensen. April 16, 1974. USHS.
_____. Interview with Henry Schofield. April 11, 1974. USHS.
_____. Interview with Rose Schofield. April 11, 1974. USHS.
_____. Interview with Vera D. Sorensen. April 12, 1974. USHS.
_____. "Spring City: A Look at a Nineteenth Century Mormon Village." *Utah Historical Quarterly*. Vo. 43, No. 3, 1975.
Robinson, John and Emma L. unpublished history.
Robinson, Lovina A. Sketch of James Allred, Unpublished.
Schofield, John. unpublished biography.
Sorensen, Gordon. "Memories of Dairying Trends, 1947-1970." Unpublished.
Spring City Ordinance and Minute Book No. One. City Hall.
_____. Minute Book, 1895-1923. City Hall.
_____. Justice of the Peace Records, 1900-1930.
_____. Minute Book, 1932-1938.
Spring City Ward Relief Society Scrapbook.
_____. Records, L.D.S. Genealogical Dept.
_____. Dedication Program, 1978.
Stegens, Augusta D. unpublished history.
Strate, Maybert. unpublished history.
Thompson Family records, Thurlin Thompson, Spring City, Utah.
Walkington, Ethelyn. *Journey Thru a Century, The Life of Alice Y. Lindley*. Publishing data unknown, 1966.
Watson, Kaye C. Personal Interview with McKay Andersopn, Ephraim, Utah, 1985.
Whitney, Orson F. *History of Utah*. SLC: George Q. Cannon & Sons Publishing, 1892.
Young, Brigham. Incoming Correspondence File. L.D.S. Church Archives.
_____. Outgoing Correspondence File. L.D.S. Church Archives.
Young, Levi Edgar. *The Founding of Utah*. NY: Charles Scribner. 1923.



*Spring City First Ward Bishopric: Left to Right Shane Riley, Ronald Christensen, Val Sorensen, and Craig Paulsen.*

*Current post office. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*

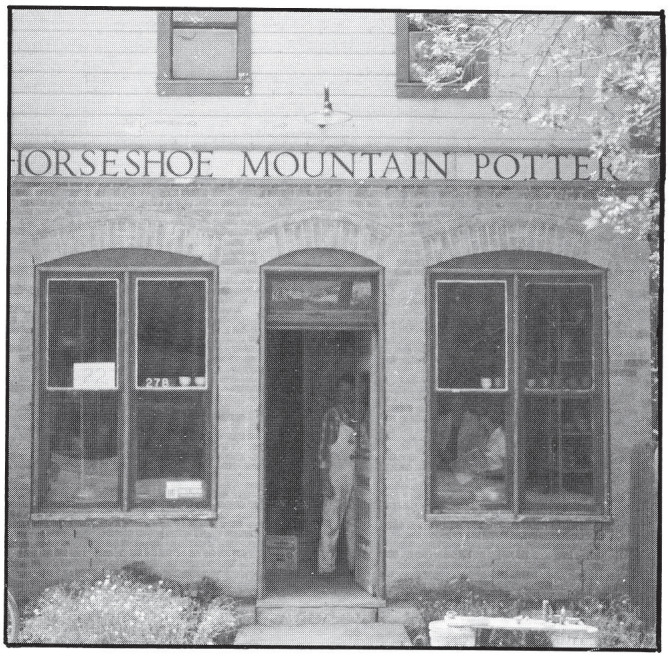
*City Hall, 1986. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*



*Bishop's storehouse. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*

*Interior of Spring City Chapel. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*

*Koyle's Service and Store. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*




*Joe Bennion's pottery shop. (Photo by Daniel Vincent. )*

# Appendix #1

## ORIGINAL SETTLERS, 22 March 22, 1852

1. James Allred
2. James Allred's wife, Elizabeth Warren Allred
3. James Tillman Sanford Allred, James' and Elizabeth's son
4. Eliza Mainwaring, wife of James T. S. Allred
5. Eliza Maria Allred, daughter of T. S. and Eliza
6. Ellen Aurelia Allred, daughter of T. S. and Eliza
7. Andrew Jackson Allred, son of James and Elizabeth
8. Charles Whitlock, son of Andrew and Hanna Allred Whitlock, grandson of James
9. George Martin Allred, son of Martin Carroll Allred and Mary Heskill Allred, grandson of James and Elizabeth
10. James F. Allred, another grandson
11. Indian boy, bought from the Utes
12. Indian girl, bought from the Utes

*(Source: History of Sanpete and Emery County, page 499)*

# Appendix #2

## LETTERS TO AND FROM PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG

**(original spelling retained)**

Ephraim, July 4, 1859
Dear Father Young,

On our arrival at home we found their was a mistake, Brother Geo Johnston was at Bro Pettie's for to get him to go and survey that land, that we had applied to you for, and he told Bro Pettie, that you had told him to select 20 familys and go there. (Probably Duck Springs) Now sir, we do not want to infringe on any Brother's wrights But if it would meet your approbation we would like that you would allow us to go to Little Denmark (Spring City) and that is only 5 or 6 miles from here, My sons George and William will be the bearers of this to you, and they will give you all particulars about the place.

From your adopted son in the Gospel
Wm Y Black

*(Reference: Brigham Young's incoming correspondence file, L.D.S. Church Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah, Box 25, Folder 13, Film 51)*

* * *

Gr Salt Lake City July 12, 1859
TO: Elder Wm Black, Manti San Pete Co, Ut Tr
Dear Brother

You and your sons are at liberty to select, settle upon and improve a location or locations in any place where you may choose, provided that in doing so you do not infringe upon the rights of previous occupants, or rightful clamants improving or about (not readable) disprove their claims.

Your Brother in the Gospel
Brigham Young

*(Reference: Brigham Young's Outgoing Correspondence, L.D.S. Church of Archives, Ms f 219, Reel 34, Box 14, Folder 14)*

* * *

Ft Ephraim 1st August 1859
Dear Father Young,

I have gon to Little Denmark and has got it surveyed and is now waiting for your instructions. We expect about 30 families to go their this fall.

From a Adopted Son
William Y Black

*(Reference: L.D.S. Church Archives, Box 25, Folder 13, Film 51)*

* * *

Nephi Sept 4, 1859
Bro Young dear-sir,

... Some time since I heard that Uncle James Allred's old settlement on Canal Creek Sanpete was again likely to be settled. I wrote to James Allred and the authorities of the Stake and was told in answer that father Black had a grant from you to settle there and if we wished to go presumed all would be all right.

... when I was last over at work Bro George Black told me what passed between you and him which satisfied me on the point that it was at your instance or permission that the settlement was going on.

Bro Love and others say the facilities are as good or better at that place as any in the mountains. Frost I think will be a month later than at Ft Ephraim.

The town lots are an acre and four in a block, farming land 5-10 and 20 acres joining the town. No families are there yet but expected soon to.

Reddick N. Allred

PS James and his father relinquish their claims R N A

(Reference: L.D.S. Church Archives, Film 51, Box 25, Folder 13, Brigham Young Incoming Correspondence)

* * *

Gr SLC Sept 8, 1859
To Reddick N Allred, Nephi, Juab Co, Ut Tr

... Father Black informed me some time ago that he and his family had thought of settling at Duck Springs (Moroni) but upon examination learned that others had preceeded him in that selection. He then expressed a desire to go to the site of the old settlement on Canal Creek and I informed him that I had no objection, presuming, of course, that such a movement did not and would not interfere with any previous grantee or acquired rights belonging to others. I do

not make grants of land, that power is vested in the Legislative Assembly and the County Courts. Brethren apply to me for counsel in regard to going to this, that and other places and when my judgment grants permission it is always upon the presumption that the desired change will not infringe upon any person's rights . . .

Your Brother in the Gospel
Brigham Young

*(Reference: L.D.S. Church Archives, Ms F 219, Reel 34, Box 14, Folder 14, Brigham Young Outgoing Correspondence)*

* * *

# Appendix #3

## 1859 SETTLERS

1. William Black and wife, Jane Johnston Black
2. George Black and two wives
3. Joseph S. Black and wife
4. Joseph T. Ellis and wife
5. Albert Petty, county surveyor (did not stay here)

The Blacks were joined shortly thereafter by:
John Lemmon
William Major
Reddick N. Allred
William Hudson
John Neil
Barney Stevens
Henry Stevens
Isaac M. Allred
Joseph Allred
Sidney Rigdon Allred

*(Source: Andrew Jenson, L.D.S. Church Historian)*

# Appendix #4

## 6 JULY 1860, SPRINGTOWN, U.S. CENSUS

John Larson, 36, farmer Denmark
Anna
Christian
Sarah
Lewis
John
Ephraim

Hans Jorgen Hansen, 40
Denmark
Anna C.
Hanna
Nels P.
Cifsa
Hans
Caln M
May S.
Peter P.

John Neal, 26 England

Moses T. Shepard, 41 Ohio
Eliza, 37 Indiana
Hyrum Iowa
Aaron, 10

Hannah Shepard, 42

John Davis, 28 Denmark
Caroline, 25 Norway

Lars Fransen, 48 Norway
Martha, 48 Norway
John, 23 Norway

Hy B. Stevens, 25 Canada
Elizabeth, 21
Elizabeth, 2
Hy B., 10 mos.

P.D.S. Leon (?), 46
Anna, 49

Geo Swindler, 36
Ann, 36
Sarah
Wm C.
Hannah

William Hudson, 42
England
Mary, 38
6 children

Charles Beck, 23
Christina, 16

Walter Barney, 40
New York
Susan, 20

Seron Nelson, 40 Norway
Maria, 40
4 children

Peter Munson, 35 Sweden
Betty, 38 Norway

Wm Stodart, 47
Margaret, 42

Benjamin Barney, 28 Iowa
Priscilla, 18 Indiana

Ransford Colby, 39
New York
Mary

Charles Barney, 78
Deborah, 57

C D Larson, 31 Denmark
Caroline M., 28

Anna M. Larson, 34
Denmark

George Black, 36 Ireland
Susanna, 26 Missouri
George, 6 U.S.
Susan, 2 U.S.

Mary A. Donnoly, 26
Ireland

Isaac Allred, 72 Carolina
Matilda, 52 Tennessee

Reddick Allred, 39
Tennessee
Lucy, 37 New York

James Riley (Allred), 34
Tennessee
Matilda, 7 U.S.

Joseph A. Allred, 29
Missouri
Rhoda, 28 Canada

Sidney R. Allred, 25
Missouri
Lucy A., 28 Canada

Joseph J. Alice (Ellis), 35
Englan Sarah, 42

Wm W. Major, 23
England

John Lemons, 54

William Tillman, 40
New York
Esther, 32

Samuel R. Aiken, 56
Massachusetts
Isabella, 17
Samuel 7/12

George Bell, 30
Mary A., 25
Elizabeth, 2

Henry Gifford, 37
New York
Almira, 32

Lewis Larson, 26
Denmark
Anna M., 32

John Hitchcock, 28
New York
Peter M., 20
Franklin, 1

William Thorp, 37
England
Charlotte, 38

James Meek, 57 New York
Mary, 45 New York
Margaret, 13 Missouri
Elinor, 10 Missouri
William Blain, 20, laborer
Missouri

Parley Allred, 20 Missouri
Caroline, 19 Sweden

Mary Allred, 36, weaver
Missouri
Sanford, 12

Wiley P. Allred, 42
Tennessee
Elizabeth A, 44 England
Elizabeth A., 16 Illinois
Wiley P., 12 Missouri
Mary E., 7 U.S.

Emma Allred, 34, seamstress
England

Joseph Black, 23 Ireland
Nancy S., 20 Illinois
Nancy S., 2 U.S.
Joseph S., 4/12 U.S.

William V. Black, 28
Ireland
Almira, 29 New York
Josie L., 2 U.S.
Almira, 3 U.S.
Wm V., 5/12 U.S.

Victoria Black, 20
New Jersey
Mary, 1 U.S.

Charles Crawford, 47

Mary Jane, 23

William Y Black, 76
Ireland
Jane (Johnson), 59
William McDonald, 16 (grandson)

Daniel A. Washburn, 20
New York
Ann, 18 Wales
John, 2 U.S.

Moses Gifford, 27
Missouri
Sarah, 21 Wales
Rachael, 2 U.S.
Sarah M., 2 mos U.S.

Hy Stevens, 48 Canada
Mary A., 44 New York
Elisha, 13

Rasmus Yanson, 41
Denmark
Ann, 44
Jane, 12
Hans, 9
Maria, 4
Denmark
Fanncy C., 28 Illinois
Charles
Philinda
Phidelia
Daniel

I. Yanson, 26 Sweden
Hanna, 22

Christian Olson, 30
Norway
Anna, 25 Norway

John Thompson, 55
England
Mary, 53

Orson Hyde, 55
Connecticut
Mary Ann, 44 England
Frank H, Illinois
Chas. A. U.S.
female, 11, Iowa

# Appendix #5

## SPRING CITY CHRONOLOGY

**Date and Event**

**March 22, 1852** James and Elizabeth Allred with family members settle near Canal, after exploration of the area a few days earlier

**Summer, 1852** James T.S. Allred surveyed lots

**August 29, 1852** Polygamy announced by L.D.S. Church as formal doctrine

**March 28, 1853** Reuben W. Allred appointed First Bishop by Brigham Young

**July 18, 1853** Walker War began, Payson and Manti

**July 19, 1853** Guard fire on by Indians at Mt. Pleasant

**July 23, 1853** Battle led by P.W. Conover and Indians at Mt. Pleasant, a few Indians killed

**July 24, 1853** Mt. Pleasant settlers removed to Allred Settlement for protection

**July 28, 1853** Log cabins moved together into a fort at Allred Settlement

**July 29, 1853** Indians drive off cattle and horses in their attack of the Allred Settlement

**July 30, 1853** Allreds retreated to Manti for safety, after which evacuees visited the area to care for their crops

**October, 1853** James Allred requests Danes to be sent to strengthen the Allred Settlement

**October 15, 1853** Danish families arrive in Allred Settlement

**November 9, 1853** Wiley Payne Allred and James T.S. Allred become Bishops Counselors

**November 10, 1853** Manti fort completed. Evacuees from Allred Settlement later took refuge there

**December 15-19, 1853** Allred Settlement/Little Denmark evacuation to Manti

**Winter 1853-54** Very cold temperatures, lack of food, and Indian problems made the winter very miserable

**January 6, 1854** Indians burned Allred's Settlement

**February 4, 1854** Refugees from Allred Settlement strike out for Cottonwood Creek where they began Fort Ephraim. Isaac Behunin and family had tried an earlier settlement

**October, 1854** Fort in Ephraim completed

**January, 1855** Chief Walker died

**July 24, 1857** Word reaches Salt Lake of advancing U.S. Army

**March, 1859** Mt. Pleasant resettled by James Ivie, W.S. Seely, David Jones, Isaac Allred and others (Isaac Allred is murdered, his family moves to Little Denmark)

**March, 1859** Moroni is settled (known as Duck Springs)

**Spring/Summer 1859** Little Denmark/Canal/Spring Town is resettled by George Black, William Black, Joseph S. Black, Joseph T. Ellis and some of the Allreds. Albert Petty surveyed townsites.

**June, 1860** Orson Hyde arrives to take charge of Sanpete affairs.

**July, 1860** Federal Census is taken in Spring Town. Meetinghouse is begun.

**Early 1860s** Several men from Spring Town assist Missouri River emigrants. The state of Deseret adopts a constitution. The Black family left Spring Town for Southern Utah.

**May, 1863** Brigham Young visited Orson Hyde in Spring Town.

**April 2, 1865** Sanpete citizens solicited for Deseret Telegraph subscriptions.

**April 9, 1865** Quarrel in Manti resulted in Black Hawk War.

**April 12, 1865** Colonel R. N. Allred and 84 men defeated by Indians in Salina Canyon.

**1866** Black Hawk War continues. Summer evacuation from Spring Town. Orson Hyde advertised for qualified male teachers in *Deseret News.*

**Dec. 28, 1866** Deseret Telegraph line opened to Manti.

**August 13, 1867** James Meek, Andrew Johansen killed in sneak Indian attack. William Blain wounded in ear, cattle driven off but recovered. (Spring City Sunday School organized.)

**May 19, 1868** Relief Society organized with Mary Ann Price Hyde as first President.

**August 1868** Bishop C. G. Larsen resigned, followed by Frederick G. Olson.

**1869** Spring City Co-op is organized, probably in James A. Allred's home.

**May 10, 1869** Transcontinental railroad joined at Promontory Point, Utah.

**June 28, 1869** Townsites of Fairview, Spring City and Fountain Green entered in Salt Lake land office.

**1870** Orson Hyde served as State Senate President.

**Feb. 11, 1870** Spring City was incorporated as a town by legislative act, James A. Allred, first Mayor.

**August, 1870** Women voted for the first time; Hudson Hall built; John F. Allred school building begun by Relief

Society as meetinghouse, later abandoned.
**1871** City Cemetery west of town shown in City records.
**Sept. 26, 1872** Daniel Miller shot and killed in Oak Creek Canyon, his son wounded.
**1873** Diphtheria epidemics.
**1874** Relief Society sisters asked to raise mulberry trees. Taxes set at one-third of 1 percent of property in town.
**December, 1874** YWMIA organized, Anena Larsen, first President.
**March 27, 1876** YMMIA organized, Sanford Allred, first President.
**April 20, 1877** Ground broken for Manti Temple.
**April 24, 1877** Manti temple site dedicated.
**August 29, 1877** Brigham Young died.
**1878** John F. Allred began teaching in rock school house.
**November 15, 1878** James A. Allred appointed Probate Judge of Sanpete County.
**November, 1878** Orson Hyde died at Spring City; Wilford Woodruff preached funeral sermon.
**May 31, 1879** Primary organized in Spring City, Sarah Major Ellis, first President.
Spring City granted first right to waters of Canal, Oak and Cedar creeks.
**1881** Telegraph established to Spring City.
**February 16, 1882** Edmunds Bill passed U.S. Senate.
**1884** Jacob Johnson the U.S. Commissioner for Sanpete County, population 13,867.
**February 27, 1886** Big Hill Reservoir Co. incorporated at Spring City.
**July 30, 1886** Manti Temple rock work completed.
**June 8, 1887** Spring City raided by U.S. Marshals.
**1887** Methodist Episcopal School and Church built at 1st North and 1st East. Edmunds Tucker Act disenfranchised the rights of women to vote and took away L.D.S. Church property rights.
**May 21, 1888** Manti Temple dedicated. Spring City residents contributed much labor, expertise and cash towards this building.
**December, 1888** Jacob Johnson appointed Probate Judge in compliance with Edmunds Law.
**February 26, 1889** John Frantzen sentenced to 13 months in jail for polygamy.
**March 1, 1889** Spring City Ward requests area of land around Spring for Baptismal font for 25 years. Young Men's Co-op organized by Emil Erickson and Lewis Olsen.
**1890** City Hall started. L.D.S. Church issues manifesto concerning polygamy.
**January 1, 1891** D&RG RR comes to Sanpete County and Spring City.
**1891** Deseret Livestock Company organized.
**1893** Judge Johnson elected to Utah Legislature. Grover Cleveland restored Mormon Church property rights. City Hall completed. Used as school for 7 years.
**March 24, 1894** Spring City Irrigation Co. incorporated.
**April 20, 1894** Utah National Guard company organized in Mt. Pleasant.
**September 26, 1894** Sheriff Jim Burns killed on Reeder Ridge. Moen Kofford and Jim Mickel implicated and pursued, but never captured.
**November 1895** Lauritz Larsen sent to Constitutional Convention.
**November 5, 1895** Jacob Johnson elected Judge of Seventh Judicial District.
**December 1895** Jacob Johnson appointed by President Benjamin Harrison as Probate Judge for Sanpete County. Spring City population 1226.
**January 4, 1896** President Grover Cleveland issued proclamation admitting Utah to the Union.
**November 5, 1896** John F. Allred elected to State Senate. **1898** Wilford Woodruff died in California.
**February 5, 1900** New elementary school dedicated at cost of $10,200.
**November 2, 1900** Telephones come to Spring City. Spring City Roller Mills incorporated. North and South Sanpete Stakes divided.
**1901** Spring City Light & Milling Co. brings electricity to Spring City. Two smallpox epidemics plague citizens.
**1902** John R. Baxter Sr. opened general store at Second North and Main.
**1904** James A. Allred, first mayor, died.
**1905** Spring City Creamery began operation. Baxter Hotel began operation.
**1909** Dr. Ross Anderson had medical office hours in Spring City on Friday from 10 a.m. to 12 midnight.
**1910** Isaac M. Behunin buried in Pioneer Cemetery, last known burial there.
**1912** 65th Pioneer Day celebration held with many varied activities.
**February 1913** 20,000 rabbits captured in drives during this month.
**February 28, 1913** Spring City Co-op ceased operation. Bought by J. M. Johnson.
**July 1913** Orson Allred added onto his Hotel building.
**November 1913** Sidewalks completed on Main Street.
**March 15, 1914** Spring City Ward dedicated by Anthon H. Lund after many years of planning and construction.
**April 1914** Dr. M. W. Bigelow of Provo moved to Spring City to practice medicine.
**October 1914** Senator Reed Smoot speaks in Opera House to large crowd.
**July 25, 1915** Lyceum Theater grand opening held, Operator John R. Baxter Jr. North and South Sanpete School Districts formed. Old Blue Hall torn down.
**1916** Junior High School built.
**December 17, 1916** Alethea Literary Society formed. J. Golden Kimball and Orson F. Whitney speak in the Spring City Tabernacle. Wool sold for 24¢ per pound.
**1917** World War I involves American soldiers. Spring City men enlist or are drafted. Peoples Sugar Factory built in Moroni.
**September 20, 1917** Joseph F. Smith visits Spring City in motorcade.
**April 5, 1918** Reid H. Allred first man drafted in Spring City for W W I.
**October-December 1918** Spanish Flu epidemic quarantines school and townspeople.
**November 1918** Armistice signed.
**January-February 1919** Spanish Flu epidemic continues to erupt, quarantine continues. Many children missed their grade in school.
**1920** The Roaring Twenties begin.

**August 12, 1925** Judge Johnson dies of a stroke in S.L.C.
**September 3, 1927** Lindberg in his Spirit of St. Louis circles over Mt. Pleasant.
**1929** Stock Market Crash.
**July 1929** Beck Mercantile burns to the ground. Bucket Brigade saved other adjacent buildings.
**December 18, 1920** Lions Club organized.
**June 26, 1931** Watering trough removed from west of Main Street.
**September 1932** John R. Baxter opened Shell Oil Station on Main Street.
**September 9, 1932** Zeke Billington and wife are robbed, although the robbers get almost nothing.
**March 17,1933** Utah Farm Bureau organized, Maybert R. Strate, President.
**August 4, 1933** Canal Creek DUP organized, Olive Allred Coleman first president.
**1934** First known turkeys are raised in town.
**February 1935** Celebration of beginning of new water system.
**May 18, 1935** Orson Hyde memorial dedicated in our cemetery.
**1936** Archie Aiken employed as head of Spring City Recreation program.
**August 1937** U. S. 89 completed, routed through Spring City.
**1939** Work completed on Spring City Tunnel. 82-year Founders Day celebrated. Ward history book presented to Bishop Ellis.
**1941** Pearl Harbor bombed by Japanese to begin World War II for U. S. Many Spring City boys served in armed forces.
**November 15, 1942** Bishop Ernest Terry begins service, released October 15, 1947.
**1945** Glade A. Peterson crashed plane in mountains east of Spring City. WW II ends.
**1946** Hyrum Bebee convicted of marshal Larsen's murder.
**1947** *These Our Fathers* published by DUP. Beautification Award received.
**1949** Joseph F. Hansen and wife receive Silver Beaver award from Boy Scouts.
**June 13, 1951** DUP dedicates monument at spring on Main Street.
**1952** 100 years in Spring City celebrated. First TV in Sanpete Co. Snappy Service Lunch ceases operation.
**September 22,1952** Roller Mills burn down.
**1956** Reid H. Allred released as Bishop.
**1957** U. S. 89 bypasses Spring City to the est. Junior High students moved to Moroni.
**1958** Roger Allred won new car for Big Buck contest.
**April 1961** Earthquake shakes the area, centered near here.
**July 1961** New Post Office dedicated.
**1963** Lowell F. Hansen and wife Etha receive Silver Beaver award.
**November 1963** John F. Kennedy assassinated in Dallas.
**1967** San Viking manufactures one camper.
**1968** James C. Massey visited Spring City.
**May 15, 1970** Rulon Blain, longest serving Postmaster, retired.
**1971** All-time low school enrollment reached (46).
**1972** Spring City referred to as "living semi-ghost town."
**1973** New fire engine purchased. Confectionary sold by the Baxters because of their advanced age.
**April 22, 1976** Second DUP Camp organized. Old School purchased by both DUP camps from School Board. 200-year celebration of U.S. Local Bicentennial clean-up and many other projects.
**1977** New church addition first used. Old Victory Hall sold by Church after many years of use.
**August 6, 1978** L.D.S. Church dedicated after renovation and addition. History Book begins.
**1980** New L.D.S. Meeting schedule goes into effect. Central Utah Fuel Brick becomes operative but burns down in November.
**August 16, 1980** Lions Club organized for second time.
**December 4, 1980** Spring City designated as Historic District in *Pyramid.*
**1981** PTA begins again under Mary Dyches Presidency after 21 year lapse.
**July 11, 1982** Spring City Ward divided into two wards. Bishops: Gary Parnell and Earl D. Clark.
**August 31, 1982** Senior Citizens officially organized. Lester Parnell first president.
**1984** Grant received for history book.
**1985** School ground breaking.
**November 1985** First woman mayor elected—Thelma A. Olsen.
**1986** Ezra Taft Benson sustained as L.D.S. Church President. Horseshoe Mountain quilters organized. New elementary school opens.
**1987** History book published.

# APPENDIX #6

## MISSIONARIES

**1867** Lauritz Larsen—Denmark; returned 1870.

**1873** John Frantzen—Denmark; returned 1875. Christian G. Larsen—Denmark; returned 1875; Mission President June 17, 1873.

**1875** John Robinson—England; returned after six months.

**1876** Axel Tulgren—Finland; returned 1876. Niels H. Borreson—Norway; returned 1877.

**1877** Niels C. Jensen—Scandinavia; returned 1901. John Peterson—Scandinavia; returned 1879.

**1879** Samuel Gardiner Bunnell—Denmark; returned 1881. P. D. S. Lund—Denmark; returned 1879. N. B. Adler—Denmark; returned 1881.

**1880** John Robb Baxter—Great Britain; returned 1882.

**1881** John Frantzen—Denmark; returned 1883. Niels C. Borreson—Denmark; returned 1883.

**1883** Andrew J. Erickson—Scandinavia; returned 1885.

**1884** Joseph S. Hyde—Sandwich Islands; returned 1887. Sanford Allred—Sandwich Islands; returned 1887. Carl Hansen—Scandinavia; returned 1887.

**1885** Reuben W. Allred—Southern States; returned 1887. Hemming Hansen—Denmark; returned 1887.

**1887** James Christensen—Denmark; returned1889.

**1888** Joesph T. Ellis—Denmark.
**1890** Mads Nielson—Denmark; returned 1892.
**1892** Niels Benson—Scandinavia; returned 1894.
**1893** William Blain—England; returned 1895.
**1894** Niles Christian Jensen—Scandinavia; returned 1897. Robert Blain—Great Britan; returned 1896. Hyrum Peterson—Denmark; returned 1896.
**1895** Stephen L. Bunnell—Northern States; returned 1897.
**1896** John S. Blain—Southern States; returned 1898. Joseph G. Schofield—Great Britan; returned 1898.
**1897** James Christensen—Denmark; returned 1898. Lauritz O. Larsen—Central States; returned 1900. Louis M. Christiansen—Denmark; returned 1899.
**1898** John F. Allred—Northern States; returned 1900. Charles A. Olson—Northern States; returned 1901.
**1899** Anton Hansen—Northern States; returned 1901.
**1900** James Blain—Northern States; returned 1902.
**1901** Reuben W. Allred—Eastern States; returned 1903. Charles L. Crawforth—England; returned 1901. Simon W. Beck—England; returned 1903. John Blain—Eastern States; returned 1903.
**1902** John Peter Johnson—Sweden; returned 1904. Erastus Osborne—Western States; returned 1904. Wilford M. Allred—Southern States; returned 1904.
**1903** Joseph F. Hansen; returned 1905. Hans L. Rasmussen—Scandinavia; returned 1905. Brigham E. Griffiths—England; returned 1905.
**1904** Daniel Jensen—Scandinavia; returned 1906. Issac Pratt Allred—Central States; returned 1906. Marinus Mortensen—Northern States; returned 1906.
**1905** James R. Nielsen—Northern States; returned 1906. William E. Robinson—Western States; returned 1907. Leroy Johnson—Eastern States; returned 1906. Soren Lewis Larsen—Denmark; returned 1907.
**1906** Robert H. Blain—Central States; returned 1907. Peter Alvin Hansen—Western States; returned 1908. Jens J. Jensen—Denmark; returned because of ill health.
**1907** Robert Blain—Great Britan; returned 1909. George Christensen—New Zealand; returned 1909. Jens Christian Pederson—Scandinavia; returned 1909. Christian Christiansen returns from Norway and Denmark. John (James) Pedersen—Denmark; retured 1910.
**1908** Henry L. Acord—North Western States; returned 1910. Wilford Mortenson—Sweden; returned 1911.
**1909** Albert L. Larsen—New Zealand; returned 1912. John Irvin Benson—Sweden; returned 1911.
**1910** William Jack Baxter—Western States; returned 1911. Joseph William Schofield—North Western States; returned 1912. Ferdinand C. Sorenson—Scandinavia; returned 1912. Willaim Lawrence Olson—Western States; returned 1913. Austin Erickson—Sandwich Islands; returned 1915. John A. Omason—Sweden; returned 1912.
**1911** Mons Peter Larsen—New Zealand; died in New Zealand April 26, 1912. Only missionary from Spring City to die in the field.
**1912** Mathas Allred—Western States; returned 1914. Daniel Lamont Jensen—Scandinavia; returned 1914. John T. Blain—Western States; returned 1913.
**1913** John Peterson—Sweden.
**1914** David L. Larsen—Scandinavia. Evan L. Aiken—Netherlands; returned 1916. He labored in Holland nine months, then finished mission in Northern States because of war.
**1915** Lola J. Backman—Western States; returned 1916.
**1916** Robert L. Blain—Northern States; returned 1918. John F. Allred—Western States; returned 1917.
**1917** James Albert Watson—Australia; returned 1920 Idella Dahl—California; returned 1919.
**1918** Bergetta E. Larsen—California; returned 1919.
**1919** Nels Rudger Benson—Mexico; returned 1921. William Lee Allred—Eastern States; returned 1921.
**1921** Eliza E. Beck—Northern States; returned 1922.
**1922** Claren Schofield—England; returned 1924.
**1924** Thelma Watson—Northern States; returned 1925, due to illness.
**1925** Morris Bunnell—Southern States; returned 1927. Bernice Blain—Northern States; returned 1927. Vernon Leon Schofield—California; returned 1928.
**1927** William Elliot Watson—Hawaii; returned 1930.
**1928** James F. Ellis—Northern Central States; returned 1928. Hemming E. Hansen—Western States; returned 1929. Lorenzo W. Aiken—Eastern States; returned 1929. Ferril M. Sorenson—North Central States; returned 1930.
**1929** Christian Sorensen—North Central States; returned 1930. Vivian Blain Larsen—Denmark; returned 1932.
**1930** Reid H. Allred—North Central States.
**1932** James Bruce Ellis—Switzerland & Germany; returned 1935.
**1933** Raymond Allred—Southern States; returned 1934.
**1935** Alfred Larsen—East Central States; returned 1937.
**1937** Irene Nielsen—East Central States; returned 1939.
**1938** Loa Allred—North Central States; returned 1938. Austin J. Erickson—Southern States; returned 1940. Frank Coleman—California; returned 1940.
**1940** Byron Erickson—Southern States; returned 1942.
**1941** Blair Petersen—Southern States; returned 1941.
**1948** Keith Reid Allred—Hawaii; returned 1950. Gwen Watson—Eastern States; returned 1950. Richard Crisp—Eastern States; returned 1950. Junior Fullmer—Canada; returned 1950. Louis Jensen—Finland; returned 1951.
**1949** Eugene Terry—Netherland; returned 1951. Sheldon Schofield—England; returned 1951. Ruel Acord Allred—Netherland; returned 1952.
**1950** Ned Allred—Samoa; returned 1953. G. Stanley Anderson—West Central States; returned 1952. Donald Fullmer—South West Indian; returned 1952.
**1951** Theron Draper—France; returned 1953.
**1954** Glen Samuel Osborne—South Africa; returned 1956.
**1955** Morris Crisp—Oklahoma; returned 1957. Kay Peterson—Norway; returned 1958. McRay Justesen—Brazil; returned 1957. Farrell McKinney—Norway; returned 1957. Stephen Anderson—Northern California; returned 1956.
**1957** Harold LaNae Mickel—Brazil; returned 1960. Sherman Strate—Denmark; returned 1960. Osral Allred—Norway; returned 1960.
**1958** Ted Crisp—Gulf States; returned 1960. Vanoy

Hansen—Northern California; returned 1960. Keith Bunnell—West Central States; returned 1960.
**1959** Edward Jensen—East Central States; returned 1961.
**1961** Kenneth Waide Schofield—England; returned 1963.
**1962** Frank Michael Watson—N.E. British; returned 1964. Earl D. Clark—Scotland; returned 1964.
**1964** Owen Olsen—West Central States; returned 1966. Richard Dennis Watson—New Zealand; returned 1966. Boyd Adrian Donaldson—East Central States; returned 1966. Quay Von Hansen—North Western States; returned 1966. Bryce Burton Nielsen—Central States; returned 1966.
**1965** Boyd Reid Beck—California; returned 1967. Richard Brent Allred—Central States; returned 1967.
**1966** Dennis Doyle Madsen—French East; returned 1968.
**1967** Joseph C. Blain—Northern California; returned 1969. Glen LeRoy Peterson—Chile; returned 1969.
**1968** Jerry K. Sorensen—North West States; returned 1970. Kim Jensen—Ireland; returned 1970. Kenneth Frank Madsen—Northern States; returned 1970.
**1969** Blake Donaldson—Norway; returned 1971.
**1972** Guy Gordon Blain—North Wales; returned 1974. David Kent Strate—Finland; returned 1974. Glen Everitt—Washington; returned 1974.
**1973** Richard J. Hansen—Australia; returned 1975.
**1974** Donald B. Watson—Louisiana; returned 1976. Eugene Sorensen—Washington; returned 1976.
**1975** Kari Moss—Norway; returned 1977. Dale Sorensen—Montana; returned 1977. Randy Allred—Canada; returned 1977.
**1976** Daryl Anderson—California; returned 1979. Donald C. Justesen—Texas; returned 1977. Evona Justesen—Texas; returned 1977; Jeffery Blain—Florida; returned 1978. Camille Larsen—California; returned 1978.
**1977** Robert P. Sorensen—Japan; returned 1979. Frank C. Watson—Arizona; returned 1979. VaLene J. Watson—Arizona; returned 1979.
**1979** Eugena Sorensen—Philippines; returned 1980. Ruth Ann Strate—Florida; returned 1980.
**1982** Jeffery Sherman Strate—Pennsylvania; returned 1983. Mitchell Christensen—Texas; returned 1983.
**1983** David Graham—Louisanna; returned 1984. Brent Sorensen—Illinois; returned 1984.
**1984** Karl Rostron—Iowa; returned 1985.
**1985** Brent J. Strate—Oklahoma; returned 1986. Michael F. Black—England; returned 1986. Daniel Olson—England; returned 1987.
**1986** Mark B. Allred—West Virginia. Craig D. Clark—North Carolina. Daniel H. Mickel—Washington D.C. Kerry Soper—Switzerland. Amy Gillespie—California.

*(Source: Spring City Ward Records)*

# APPENDIX #7

## SPRING CITY WARD BISHOPS

| Bishop | Dates |
|---|---|
| Reuben W. Allred | Mar 28, 1853 |
| Christian G. Larsen | Jan 1860 - July 20, 1868 |
| Frederick G. Olson | Aug 2, 1868 - Sept 2, 1882 |
| James A. Allred | Sept 3, 1882 - Apr 3, 1904 |
| Lauritz O. Larsen | May 29, 1904 - Nov 1913 |
| Samuel Allred | Nov 16, 1913 - Sept 9, 1928 |
| James F. Ellis | Sept 9, 1928 - Nov 11, 1942 |
| Ernest B. Terry | Nov 11, 1942 - Oct 15, 1947 |
| Reid H. Allred | Oct 15, 1947 - Apr 22, 1956 |
| Roger M. Allred | Apr 22, 1956 - Apr 21, 1963 |
| Harold L. Mickel | Apr 21, 1963 - Apr 20, 1969 |
| Osral B. Allred | Apr 20, 1969 - Sept 12, 1976 |
| Gordon J. Sorensen | Sept 12, 1976 - Nov 18, 1979 |
| Lowell F. Hansen | Nov 27, 1979 - July 11, 1982 |
| (Spring City Ward Divided into 1st and 2nd Wards on July 11, 1982) | |
| Gary Parnell (1st) | Jul 11, 1982 - Present |
| Earl D. Clark (2nd) | July 11, 1982 - Present |
| Gary Parnell | |

| 1st Counselor | 2nd Counselor |
|---|---|
| Wiley Payne Allred | James T. S. Allred |
| Reddick N. Allred | Joseph S. Black |
| James A. Allred | Rasmus Justesen |
| John Frantzen | Rasmus Justsen |
| | Lauritz Larsen |
| John S. Blain | Henry L. Acord |
| John S. Blain | Henry L. Acord |
| Henry L. Acord | John Peterson |
| Reid H. Allred | Vivian Larsen |
| Floyd C. Draper | Royal L. Allred |
| Joseph F. Hansen | Ruel B. Allred |
| Russell Aiken | E. Kent Strate |
| E. Kent Strate | Francis T. Black |
| Boyd H. Blain | Gorden J. Sorensen |
| C. Farrell McKinney | J. Sherman Strate |
| J. Sherman Strate | Boyd N. Blain |
| Robert M. Graham | Kenneth R. Strate |
| | Melvin J. Salmon |
| Robert M. Graham | Melvin J. Salmon |
| Melvin J. Salmon | Richard Bean |
| Sheran Dyches | Danny Winona |
| John Thomas | Richard Bean |
| Richard Bean | Darell White |
| Darell White | Darell Olson |
| K. Shane Riley | Val W. Sorensen |
| Ronald B. Christensen | May 25, 1986 |

*(Source: Spring City Ward Records)*

# APPENDIX #8

## POLYGAMOUS FAMILIES OF SPRING CITY

**Husbands, Wives and No. of Children**

Abram Acord: Nancy Frost, 12; Maud Robinson, 9; Martha Adams, 9

**Samuel Allred: Elizabeth Diantha Allred, 10; Isabella Blain, 2

Sanford Allred: Ellen Shepherd, 8; Anna E. Robinson, 2

James A. Allred: Elizabeth E. Parks, 2; Mary Ann Pollard, 6; Elizabeth Brough, 1

James T. S. Allred: Eliza B. Mainwaring, 10; Margaret Mainwaring, 5; Fannie (an Indian), 3; Perlina Allred, 0

**Wilson M. Allred: Mary Ann Jennings, (history unclear); Elizabeth Ann Ivie, 12; Barbara Allred, 4

Isaac M. Allred: Julia Ann Taylor, 10; Mary Henderson, 6; Emma Dewey, 2

**Reddick N. Allred: Lucy Hoyt, 9; Amilla J. McPherson, 10; Celestia Warrick, 0

**John F. Allred: Mary K. Bunnell, 11; S. Ellen Bunnell, 6

Thomas B. Allred: Catherine or Frances Fretwell (died), 2; Catherine Clay, 3; Hannah Barney Stoddard, 3

Calvert Allred: Gertrude Jensen, 10; Maria Jensen, 7

Andrew J. Allred: Chloe Stevens (died), 7; Elizabeth M. F. Ivie, 2; Martina N. Andersen, 0

Joseph A. Allred: Rhoda Palmer, 11; Naomi Broadham, 0; Georgiana Lambert, 5

Jens C. Andersen, (in Spring City 1866-1873): Margaret Christiansen, 10; Caroline Jensen, 10

**Joseph S. Black: Nancy Cynthia Allred, 11; Sarah Jane Barney, 10; Caroline Thompson, 11; Louise Stocks, 6

William V. Black: Almira Ayres, 10; Victoria Ayres, 14

George Black: Susannah Jacaway, 4; Mary Ann Donnelly, 4

James M. Black: Inger M. Johansen (died), 2; Christiana/Cecilia Larsen, 7; Mary Larsen, 5; (possible third polygamous wife, nake unknown)

Erastus Beck: Jane Young, 5; Nancy Elizabeth Acord, 8; Pearl Whiting, 1

**Niels H. Borresen: Johanna M. Nielsen, ?; Hannah Jacobsen, 4; Anniken Evensen Larsen, 3 (and 4 in prior marriage); Anna Anderson, 3

James Christiansen: Mary Hedevig Olsen, 0; Anna Gertrude Ertrann, 4; Maria Albertsen, 5

Charles Crawforth: Martha Moore, 10; Margaret Mather, 1; (Mary Jane Spenford Miles and Elizabeth Cooper Hudson—not polygamous)

George Downard: Sarah A. Downard, 8 (not related); Mary Emma Carlisle, 3

Joseph T. Ellis: Sarah Coles, 0; Emily Hudson, 4; Anna Marsena Christensen, 5 (and 1 in prior marriage); Caroline Nightingale, ?

Andrew J. Erickson: Anna G. Anderson, 3; Anna ?, 2

**John Frantzen: Mary A. Adolphsen, 3; Alvilda Matilda Arnesen, 11

Orson Hyde: Marinda Johnson, 10; Mary Ann Price, 1; Martha R. Browett, 0 (not in Spring City; Anna Eliza Vickers, 6; Elizabeth Gallier, 5; Sophia Lyon, 4; Charlotte Quinlan, ? (not in Spring City); Helen Winters, ?

Hans Peter Justesen: Carolina Clawson, 10; Christina Rhode, 10

**Rasmus Justesen: Sarah Ann Shepherd, 9; Anine H. Larsen, 10

Lars A. Justesen: Karen Rasmussen, 3; Annie Olsen, 0; Jensine Matilda Jensen, 5; Maria Thomsen Beck, 3; Eliza Elvira Allred Edwards, 3; Jerusha Edwards, 3

Jens Jensen: Katrina Sophia Sorensen, 4; Annie Marie Nielson, 4

John Larsen: Anna Jorgensen, 10; Maria Knudsen, 0

Christian G. Larsen: Maria Sorensen, 11; Maria Christiansen Olsen, 2; Annetta Johnson, 6; Caroline Anna Olson, 2; Anna Ungermann, 0

Soren Larsen: Maria Frederickson, 10; Christena Bertelsen or Nielsen, 6

Lauritz Larsen: Maria Thompsen, 2; Louise Jespersen, 5; (Ottomine Christensen, 2 (not polygamous)

Christian J. Larsen: Barbara Olsen, ?; Ingeborg Ellepan, ?; Inger Margreta Petersen, ?

**John T. Lambert: Faith Wright, 2; Ann Howard, 1; Emily Rushmer, 0; Mary R. Peterson, 0

James Munson: Eliza Maria Allred, 12; Andrea Andersen, 3

Henning Olsen (several other names, e.g. Ungerman and Worgurmand): Cecilia Justesen, 7; Christine Mortensen, 6; Maria Thompson, 2; Martha Laney Rasmussen, 1; O. Olsen, ?

Frederick Olsen: Mary Justesen, 9; Matilda Jensen, 6

Martin Olsen: Christena Osterlin, 7; Christiana Christensen, 3

Erick Sandstrom: Margaret Larson, 4; Johana Anderson, 5

Edmund Sahlbert: Augusta Sandstrom, 5; Hannah Sandstrom, 8

John Schofield: Mary Broadbent, 3; Josephine Peterson, 5

Axel P. Tullgren: Ellen Nilson, 4; Ellen Nilson, 0 (daughter of No. 1?)

Hans Adolph Thomson: Caroline ?, 6; Sean ?, 1

Frederick Wall: Sarah M. Williamson, 6; Elizabeth Robinson, 9

***Indicates Jail Sentence*

(Note: This list was originally compiled by Reid H. Allred and was kept by Athene Osborne for many years. I have made additions and corrections based on my own genealogical reconstructions. The revised list includes some men who did not live in Spring City for more than a few years. Wives are listed in the order of marriage. Discrepancies are as follows: Isaac Morley Allred is on the original list with wives Charlotte Henderson and Angeline Baker. I have no record of any Baker marriage. Reuben W. Allred, Sr. is also on the original list, with a second wife named Maria ?; I have records of only one wife, Charlotte Johnson. Niels Clawson on the original list with three

wives (Mary Sorensen, Aurelia ? and Jerusha Edwards) is confusing and cannot be verified as polygamous. Richard Maxfield on original list was not polygamous on my records.

—Michael S. Raber

# APPENDIX #9

## SPRING CITY VETERANS

### BLACK HAWK WAR

James T. S. Allred
Abraham Acord
L. P. Anderson
Isaac N. Allred
James Riley Allred
Green W. Allred
David H. Allred
Samuel Allred
Reddick R. Allred
Joseph A. Allred
Joseph P. Allred
Thomas B. Allred
Sanford Allred
Stephen Allred
Nephi Allred
Sidney H. Allred
Sidney R. Allred
Isaac M. Allred
Andrew J. Allred
Isaac N. Allred
Reuben W. Allred, Jr.
Lars Borresen
Isaac Behunin
William S. Barney
Samuel G. Bunnell
Robert Blain
William Blain
Lewis Barney
George Blain
Nathan S. Barney
John Benton
Nels Benson
Elijah C. Behunin
Walter Barney, Jr.
Niels H. Borresen
John Broadbent
Niels Clausen
James Christiansen
Henry Ellertson
Niels B. Eletter
John Eilertson
Joseph Tickle Ellis
Samuel Frost
John Frantzen
Samuel B. Frost, Jr.
John Hitchcock
William Hudson
Nathan Hardee
Peter Hansen
John Ibertson
Peter Justesen
Rasmus Justesen
Jens Jensen
Lars A. Justesen**
Robert Yensen/Jensen
Andrew Johansen/Johnson**
Samuel King
Charles Kofford
Christian J. Larsen
Nichole C. Lund
John Larsen
John Lambert
Lauritz Larsen
Lewis P. Lund
Marenus Lund
John T. Lambert
Christian G. Larsen
James Meek**
Joseph S. Major
Andrews P. Miller
James W. Monson
William W. Major
John Niels
Niels Nielson
Mads Nielson
Frederick Neilson
Frederick Olsen
Hemming Olsen
Jens Peterson
Peter Peterson
Peter Rasmussen
John Robinson
Soren P. Sorensen
Niels P. Stole
Thomas B. Schroder
Wesley Simons
John J. Spencer
William Scott
Caleb Stoddart
William Scott
James Slater
Axel Tulgreen
Frederick Wall
Cyrus H. Wheelock
William Williams
John Zabriskie

### SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Thomas Redmond
Edward Robinson

### WORLD WAR I

Robert H. Acord
Vero Aiken
Ives Allred
Leland S. Allred
Mathis Allred
Reid H. Allred
Royal L. Allred
Charles Anderson
Henry Anderson
Clive Barney
Thomas Baxter
E. Ray Beck
Carlistle Billington
Allen Blain**
Arthur Blain
Earl Blain
Grover Blain
Robert L. Blain
Andrew Bohlin
Joseph Bohlin
DeLance Brough
Floyd Brough
Frank E. Brough
Delone Carlson
Eskel Carlson
Clifford Christensen
Lyman Christensen
Warner Christensen
George Crisp
Charles P. Daniels
Alton Griffiths
Orval Griffiths
Carl H. Hansen
Clarence Hansen
Leland Hansen
Orlando Hansen
Lamont Jensen
Orrin Jensen
Ray Kofford
Caleb B. Larsen
Don Lund
Er Lund
Veo Lund
Alton Nielsen
Arnold Nielson
George Olsen
Claren Schofield
Gardner Schofield
Henry S. Schofield
James Wm. Schofield
Vao Schofield
Carlyle D. Smith
James Sorensen
Otto Sorensen
Raymond Sorensen**
Charles A. Thompson

### WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Russell V. Aiken
Clair J. Allred
Verald P. Allred
Darwin L. Allred
Dean C. Allred
Fred L. Allred
Keith R. Allred
R. Nordell Allred
Roger M. Allred
Ned A. Allred
E. Roy Allred
Rulon Allred
A. Ferre Anderson
R. McKay Anderson
J. Sterling Anderson
Lamar L. Barney
Travis W. Barney
Vaughn W. Barney
Jack T. Baxter
Wilbur S. Baxter
Joseph Morris Beck
Richard D. Beck
A. Cordell Bertelson
Allen R. Black
Francis T. Black
Boyd N. Blain
G. Carlan Blain
Lyle D. Blain
William J. Blain
Alton Blain
A. Kyle Brough
Zur Brough
Frank C. Burquist
Shirley C. Carlson
Lewis S. Christensen**
Rastus Christensen
L. Udell Christensen
E. Vernal Christensen
Wilbur L. Christensen
Richard G. Crisp
Kenneth V. Curtis
Kent R. Dahl
Stanley Davis
D. Don Donaldson
J. Newton Donaldson
Clinton M. Draper**
R. Mar Dye
Jay Edmunds
Fred J. Edmunds
Jack E. Fetterman
John Fisher
James Hall
Elwood H. Hansen
Elvin A. Hansen

**Killed in Action

Allen P. Hansen
O. LaGrande Hansen
Vernon J. Hansen
Clyde S. Hansen
Jack D. Hansen
Byron F. Jensen
Elbert O. Jensen
Lewis W. Jensen
Neldon L. Jensen
LaVar A. Jensen
G. Lyndon Jensen
Ray E. Jensen
Rollo R. Jensen
Jerold J. Jones
E. LeMoine Kelsey
V. Blain Larsen
Kay M. Larsen
Heinz M. Larsen
J. Lamar Larsen
Bernard D. Major
Reed H. Martin
Roy Mickel
Delano H. Mott**
Reid Mott
Joseph McGerty
Charles W. Nelson
Eldon G. Nielson
Harold J. Nielson
Jeddy L. Nielson
Darwin G. Nyberg
O. Devon Osborne
V. Connell Osborne
Edward H. Painter
Lester Parnell
Clarence J. Pedersen
Delbert K. Pedersen
F. Edwin Petersen
Charles F. Peterson
Neldon A. Peterson
Don Peterson
Melvin C. Peterson
Neal J. Peterson
G. Marvin Peterson
A. Blair Peterson
A. Eathen Peterson
V. Russell Peterson
Charles B. Puzey
Willard R. Puzey
Rex C. Ring
Sheldon C. Schofield
Francis J. Schofield
Glade Shofield
Arthur E. Smith
Lloyd W. Snow
Lewis J. Sorensen
Gordon J. Sorensen
Keith H. Sorensen
Ted O. Sorensen
Lee Ray Sorensen
Willard L. Sorensen
Leonard B. Sorensen
Joe A. Sterner
E. Kent Strate
Morris B. Terry
Darwin B. Terry
Fergus T. Thompson
C. Richard Thompson
Spencer J. Thompson
Glen D. Thompson
Warren Thompson
Reed E. Thompson
Morris P. Thompson**
John S. Turner
Scott S. Zabriskie

**Killed or died during the War.

**KOREAN TO VIETNAM VETERANS**

Black Allred, V
Don Allred
Richard W. Allred, K
Ruel A. Allred, K
Wallace E. Allred, K
John R. Baxter, Jr.
Lewis R. Beck
E. John Brewer, K
Arthur K. Brewer
Keith Bunnell
Lamont E. Christensen
Eugene M. Christensen
Jens W. Crisp
Ted Crisp
Jay L. Dahl, K
Ted M. Dahl, K
Jack Edmunds, K
Sheldon E. Edmunds, K
David L. Harrison, K
Vanoy Hansen
Franklin Jensen
Dale Justesen
Bruce T. Madsen
Boyd Mickel
Charles M. Osborne
Glen S. Osborne
Dean S. Peterson, K
Max J. Peterson, K
Seth Peterson
Verdi Schofield, K
Douglas Snow
Max H. Sorensen
McKeon Strate
Fergus Thompson
Vaughn Thompson
Kenneth R. Thompson
Grant Watson
E. (Sam) Williams, K

**VIETNAM TO PRESENT (including National Guard and Reserves)**

Gary J. Aiken, V
James Allred
John Allred
Robert S. Allred, V
Richard B. Allred
Wallace Anderson, V
David Beck
Bruce Black
Scott Black
Lonnie Brewer
Robert Brewer
Vince Brewer
Ronald B. Christensen
Marlin Christensen
Floyd Crisp
Stewart Charkowsky
Boyd A. Donaldson
K. B. Dye, V
Michael W. Este, V
A. Eugene Erickson, V
Jack A. Fetterman
Greg L. Hansen
Quay Von Hansen
Howard Koyle, V
Milton S. Larsen
Kelvin S. McKinney
Dennis D. Madsen
Val Dean Mortensen
Leslie K. Nelson
Bruce B. Nielson
Daniel Nielsen
Larry J. Nielson
Kenneth R. Nunley
Owen Olsen
Richard L. Olsen
G. LeRoy Peterson
Thomas H. Pirtle
Francis L. Robertson
Sally Robertson
Courtney D. Syme
David A. Sorensen
Robert D. Strate
Ed Thompson
Jim Thompson
R. Dennis Watson
F. Michael Watson, V
John Western
Hal D. Williams

*(Source: National Guard and war memorial information with additions)*

# APPENDIX #10

## LIST OF MAYORS AND COUNCILMEN SPRING CITY 1870-1986

**1870-71**
Mayor: James A. Allred
Councilmen: Reddick N. Allred, Isaac Morten Behunin, Samuel B. Frost, John Frantzen, John Larsen, Abraham Acord
**1872-73** (Elected Aug. 5, 1872)
Mayor: James A. Allred
Councilmen: Samuel B. Frost, Reddick N. Allred, John Frantzen*, John Larsen, Henning O. Ungerman, Samuel G. Bunnel
Justice of the Peace: Isaac M. Behunin and William Barney
*John Franzten resigned Sept. 7, 1873 and was replaced by Joseph T. Ellis
**1874-75** (Elected Aug. 3, 1874)
Mayor: James A. Allred
Councilmen: Samuel B. Frost, Reddick N. Allred*, Abram Acord, Lauritz Larsen, David H. Allred, John F. Allred
Justices of the Peace: George Brougha nd Lutelis Burdick
*Reddick N. Allred resigned Dec. 1875, replaced by John Frantzen
**1876-77** (Elected Aug. 7, 1876)
Mayor: James A. Allred

Councilmen: Lauritz Larsen, Christian G. Larsen, Rasmus Justesen, Henning O. Ungerman, Calvin W. Moore, John F. Allred*
Justices of the Peace: George Brough, John Frantzen. Recorder: Samuel R. Aiken. Treasurer: Lauritz Larsen
*John F. Allred resigned May 28, 1877, replaced by John Schofield

**1878-79** (Elected Aug. 5, 1878)
Mayor: James A. Allred (resigned Feb. 24, 1879 to become Probate Judge); Fred Olsen, Mayor Pro Tempore; Christian G. Larsen
Councilmen: Orson Hyde*, Fred Olsen, Henning O. Ungerman, John Schofield, John T. Lambert, Thomas B. Allred
*After Orson Hyde's death in Nov., 1878, Lauritz Larsen was appointed
Recorder: John R. Baxter. Treasurer: George Downard. Justices of the Peace: John Frantzen, Joseph T. Ellis. Assessor: Joseph T. Ellis. Marshal: Joseph A. Allred.

**1880-81** (Elected Aug. 3, 1880)
Mayor: Christian G. Larsen (resigned Sept. 14, 1880); Rasmus Justesen appointed (resigned May 10, 1882); Lauritz Larsen appointed.
Councilmen: Fred Olsen*, Rasmus Justesen*, John Schofield*, Henning O. Ungerman*, Thomas B. Allred*, Lauritz Larsen*
*Fred Olsen resigned. Replaced by Niels B. Adler July 31, 1883.
*Rasmus Justesen became Mayor. Replaced by I. M. Allred Sept. 30, 1880.
*John Schofield resigned. Replaced by Samuel G. Bunnel, April 21, 1882.
*Hemming O. Ungerman resigned. Replaced by Emil Erickson July 31, 1882.
*Thomas B. Allred resigned. Replaced by Isaac M. Behunin April 21, 1882.
*Lauritz Larsen became Mayor, replaced by Mads Nielsen June 26, 1882.

**1882-83** (Elected Aug. 6, 1882)
Mayor: Isaac M. Behunin
Councilmen: Louis M. Christiansen, Niels B. Adler, Joseph Downard, I. E. Allred, Louis Larsen, H. L. Rasmussen.
Recorder: John R. Baxter. Justices of the Peace: I. N. Allred, S. Burdick

**1884-85** (Elected August 1884)
Mayor: Louis M. Christiansen
Councilmen: I. E. Allred, Joseph Downard, S. Peter Sorensen, Niels Benson, R. W. Allred, Jr.*, Hans E. Larsen
*R. W. Allred, Jr. resigned Oct. 27, 1885
Recorder: John R. Baxter. Justices of the Peace: I. N. Allred, James Crisp. Marshal: Joe Wright

**1886-87**
Mayor: Louis M. Christiansen
Councilmen: I. M. Allred, S. Peter Sorensen, John Blain, John R. Baxter, Sr., Hans E. Larsen, Niels B. Alder

**1888-89**
Mayor: Louis M. Christiansen
Councilmen: Niels B. Adler, John Blain, H. L. Acord, Emil Erickson, I.E. Allred, Hans E. Larsen

**1890-91** (Elected August 1890)
Mayor: Lauritz Larsen
Councilmen: Simon T. Beck, John P. Johnson*, Louis O. Ungerman*, John Blain, Niels/Nels Benson, William Robinson
*John P. Johnson resigned, replaced by Emil Erickson May 1891.
*Louis O. Ungerman resigned, replaced by Hans Neilson May 1891.
Marshal: Alexander Justesen. Recorder: William Blain. Commander: J. P. Carl Hansen.

**1892-93**
Mayor: Ole Peterson
Councilmen: S. Peter Sorensen, Hans E. Larsen, Emil Erickson, Jacob Johnson, John Blain.

**1894-95**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Unknown. Recorder: Emil Erickson

**1896-97** (November)
Mayor: Ole Peterson
Councilmen: George W. Brough, Joseph Justesen, Hans E. Larsen, William Downard, T. P. Sorensen
Recorder: William Blain

**1898-99** (elected November 1897)
Mayor: Rasmus Justesen
Councilmen: John Blain, George W. Brough, William Downard, Sanford Allred, Hans E. Larsen
Recorder: Mary E. Allred. Treasurer: Margret Christiansen

**1900-1901** (elected November 1899)
Mayor: Ole Peterson
Councilmen: George W. Brough, Robert Blain, William C. Barney, John Robinson, Marinus Mortensen
Recorder: John F. Justesen. Treasurer: Mary A. Hansen. Justice of the Peace: J. Morgan Johnson

**1902-03** (elected November 1901)
Mayor: John F. Justesen
Councilmen: James Clawson, Jens J. Sorensen, Hans E. Larsen, Stephen Bunnell, Charles A. Olsen
Recorder: James W. Blain. Treasurer: Niels C. Jensen. Justice of the Peace: Morgan Johnson, Carl Hansen

***1904-05*** (elected November 1903)
Mayor: John S. Blain
Councilmen: Jens J. Sorensen, Hans Nielsen, John F. Allred, John Blain, S. Peter Sorensen
Recorder: James W. Anderson. Treasurer: Louisa Maxfield. Justice of the Peace: Carl Hansen

**1906-07** (elected November 1905)
Mayor: John F. Justesen
Councilmen: L. O. Larsen, Hyrum Peterson, Nels Benson, Jens J. Sorensen, Hans Nielsen
Recorder: Emil Erickson, Joseph A. Justesen. Treasurer: Louis Maxfield. Justice of the Peace: John P. Johnson

**1908-09** (elected November 1907)
Mayor: John S. Blain
Councilmen: Hyrum Peterson, Chris Thompson, Marinus Lund, Emil Erickson
Recorder: Vivian Larsen, Simon T. Beck. Treasurer: Louisa Maxfield. Justice of the Peace: John P. Johnson

**1910-11** (elected November 1909)
Mayor: L. O. Larsen

Councilmen: Samuel Allred, P. A. Hansen, C. A. Larsen, R. W. Allred
Recorder: James W. Blain. Treasurer: Louisa Maxfield. Justice of the Peace: John P. Johnson

**1912-13** (elected November 1911)
Mayor: John S. Blain
Councilmen: Louis M. Christiansen, John Robinson, Jens J. Sorensen, Hans Nielsen, Henry L. Acord
Recorder: James W. Blain. Treasurer: Louisa Maxfield, John R. Baxter, Jr.

**1914-15** (elected November 1913)
Mayor: John S. Blain
Councilmen: Hans Nielsen, John Robinson, H. L. Acord, Marinus Mortensen. (John Blain appointed after Christiansen's death in 1914.)
Recorder: James W. Blain. Treasurer: John R. Baxter, Jr.

**1916-17** (elected November 1915)
Mayor: John P. Johnson
Councilmen: Pratt Allred, Joseph F. Hansen, Joseph G. Schofield, John Robinson, Hans Nielsen. (Pratt Allred resigned 1917, appointed James W. Blain)
Recorder: A. L. Larsen. Treasurer: Sarah E. Hyde

**1918-19** (elected November 1917)
Mayor: John P. Johnson
Councilmen: H. L. Acord, Jr., Joseph F. Hansen, H. W. Peterson, William E. Robinson
Recorder: John F. Justensen. Treasurer: Sarah E. Hyde

**1920-21**
Mayor: James W. Blain
Councilmen: John S. Blain, Joseph G. Schofield, J. M. Johnson, William E. Watson
Recorder: John F. Justesen. Treasurer: Joseph I. Beck

**1922-23** (elected November 1921)
Mayor: Vivian Larsen
Councilmen: John S. Blain, Aaron M. Brough, H. E. Hansen, Jesse L. Blain, Ernest Justesen
Recorder: W. Lee Allred

**1924-25** (elected November 1923)
Mayor: James W. Blain
Councilmen: James C. Peterson, Aaron Brough, Jesse L. Blain, Peter Frandsen, Hemming E. Hansen
Recorder: W. Lee Allred. Treasurer: Mrs. L. O. (Deseret) Larsen

**1926-27** (elected November 1925)
Mayor: James W. Blain
Councilmen: Peter Frandsen, H. .E. Hansen, Joseph I. Beck, Charles A. Thompson
Recorder: Reid H. Allred

**1928-29**
Mayor: James W. Blain
Councilmen: Unknown. Recorder: Reid H. Allred.

**1930-31**
Mayor: William Lee Allred
Councilmen: Angus M. Black, Ed Downard, Joseph F. Hansen, Hyrum Jensen, F. C. Sorensen
Recorder: Henry Blain. Treasurer: Joseph I. Black

**1932-33**
Mayor: William Lee Allred
Councilmen: Angus M. Black, Ed Downard, Joseph F. Hansen, Hyrum Jensen, James E. Thompson
Recorder: Henry Blain. Treasurer: Warner Christensen

**1934-35**
Mayor: William Lee Allred
Councilmen: Angus M. Black, Ed Downard, Joseph F. Hansen, Hyrum Jensen, James E. Thompson
Recorder: Henry Blain. Treasurer: Warner Christensen

**1936-37**
Mayor: Ferril M. Sorensen
Councilmen: H. E. Hansen, Lamont Jensen, Evard J. Larsen, William H. Sorensen
Recorder: Blain Larsen (resigned March 1936). Henry Blain (appointed to fill Larsen's term of office). Treasurer: Warner Christensen

**1938-39**
Mayor: William Lee Allred
Councilmen: Burns Allred, Jesse L. Blain, Floyd Draper, Hyrum Jensen, Ed Hansen
Recorder: Newton Donaldson

**1940-41**
Mayor: Evard J. Larson
Councilmen: Royal Allred, Jesse Blain, Floyd Draper, Mack F. Strate
Recorder: Parley P. Hansen. Treasurer: Leona L. Johnson

**1942-43**
Mayor: Hyrum Jensen
Councilmen: Royal Allred, Osmer Beck, Merton Christensen, James E. Thompson
Recorder: P. P. Hansen. Treasurer: Vera Downard

**1944-1949**
Although the Mayors are known for these years, City records appear to be non-existent.
Hyrum Jensen, Mayor, 1944-45.
Charles Thompson, Mayor, 1946-1949.

**Jan. 4, 1950-Dec. 31, 1951**
Mayor: Hyrum Jensen
Councilmen: Claude Acord, Royal Allred, Virgus Osborne, Henry Schofield, Cutler Schofield
Recorder: Henry Blain. Treasurer: Enid N. Baxter

**Jan. 1952-Dec. 1953**
Mayor: Hyrum Jensen
Councilmen: Cutler Schofield, Joseph F. Hansen, Alfred Nielsen, other two unknown.
Treasurer: Heinz Larsen

**Jan. 1954-Dec. 1955**
Mayor: Owen B. Anderson
Councilmen: Russell V. Aiken, Joseph F. Hansen, Alfred Nielsen, Cutler Schofield, Frank C. Watson

**Jan. 1956-Dec. 1957**
Mayor: Owen B. Anderson
Councilmen: Russell V. Aiken, Francis Black, Rulon Dahl, Eldon Nielsen, Frank C. Watson
Recorder: John R. Baxter, Sr. Treasurer: Lila J. Allred

**Jan. 1958-Dec. 1959**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Francis Black, Rulon Dahl, Lyndon Jensen, Eldon Nielsen, Will Sorensen
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred

**Jan. 1960-Dec. 1961**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Louis Allred, Francis Black, Lyndon Jensen, Eldon Nielsen, Will Sorensen
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred

**Jan. 1962-Dec. 1963**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Louis Allred, Francis Black, Robert Graham, Eldon Nielsen, Glen Osborne
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1964-Dec. 1965**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Curtis Allred, Francis Black, Jens W. Crisp, Robert Graham, Glen Osborne
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1966-Dec. 1967**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Curtis Allred, Francis Black, Jack Edmunds, Robert Graham, Lyndon Jensen
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1968-Dec. 1969**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Roger Allred, Jack Edmunds, Robert Graham, Lyndon Jensen, McRae Justesen, Sherman Strate
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1970-Dec. 1971**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Roger Allred, Stanley Anderson, McRae Justesen, Rastus Christensen, Sherman Strate
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1972-Dec. 1973**
Mayor: John R. Baxter, Sr.
Councilmen: Stanley Anderson, Rastus Christensen, Roy Rostron, David Earl Sorensen, Kenneth Strate
Recorder: Mar Dye. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1974-Dec. 1975**
Mayor: Glen Osborne
Councilmen: James Allred, Lonnie Brewer, Roy Rostron, David Earl Sorensen, Kenneth Strate
Recorder: Earl D. Clark. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977**
Mayor: Glen Osborne
Councilmen: James Allred, Lonnie Brewer, Odell Blain, Merton Christensen, Leonard Everitt
Recorder: Earl D. Clark. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1978-Dec. 1979**
Mayor: Glen Osborne
Councilmen: Osral B. Allred, Lonnie Brewer, Odell Blain, Merton Christensen, Leonard Everitt
Recorder: Earl D. Clark. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1980-Dec. 1981**
Mayor: Glen Osborne
Councilmen: Lonnie Brewer (resigned), Cynthia Allred, Osral B. Allred, Odell Blain, Merton Christensen, Richard Hansen, Bill Crisp (moved)
Recorder: Earl D. Clark. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**Jan. 1982-April 1984**
Mayor: Craig Paulsen
Councilmen: David A. Allred, Joseph Bennion, Odell Blain, Merton Christensen, Richard Hansen. (1984) Edward Sutliff, R. Dennis Watson, Michael Sorensen
Recorder: Earl D. Clark. Treasurer: Lila Allred
**April-May 1984**
Mayor Pro Tempore: R. Dennis Watson
**May 1984-Dec. 1985**
Mayor: David A. Allred
Councilmen: Joseph Bennion, Craig Paulsen, Michael Sorensen, Edward Sutliff, R. Dennis Watson
**Jan. 1986 to Present**
Mayor: Thelma A. Olsen
Councilmen: George Kenzy, Michael Sorensen, Edward Sutliff, Jack Tice, R. Dennis Watson
(Sorensen and Sutliff resigned, replaced by Thurlin Thompson and Jean. R. Nielsen.
(Note: Even though four-year terms have been evident in recent years, alternate elections are held so that all officials are not elected at once.)

*(Source: Spring City Records)*

# Appendix #11

## WALKING TOUR

**(All sites are included on National Register of Historic Places)**

**Spring City Chapel**

The chapel was dedicated March 15, 1914 by Anthon E. Lund, counselor to Joseph F. Smith. The building was designed by Richard C. Watkins of Provo and took a number of years to complete. John F. Bohlin supervised the masonry with Jens P. Carlson, Jens J. Sorensen, and Lars Larsen being the masons. Emil Erickson and two men from Mount Pleasant were the principal carpenters. The building cost $40,000 dollars. The large cedar tree in front of the building was planted by Bishop Samuel Allred, in 1912.

**1. Spring City Public School**

This school, built in 1899 and now owned by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, was the fourth school to be used in Spring City. The architect was Richard C. Watkins of Provo (he also designed the chapel) and the contractors were the Grace Brothers from Nephi. The bricks were fired in the local brickyard just west of town. The school was built on a H-shaped plan, with the halls on both floors at the crossing of the H and two classrooms at the side of the hall on each floor, providing one classroom for each grade, 1-8. The new junior high school which stands just behind the old school was built in 1916. The school was closed in 1959.

**2. Jens C. Andersen House, c. 1885**

Andersen, an immigrant from Jhorring, Denmark, built this 1½ story brick home n 1885. The bricks were fired at the Strate brickyard west of town on the Chester road.

**3. Redick Allred Home, c. 1875**

One of the original settlers of Spring City, Redick Allred, built this 1½ story stone house in the 1870s. The mason was a Dane, Jens "Rock" Sorensen. In 1880, Issac Allred bought the home. Issac was the druggist and a self-taught dentist who would pull teeth if you didn't care how much it hurt.

**4. George Downard House, c. 1875**

The two story house was built in the late 1870s by George Downard and closely resembles Orson Hyde's

house in design. Downard was born in Kent, England and joined the L.D.S. Church in the late 1850s. After immigrating to Utah in 1862, Downard immediately located in Spring City and supported himself as a carpenter and house painter. The family moved to Richfield in the late 1860s but was forced to return to Spring City under the threat of Indian attack. Upon his return, Downard began construction of this large stone house, completing it in the late 1870s. In 1882, George sold the house to his son, Joseph, and moved to Emery County. The younger Downard was a farmer and a member of the City Council.

**5. John Blain House, c. 1880**

This 1½ story house is easily one of the most spectacular pieces of early pioneer architecture in Utah. The high level of craftsmanship and the clearly articulated design make this house architectually significant. John Blain was born in Carlisle, England in 1850. His family emigrated to Utah and settled in Spring City in 1863. Blain's father died soon upon arrival, and John took to farming and built this comfortable residence around 1880. Blain served on the City Council and was town watermaster.

**6. Samuel Allred House, c. 1893**

This Victorian pattern book house was built by Bishop Samuel Allred in 1893. After the Manifesto of 1890 abolishing polygamy, Allred had this house built for his second wife to avoid cohabitation prosecution. Allred was born at Council Bluffs in 1851, the son of Issac Allred.

**7. James Rasmussen House, c. 1880**

This small adobe house is interesting because it represents a particularly popular building technique in Sanpete County. This adobe house was plastered with a red stucco which was then marked off and highlighted with white paint to simulate fired red brick. This technique made the house more attractive and disguised the true nature of the adobe house.

**8. Moroni Brough House, 1909**

This 1½ story yellow brick house was built in 1909 by Moroni Brough. The bricks were transported by team from Manti.

**9. John Robinson House, c. 1860**

This small rectangular house is constructed of logs and covered with ship-lap siding. Robinson was born in England in 1850. A parlor, kitchen and pantry were added on at the turn of the century. During this time a summer kitchen/washhouse was built to the north of the house over the well. The nearly completed fence around the house is a replica of the original.

**10. Edward Allred House, c. 1888**

This one story pattern book rock home was built in 1888 by Edward F. Allred. Edward was a grandson of James Allred, Spring City's first settler. Interestingly, this lot is the site of James Allred's first cabin.

**11.**

Originally a log structure built by James Allred, now covered over.

**12. Thomas Schroder House, 1876**

This 1½ story stone house was built by Thomas Schroder, a German convert to the L.D.S. church. Samuel Allred purchased the home for $450 in 1878. Allred's first wife, Elizabeth, lived in this house while his second wife, Isabel, lived in the big brick house on the east side of town. (See site 6)

**13. Jens Peter Carlson House, 1896**

This 1½ story Victorian home is noteworthy for its finely polished stone masonry. No other residence in Sanpete County exhibits the high level of masonry which Jens P. Carlson, himself the mason, lavished on this house. Local tradition suggests that the house was something of a showcase for Carlson's considerable talents as a stonemason and that its construction was precipitated by a rivalry between Carlson and the local judge and entrepreneur, Jacob Johnson. It seems that Johnson had hired a Salt Lake firm to design and build the addition to his home in the early 1890s. Once construction was underway, Carlson was appalled at the quality of the workmanship, and he told Johnson that he would show him how a stone house ought to be built. Carlson, a man of meager means, had little time to spend in the construction of this own home. In the early years he had labored on the Manti Temple and later on Spring City's chapel and many of the town's stone buildings. For a time he worked on the Salt Lake Temple during the summer. Work on the house was initiated in 1896 and Carlson labored for the next eight years but the house was never completed. Carlson died before he could finish his showpiece and the family hired a carpenter to roof the building. To get a feeling of the quality of Carlson's work, compare it to the Johnson house which stands just across the street to the west. Johnson's house is stone, but in order to achieve a smooth exterior the walls were plastered and then scored to simulate stone. Carlson dressed the rocks on his house with a chisel and then rubbed them smooth to give them an almost marble quality. Filings from the rocks were mixed with lime for the mortar which is only about ⅛th of an inch thick. Only the Manti Temple rivals the Carlson house for excellence in masonry.

**14. Jacob Johnson House, 1875-1892**

The southern section of this house was built of stone in about 1875. In 1892, the large Victorian addition was completed. The stone walls of the house have been plastered and marked-off with lines which simulate finely executed masonry. Johnson built the two-story original section of the house after 1875 when he opened his law office in Spring City. The rock building just to the north served as his office and library. Later, when Johnson became Judge for the 7th Judicial District of Utah, the building became his court. Johnson was a circuit judge and held court in Manti, Price, Castle Dale, Moab and Monticello for a number of years after 1895.

**15. Blain House, c. 1880**

This one story stone house was built in 1887 for James W. Blain. Jens "Rock" Sorensen was the stone mason.

**16. Harriet House, c. 1879**

The house was built in the years immediately after 1879 by a Daniel Beckstrom. Certainly, the architectural blending of older traditional elements like floorplan with decorative Victorian features suggests this date. Beckstrom bought the property from Louis Justesen in that

year, and probably started building the house.

**17. Jens Jensen House, c. 1865**

The Jensen house is one of the oldest houses in Spring City, and represents the resettlement of the town after its forced evacuation during the late 1850s. The house has a distinctive three-room wide plan which is Scandinavian in origin.

**18. Relief Society Granary, c. 1875**

This stone granary was built in the mid-1870s by the Female Relief Society of Spring Town. Today it has been renovated and is used as a residence.

**19. Endowment House/School House, 1876**

This rock building has a controversial past and town residents are divided on the question about whether the building was an early endowment house, a sacred building where rites of the L.D.S. Church were performed, or a stone school house. Certainly, the building was at one time utilized as a school, but whether it was indeed an "endowment" house is still open to question. This lot was originally deeded to the Spring City Relief Society in the early 1870s. The Relief Society soon built a granary (still standing) and a barn (foundations still visible) on the west section of the property. Orson Hyde, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon church, lived in Spring City and one of his wives, Mary Ann Hyde, was presiding officer of the Relief Society. The building was constructed in 1876 and was not sold to the Spring City School District until 1878.,These two years present the most likely time when endowments *could* have been performed here. In a recent *Sunstone* article, Allen Roberts has explored the connection between the Hydes and the building's function. As Stake President for the Sanpete area, Orson Hyde might have used the building as an office. Official Church records in Salt Lake City list several non-temple locations where endowments were carried out and "O. Hyde's Office" in Spring City is mentioned. Certainly, for much of its history, this building was a school. In early years it was known as the John Frank Allred School after one of the teachers. One of the distinctive features of the building is an inscription panel of carved stone over the front door... which contained a compass, square, a beehive, some words, and the date 1876. In 1978, at the request of the First Presidency of the L.D.S. Church, the square and compass were removed.

**20. James A. Allred House, 1874**

This two story frame house was built in 1874 by James A. Allred. The redwood lumber siding was freighted in from California. Allred served as Bishop from 1882 until his death in 1904 and was Spring City's first major.

**21. Neils Adler House, c. 1875**

This 1½ story brick house was one of the first fired brick homes in Spring City.

**22. Arthur Johnson Meat Market, 1905**

This small store was originally built by Alvin E. Allred in 1905. It is best remembered after 1916 as Arthur Johnson's Meat Market. Arthur was the son of Judge Johnson.

**23. William Osborne House, 1894**

The Osborne house is an outstanding example of Victorian pattern book architecture in Sanpete County. William Osborne was a merchant and owned a meat shop and confectionary shop, which was located just north of the chapel. The house was operated as a hotel for a number of years.

**24. Orson Hyde House, c. 1865**

This large rock home was the residence of Orson Hyde., Hyde was an early convert to the L.D.S. Church and served as one of the Twelve Apostles. Sent to direct the colonization of Sanpete County in 1858, Hyde first stayed in Manti and then moved to Spring City in the late 1860s. The building date of this house was soon after April of 1863, for on that day Hyde was visited in a "log house" by Brigham Young and a Party from S.L.C. Hyde served as President of the Sanpete Stake until his death in 1878. This rock home served as Hyde's official residence and housed Mary Ann Price Hyde, one of his six wives.

**25. Neils Borreson House, c. 1864**

This house, one of the oldest in Spring City, was constructed in 1864. The stone walls were laid in a random, uncoursed fashion and were later covered over with a layer of plaster. Borreson was born in Norway and was an early settler of the town. One of Borreson's daughters later owned the house and town legend has it that she and her daughter were the town prostitutes. The ladies would not accommodate visitors who tried to sneak in the back door and were open and frank about their activities.

**26. Lauritz Larsen House, c. 1884**

One story home constructed in 1884 by Lauritz Larsen. The house was once unsheathed adobe but has since been stuccoed. The owner is presently Mrs. William Peacock, an accomplished artist.

**27. Andrew Olsen House, c. 1886**

This substantial brick home was built for Andrew Olsen in the late 1880s. Olsen, a Danish immigrant, came to Utah in 1854 where he farmed and married two wives. Presently owned by Dan and Shelley Vincent.

**28. Lauritz Larsen House, c. 1897**

This 1½ story brick home was built in the late 1890s by Lauritz Larsen. Larsen was a one time Spring City Bishop and successful merchant. The house was originally two stories and considered by many to be the finest house ever constructed in Spring City. A fire in the early 20th century destroyed the upper story.

**29. Robert Blain House, 1885.**

Robert Blain built this 1½ story frame house in 1883. The siding which covers the exterior was locally planed by Ole Peterson. Blain was from England and a brother to James (see site 5). He was a farmer and eventually became manager of the Spring City Coop Store. He was also school trustee, postmaster, and co-partner in Baxter & Blain.

**30. Rasmus Justesen House, 1875**

This 1½ story adobe home was originally plastered and scored to resemble cut stone. The house was built for Justesen's first family. His first wife, Sarah A. Shepherd raised nine children in this house and when Justesen married a second wife, Annie Larsen, Sarah would have nothing more to do with him.

**31. Spring City Hall, 1893**

The City Hall was built in 1893 of local limestone. The Building was used as a school house until 1900 when the large public school building was opened.

**32. Crisp-Allred House, 1881-1884**

This large two story house was built by James Crisp who was a farmer and stockraiser from England. Crisp came to Utah in 1866 and stopped in Spring City in 1867. He initially worked at several occupations and then began freighting produce to the mining camps on the Nevada-Utah border. Wealth followed, and in the early 1880s Crisp built this large house on Main Street. In the early 1900s Crisp met an untimely death under the wheels of a piece of farm machinery. Orson and Lorena Allred purchased the house and opened up several rooms for boarding and thus operated what came to be known as the Allred Hotel for some twenty-five years.

**33. Behunnin-Beck Home, 1879-1883**

The large two story home was built by Issac M. Behunnin in 1883. Behunnin was one of the original settlers of Sanpete County and one of the first residents of Ephraim in 1852. Behunnin moved to Spring City in the 1860s. A stone plaque inserted into the top gabled dormer on the west facade reads "Erected by Behunnin, 1883." Behunnin sold the house to Simon Beck for $1200 in 1887. Simon Beck was born in 1855 in Missouri. Beck was a very successful sheepman who also worked at the Manti Temple.

**34. Baxter Store, 1902**

John R. Baxter, Sr. had worked in the Spring City Cooperative Store in the 1870s. Following the dissolution of the United Order in 1881, many private businesses opened their doors, including Baxter's new store. His first store was located in one room of the adobe house which originally stood east on this lot. The business later became Baxter and Blain Mercantile. Upon Baxter's death, the store was acquired by his son-in-law, Claren Schofield, and called the Schofield Mercantile. It is presently being remodeled by Craig Paulsen.

**35. Hans Nielsen House, 1880**

This fine old adobe house is interesting because of the elaborate porch decoration, patterned gable shingling, and simulated stone plastering. The house was originally built by Ole Petersen who sold out to Han Nielsen in 1882. Nielsen was a farmer and a stockholder in the Young Men's Coop Store. Nielsen built the many outbuildings which are found on the lot.

**36. John Baxter, Sr. House, 1903**

This 1½ story house is an outstanding example of late 19th century Victorian pattern book design in Spring City. Baxter was a prosperous merchant and built this tribute to his success in 1903. Jens Peter Carlson, a local mason, did much of the work on the house. This home is being restored and remodeled by the Soper family.

**37.**

This frame house was constructed in part in 1884, (southeast section). The remainder was built in 1931. William Scott, an early freighter, resided here, however it is not certain that he constructed the house. Robert Blain is another early occupant who may have built it. Note the wash house and outside cellar to the rear.

**38.**

This stuccoed adobe home was built in 1859. John F. Bohlin, mentioned so many times above in connection with his work as a stone mason, lived here, however, it is not known if he built the house. Vacant.

**39. Emil Erickson House, 1884.**

This large two story home was constructed in 1884 of local limestone. Emil Erickson, a Swedish immigrant, was the original owner and builder.

**40.**

One story stone house built in 1884 by Ephraim Larsen, the siding addition coming in 1950.

**41. Iver Petersen House, c. 1875**

This small two room stone house was built by Iver Petersen, a Danish immigrant to Utah. An adobe addition was later attached to the rear.

**42. Peter Justesen House, 1887**

This small stone home was constructed after 1884 by Peter Justesen.

**43. Lorenzo Aiken House, 1908**

This pattern book Victorian house replaced an older adobe house on the lot in 1908. The small corner garage was built by Aiken in 1924.

**44. Peter Mickel House, 1901**

This small brick pattern book house was erected for Peter Mickel in 1901.

**45. Peter Rasmussen House, 1878**

Peter Rasmussen bought this lot from his father in 1878 for $14 and erected this long 1½ story stone house.

**46. Andrew Thomson House, c. 1875**

Andrew "Fishman" Thomson built this one story adobe house in the 1870s. Thomson's nickname came from his occupation. He would bring back fish from Utah Lake and sell them in Spring City.

**47. Marinus Petersen House, c. 1875**

Marinus Petersen, a Danish immigrant convert to the L.D.S. Church, built this rock house and barn for his family in the mid-1870s.

**48. Severine Jensen House, c. 1879**

Jens Severine Jensen built this 1½ story adobe home in the late 1870s. The house was originally plastered white and painted with bright red lines in imitation of brick.

**49. Jens "King" Petersen House, 1910**

The "King" Petersen house is a 1½ story Victorian pattern book design and one of the most elaborate in Spring City. Work on the house began in the early 1900s, and was completed in 1910. Petersen was successful in the sheep business and his wealth can be viewed in this fine brick home. Local tradition holds forth three explanations for the "King" nickname. Some maintain that Petersen was called "King" because he dressed himself in fine and expensive clothes; others venture that the name stemmed from his economic prominence in the Danish North Ward; and still others say that he was tagged with the name when returning from his L.D.S. mission with a wife whom he called his "Queen." Presently occupied by the Christensen family.

**50. Andersen-Madsen House, 1882**

This 1½ story brick house with a rear "T" was built around 1880 by Jens Andersen. In 1885, Jens sold the house to Christian Andersen for $500. Later, Andrew Madsen bought the land in 1891 and the house is primarily associated with him.

**51. Mette C. Christophersen House, 1881**

This one story adobe house was originally plastered and painted to imitate red brick.

**52. Neils Peter Hansen House, 1874**

This 1½ story brick house was constructed by Neils P. Hansen in the mid-1870s.

**53. Old Spring City Cemetery**

**54. Jens Petersen House, front section, 1874**

Jens Petersen, a weaver from Denmark, built the front two rooms of this one story stone house in 1874.

**55. Larsen House, 1883**

This large stone house, built by Peter Monson for his daughter, Petrea, is a distinctively Scandinavian house type with three rooms located across the east facade. Monson came from Sweden and was a miller by trade. Disappointed in the grinding business, he became a prosperous farmer and built this large stone house in the years 1871-1883 for his daughter and son-in-law, Lars Larsen. Peter Monson himself lived in a two room adobe house just to the east.

**56. Bishop's Storehouse, 1905**

In 1905, Sanpete Valley got five new Bishop's storehouses built from the same plan: Fountain Green, Manti, Fairview, Ephraim, and Spring City. These buildings were constructed to receive tithing, store ward records and to hold meetings. Later used by the Relief Society for welfare activities and other functions. Now empty.

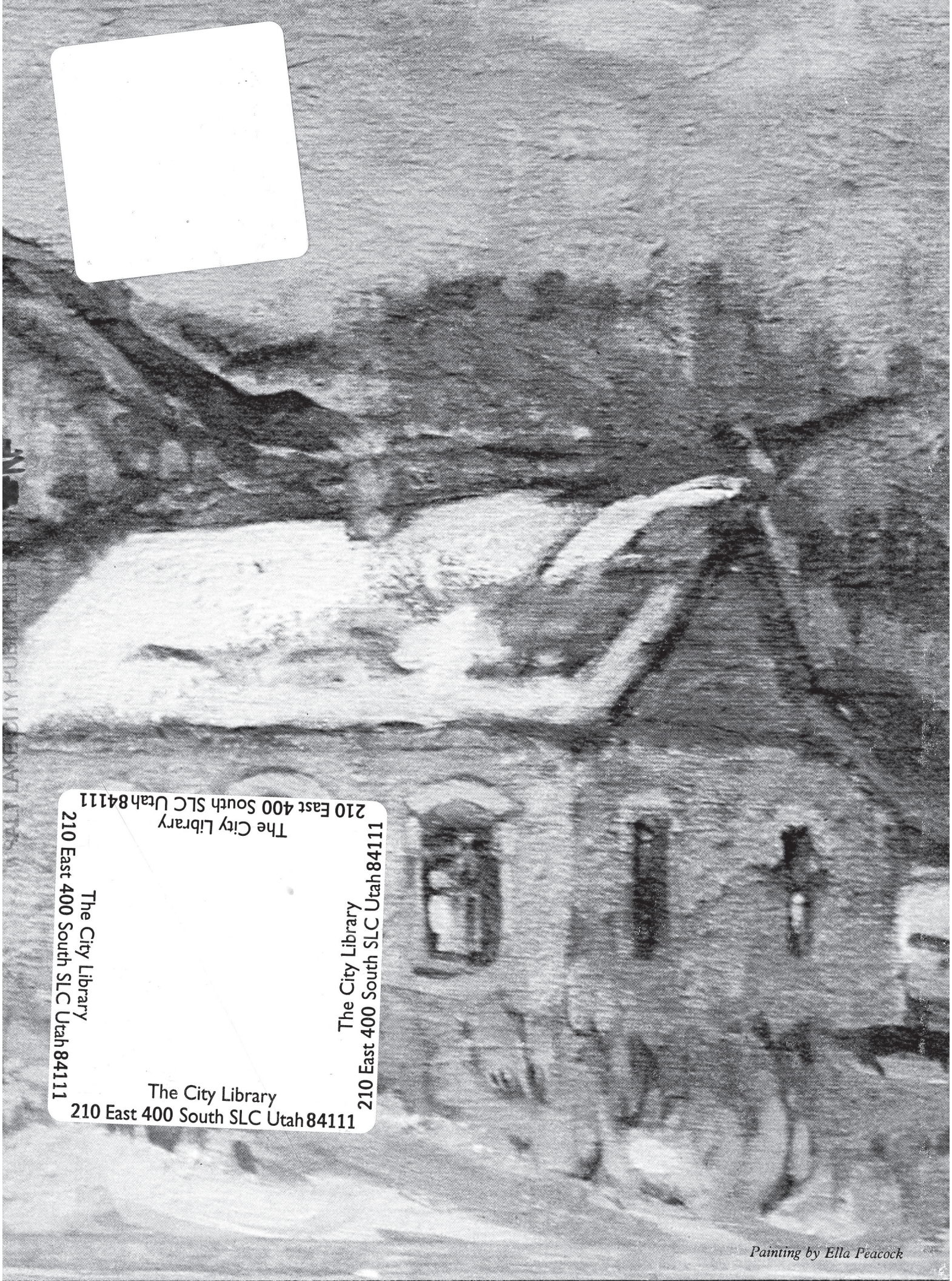
**57. Freeman Allred House, 1912**

This 1½ story brick pattern book house is the only one in Spring City which sits diagonally on the lot. It was built in 1912 for Freeman Allred, a surveyor, who claims that Spring City was not laid out to the true compass point. He situated his house on what he said were the true north-south lines.

*(Source: Daughters of Utah Pioneers Tour pamphlet)*

3 1120 01154 6149
979.2563 W 339 li
Watson, Kaye C.
Life under the horseshoe

*Painting by Randall Lake*



The City Library
210 East 400 South SLC Utah 84111

The City Library
210 East 400 South SLC Utah 84111

The City Library
210 East 400 South SLC Utah 84111

The City Library
210 East 400 South SLC Utah 84111

*Painting by Ella Peacock*